HIGH GRADES CONTINUE AT HUB, STRIKE INCREASED AGAIN

SUMMARY

- Diamond and RC drilling return numerous high-grade intersections, including:
  10m @ 6.0 g/t Au from 85m, *incl.* **5m @ 9.2 g/t Au** (RC 5m composite),
  4.1m @ 8.4 g/t Au from 186.4m (Diamond), and
  6.0m @ 5.1 g/t Au from 323.5m, *incl.* **1m @ 11.5 g/t Au** (Diamond).
- 1m RC resamples confirm outstanding shallow grades and widths including:
  9m @ 12.5 g/t Au from 33m, *incl*. **2m @ 29.6 g/t Au**,
  12m @ 6.8 g/t Au from 25m, *incl*. **2m @ 20.7 g/t Au**, and
  9m @ 8.9 g/t Au from 24m, *incl*. **2m @ 14.1 g/t Au**.
- Hub strike extended to over 1,350m with results on southernmost RC line of:
  5m @ 5.0 g/t Au from surface (RC 5m composite), and
  5m @ 2.1 g/t Au from 65m (RC 5m composite).

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.

Drilling at Hub has confirmed grade continuity, particularly in the central part of the prospect, giving confidence to the robustness of the gold mineralisation. In addition, mineralisation has been intersected over 200m south of the previous southernmost intercept, extending the strike of Hub to over **1,350m.**

The drilling was completed just before Christmas, testing northern and southern extensions as well as shallow grade continuity. The program consisted of 31 RC holes for 4,643m and six diamond tails for 442m.

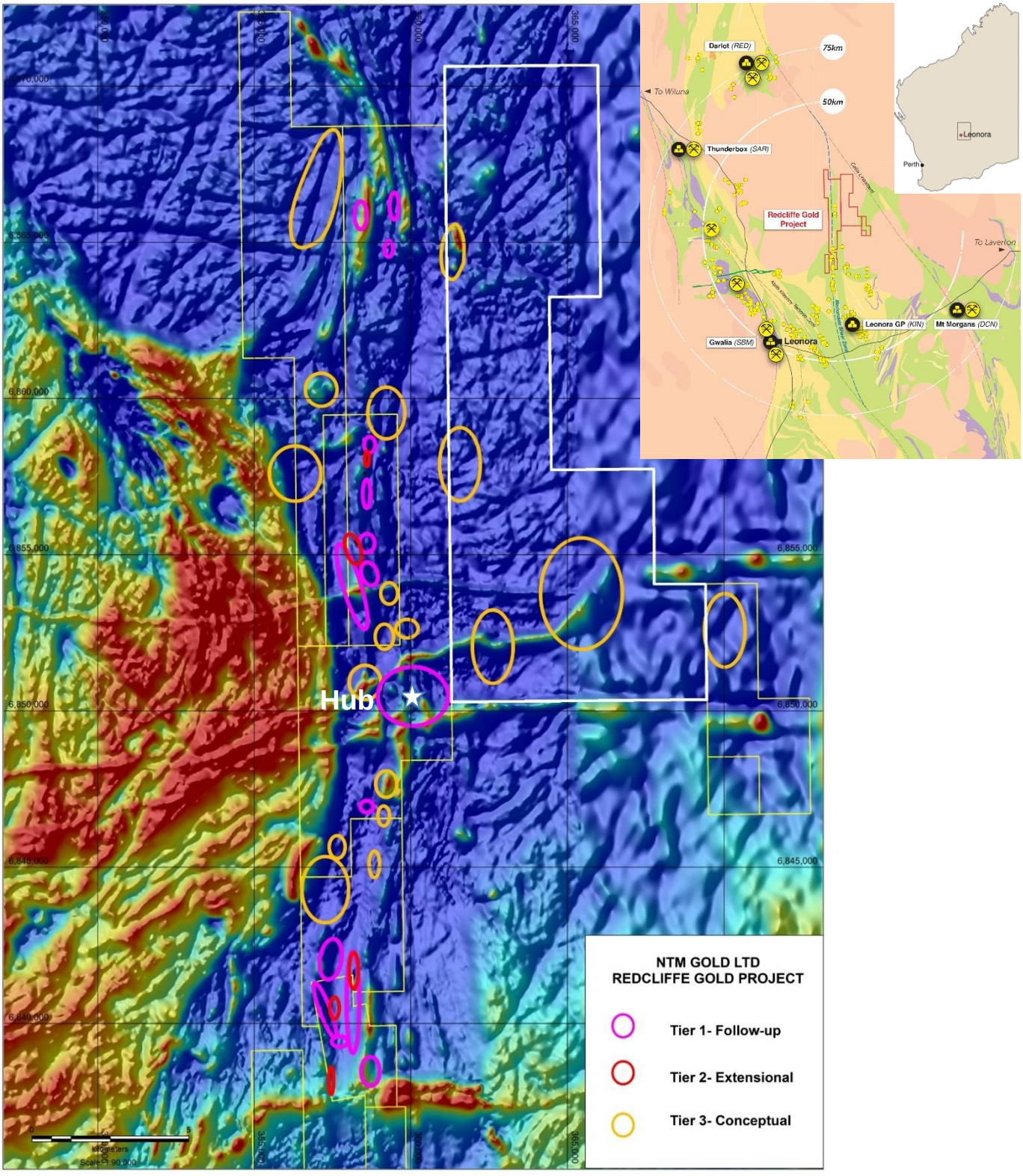
The 5m composites from the first eight holes (19RRC079 – 086) returned exceptional grades close to surface (see ASX 2 December 2019). These were resampled on 1 metre intervals with results confirming the tenor of the previously grades and widths.

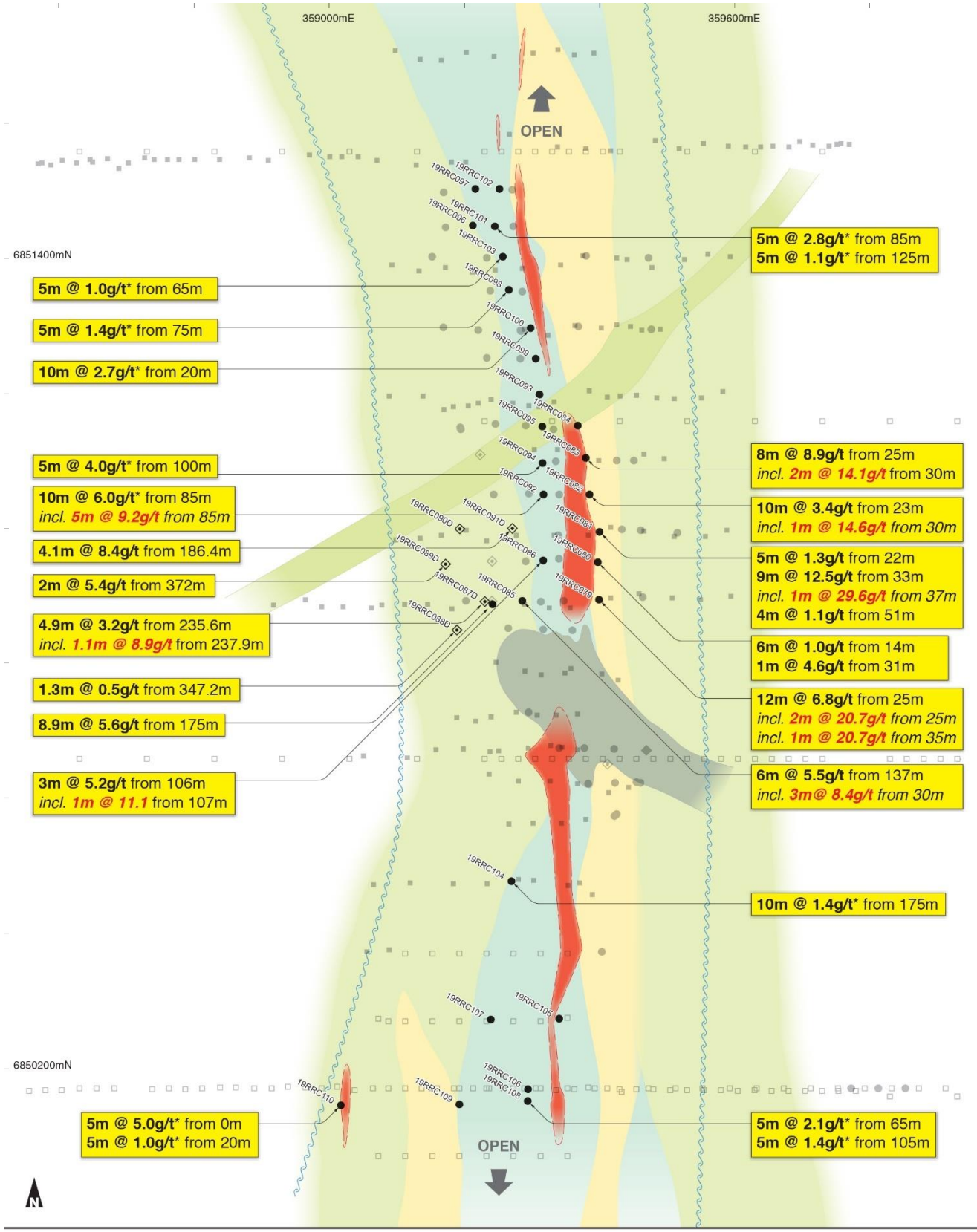
The 5m composite samples from the remaining RC holes (19RRC087 – 110) have now been received, returning a large number of high-grade results. Additionally, the diamond drilling intersected high-grade mineralisation at depth.

NTM Gold Managing Director Andrew Muir commented:

"These latest results continue to demonstrate the potential of Hub with exceptional grades close to surface and a strike of over 1.3km. Hub continues to grow with each drill program and we look forward to ongoing testing with drilling to recommence in coming weeks."

Redcliffe Project Targets and Selected Prospects over Aerial Magnetics





Hub Prospect
Collar Plan

Drill holes on simplified geology
January 2020. GDA 94 Zone 51

Drill hole type
- □ = RAB
- ■ = AC
- ● = Recent RC
- ● = RC
- ◈ = RCD
- ◆ = DD

10m @ 6.0g/t New Result
(*= 5m Composite RC)

Mineralised Zones
(+0.1g/t)

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

0 100 1000m

HUB DRILLING

RC and diamond drilling at Hub was completed just prior to Christmas. The focus of the drilling was on both infill and extension targets. RC drilling consisted of 31 holes for 4,643m. Additionally, diamond tails were completed on 6 holes for 468.7m.

The program successfully confirmed the grade continuity in the shallow high-grade central area as well as extending the mineralisation at depth and along strike. Drilling was partially hampered by high water flow rates and swelling clays in certain parts of the prospect. Consequently, a few RC drill holes were unable to achieve target depths. NTM is assessing appropriate measures for future drill programs. In addition, time constraints meant six holes that were designed to test the northern extents were not undertaken and will be drilled in the next program.

Infill Drilling

RC holes are initially sampled on 5m composites, with selected intervals resampled on 1m intervals. The 5m composite results from the first six holes, 19RRC079 – 086, were announced to ASX on 2 December 2019. These results demonstrated outstanding grades and widths at shallow depths. These holes have been resampled on 1m intervals which confirmed the grades and widths, particularly at shallower depths.

Better 1m RC resamples include:

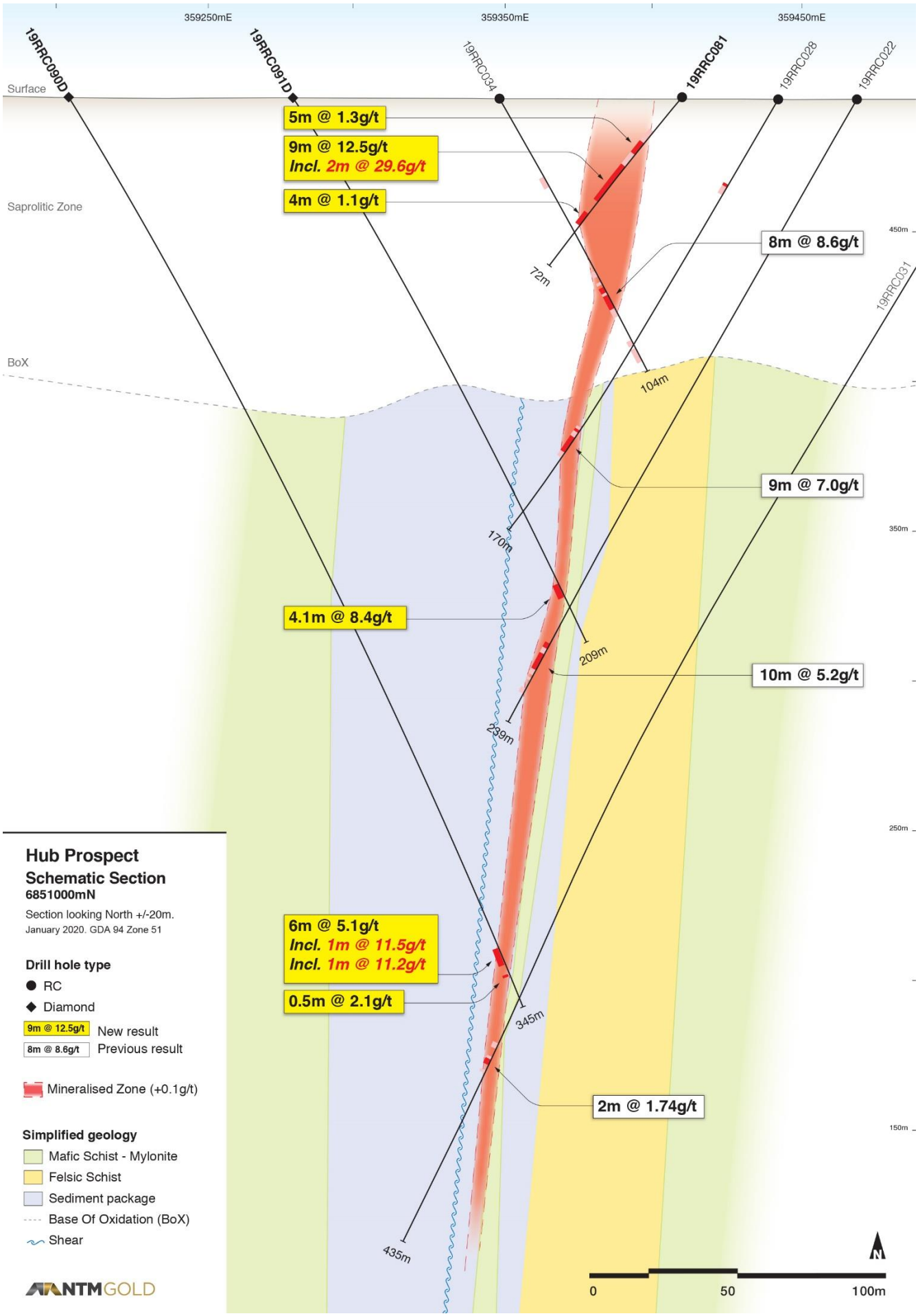
9m @ **12.5 g/t Au** from 33m, *incl*. **2m** @ **29.6 g/t Au** in 19RRC081**,**
12m @ **6.8 g/t Au** from 25m, *incl*. **2m** @ **20.7 g/t Au** in 19RRC079**,**
9m @ **8.9 g/t Au** from 24m, *incl*. **2m** @ **14.1 g/t Au** in 19RRC083**,** and
6m @ **5.5 g/t Au** from 137m, *incl*. **3m** @ **8.4 g/t Au** in 19RRC085.

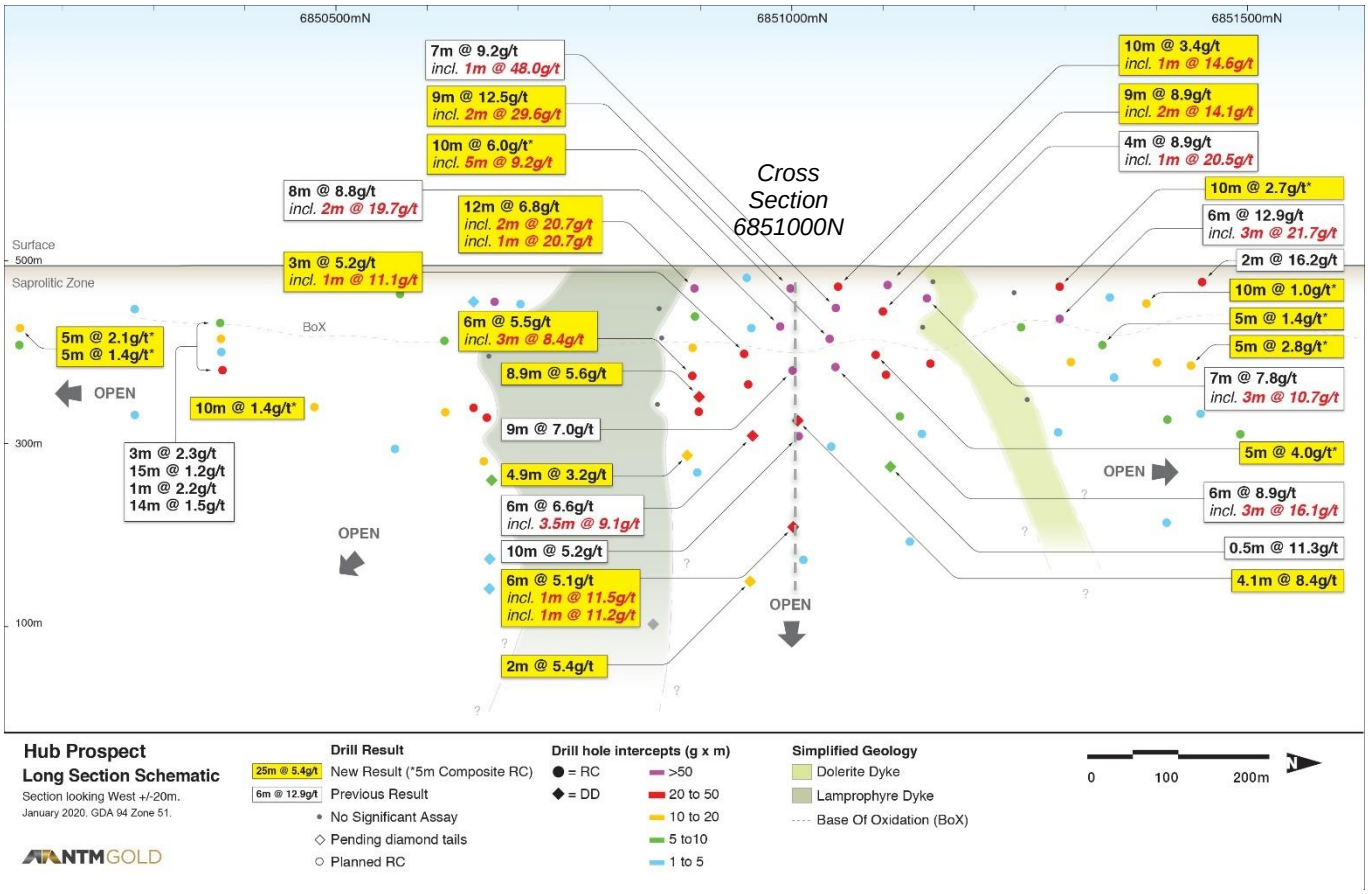
Results for the remaining infill RC and diamond holes delivered numerous high-grade intercepts in the central part of the Prospect. The RC results are 5m composites only, whereas the diamond samples are based on geological boundaries or 0.5m intervals. The RC composites are in the process of being resampled, with results due in the coming weeks.

Better results include:

10m @ **6.0 g/t Au** from 85m, *incl*. **5m** @ **9.2 g/t Au** in 19RRC092 (RC – 5m comp)**,**
4.1m @ **8.4 g/t Au** from 186.4m in 19RRC091D (diamond)**,**
6.0m @ **5.1 g/t Au** from 323.5m, *incl*. **1m** @ **11.5 g/t Au** in 19RRC090D (diamond)**,**
5.0m @ **4.0 g/t Au** from 100m in 19RRC094 (RC – 5m comp), and
4.9m @ **3.2 g/t Au** from 235.6m, *incl*. **1.1m** @ **8.9 g/t Au** in 19RRC087D (diamond)**.**

The results continue to demonstrate good grade and width continuity within the deposit. In addition, the mineralisation remains open at depth and will require more deeper drilling.


359250mE
359350mE
359450mE
19RRC090D
19RRC091D
19RRC034
19RRC081
19RRC028
19RRC022
19RRC031
Surface
Saprolitic Zone
BoX
5m @ 1.3g/t
9m @ 12.5g/t
Incl. 2m @ 29.6g/t
4m @ 1.1g/t
8m @ 8.6g/t
9m @ 7.0g/t
4.1m @ 8.4g/t
10m @ 5.2g/t
6m @ 5.1g/t
Incl. 1m @ 11.5g/t
Incl. 1m @ 11.2g/t
0.5m @ 2.1g/t
2m @ 1.74g/t
72m
104m
170m
209m
239m
345m
435m
450m
350m
250m
150m
Hub Prospect
Schematic Section
6851000mN
Section looking North +/-20m.
January 2020. GDA 94 Zone 51
Drill hole type
RC
Diamond
9m @ 12.5g/t New result
8m @ 8.6g/t Previous result
Mineralised Zone (+0.1g/t)
Simplified geology
Mafic Schist - Mylonite
Felsic Schist
Sediment package
Base Of Oxidation (BoX)
Shear
N
0
50
100m



Extensional Drilling

A number of RC holes were drilled to test the northern and southern extents of the prospect.

The southern drilling was on 100m line spacings with one or two holes per line. Drilling was impacted by the presence of clays with two holes not able to achieve target depth. However, the program still returned a number of highly encouraging results. Consequently, the overall strike of mineralisation was extended by 200m, with Hub now having an overall strike length of +1,350m and remaining open.

Better results from the south include:

5m @ 5.0 g/t Au from surface in 19RRC110 (RC – 5m comp)**,**
5m @ 2.1 g/t Au from 65m in 19RRC108 (RC – 5m comp)**,** and
10m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 175m in 19RRC104 (RC – 5m comp).

It is notable that the 5m @ 5g/t in 19RRC110 from surface is not on the same strike as the other Hub mineralisation, located approximately 300m to the west on the southernmost drill line. There is no other RC or diamond drilling nearby. This result may represent a potential parallel zone, although it requires follow up drilling to assess its significance.

To the north, a number of holes were designed to test the shallower and northerly strike extents. The drilling confirmed the presence of the mineralising structure. The results closer to surface yielded higher grades, with the deeper intercepts confirming the presence of the main structure, though of a lower tenor. However, the presence of the structure continuing is very encouraging as the main conduit for mineralisation and the prospect remains open to the north.

Better results include:

10m @ 2.7 g/t Au from 20m in 19RRC100 (RC – 5m comp),

5m @ 2.8 g/t Au from 85m in 19RRC101 (RC – 5m comp), and

5m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 75m in 19RRC098 (RC – 5m comp).

LOOKING FORWARD

These latest results continue to upgrade Hub with high grades close to surface in oxide, a +1,300m strike length, and mineralisation open to the north and south and at depth.

NTM has cash of approximately $5m. In addition, over $4m is potentially available from March 2020 in the money options (5cps exercise). Consequently, the Company is very well positioned for an extensive and aggressive exploration program in 2020. Whilst a key immediate focus will be on extending Hub, there will also be an emphasis on targeting new discoveries, and expanding the resource base. To this end, the Company intends on undertaking extensive RC, diamond and aircore drilling programs across the year, with the next program scheduled for the coming weeks.

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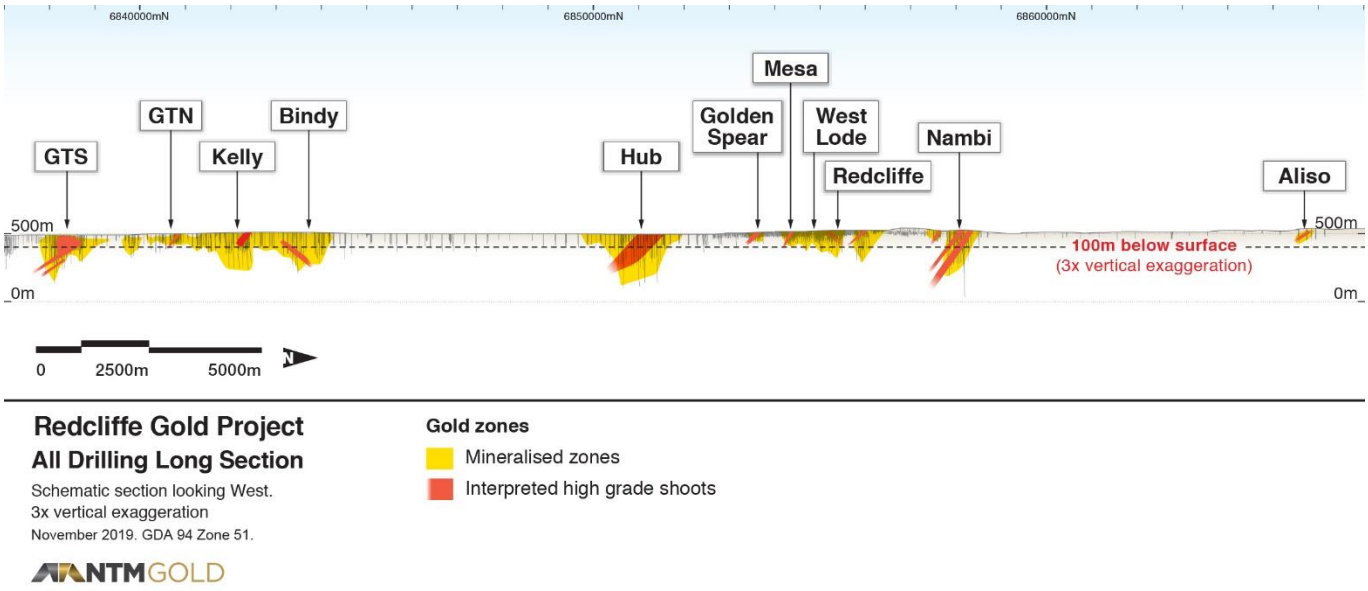

About NTM

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 – RC 1m Resample Drill Results Summary: +1.0g/t Au Intercepts, 19RRC079 – 086

PROJECT	HOLE	FROM	TO	RESULT +1.0 g/t Au
Hub	19RRC079	25	37	12m @ 6.8
	incl	25	27	2m @ 20.7
	and	35	36	1m @ 20.7
	19RRC080	14	20	6m @ 1.0
	19RRC080	31	32	1m @ 4.6
	19RRC081	22	27	5m @ 1.3
	Incl.	26	27	1m @ 2.6
	19RRC081	33	42	9m @ 12.5
	Incl.	37	39	2m @ 29.6
	19RRC081	51	55	4m @ 1.1
	19RRC082	23	33	10m @ 3.4
	Incl.	29	30	1m @ 14.6
	19RRC083	24	33	9m @ 8.9
	Incl.	30	32	2m @ 14.1
	19RRC085	137	143	6m @ 5.5
	Incl.	138	141	3m @ 8.4
	19RRC086	106	109	3m @ 5.2
	Incl.	107	108	1m @ 11.0

Mineralisation calculated at +1 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 5m Composite Drill Results Summary: +1.0g/t Au Intercepts, 19RRC087 – 110

PROJECT	HOLE	FROM	TO	RESULT +1.0 g/t Au
Hub	19RRC092	85	95	10m @ 6.0
	incl.	85	90	5m @ 9.2
	19RRC094	100	105	5m @ 4.0
	19RRC097	100	105	5m @ 0.6
	19RRC098	75	80	5m @ 1.4
	19RRC100	20	30	10m @ 2.7
	19RRC101	85	90	5m @ 2.8
	19RRC101	125	130	5m @ 1.1
	19RRC103	65	70	5m @ 1.0
	19RRC104	175	185	10m @ 1.4
	19RRC108	65	70	5m @ 2.1
	19RRC108	100	110	10m @ 1.0
	19RRC110	0	5	5m @ 5.0
	19RRC110	20	25	5m @ 1.0

Mineralisation calculated at +1 g/t, max 5m internal continuous dilution. NSR = No significant result. Downhole widths quoted, further drilling is required to confirm true width.

Table 3 – Diamond Drill Results Summary: +1.0g/t Au Intercepts

PROJECT	HOLE	FROM	TO	RESULT +1.0 g/t Au
Hub	19RRC073D	182.4	183.9	1.5m @ 4.2
	19RRC087D	235.6	240.5	4.9m @ 3.2
	incl.	237.9	239	1.1m @ 8.9
	19RRC089D	372	374	2.0m @ 5.4
	19RRC090D	323.5	329.5	6.0m @ 5.1
	incl.	324	325	1.0m @ 11.5
	&	326.5	327.5	1.0m @ 11.2
	19RRC090D	333	333.5	0.5m @ 2.1
	19RRC091D	186.4	190.5	4.1m @ 8.4

Mineralisation calculated at +1 g/t, max 1m internal continuous dilution. NSR = No significant result. Downhole widths quoted, further drilling is required to confirm true width.

Table 4 –Drill Data Summary

AREA	HOLE_ID	TYPE	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZ	DIP	RC m	DD m	DEPTH(M)
Hub	19RRC073D	D Tail	359250	6850900	494.8	90	-53.3	-	34.9	217.3
	19RRC079	RC	359410	6850900	495	270	-50	84		84
	19RRC080	RC	359405	6850950	495	270	-50	54		54
	19RRC081	RC	359410	6851000	495	270	-50	72		72
	19RRC082	RC	359395	6851050	495	270	-50	66		66
	19RRC083	RC	359390	6851100	495	270	-50	66		66
	19RRC084	RC	359380	6851150	495	270	-50	54		54
	19RRC085	RC	359295	6850900	495	90	-60	186		186
	19RRC086	RC	359325	6850950	495	90	-60	180		180
	19RRC087D	RCD	359240	6850900	495	90	-60	210.3	60	270.3
	19RRC088D	RCD	359195	6850850	495	90	-60	246.3	158.9	405.2
	19RRC089D	RCD	359180	6850950	495	90	-60	280.4	105.9	386.3
	19RRC090D	RCD	359205	6851000	495	90	-60	258.6	86.7	345.3
	19RRC091	RCD	359280	6851000	495	90	-60	186.4	22.3	208.7
	19RRC092	RC	359325	6851050	495	90	-60	132		132
	19RRC093	RC	359320	6851200	495	90	-60	102		102
	19RRC094	RC	359320	6851100	495	90	-60	126		126
	19RRC095	RC	359321	6851150	495	90	-60	132		132
	19RRC096	RC	359225	6851450	495	90	-60	180		180
	19RRC097	RC	359225	6851500	495	90	-60	198		198
	19RRC098	RC	359273	6851350	495	90	-60	108		108
	19RRC099	RC	359315	6851250	495	90	-60	60		60
	19RRC100	RC	359305	6851300	495	90	-60	66		66
	19RRC101	RC	359255	6851450	495	90	-60	132		132
	19RRC102	RC	359260	6851500	495	90	-60	72		72
	19RRC103	RC	359265	6851400	495	90	-60	126		126
	19RRC104	RC	359275	6850470	495	90	-60	216		216
	19RRC105	RC	359350	6850270	495	90	-60	168		168

AREA	HOLE_ID	TYPE	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZ	DIP	RC m	DD m	DEPTH(M)
	19RRC106	RC	359300	6850170	495	90	-60	96		96
	19RRC107	RC	359250	6850270	495	90	-60	180		180
	19RRC108	RC	359300	6850150	495	90	-60	198		198
	19RRC109	RC	359200	6850150	495	90	-60	198		198
	19RRC110	RC	359025	6850150	495	90	-60	210		210

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

Sampling Techniques and Data

RC drilling

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 31 holes (19RRC079-110) were drilled in the reported program for a total of 4642m at depths ranging from of 54 to 280m. Holes were drilled at -55° or –60° towards 90° or 270°.
	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 have since been located with DGPS 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 5.25 inch face-sampling bit, 1m samples collected through a cyclone and cone splitter, to form a 2-3kg single metre sample and a bulk 25-40kg sample. Samples are collected with a spear 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).*	A KWL Reverse Circulation drilling rig, operated by Challenge Drilling Pty Ltd was used to collect the samples. A 5.25 inch bit was used.
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. RC recoveries and quality were visually estimated, and any low recoveries recorded in 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 cone splitter, with the bulk of the sample deposited in a plastic bag and a sub sample up to 3kg collected and placed within the green bag. Cyclone and cone 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, which have been noted in the database. Sample quality was noted on drill logs, and drilling of the hole was terminated when sample quality was compromised at depth.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All chips were geologically logged by NTM geologists, using the Companies logging scheme.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in chip trays. These trays were stored off site for future reference.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were logged in full.
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 ore grade samples were dry. A 5m composite preliminary sample was collected by spearing the green drill bag. Results from the composite samples were used to identify which singe meter samples to be submitted for laboratory analysis. Composite samples are not used in resources calculations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were prepared at Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Kalgoorlie or Perth. Samples were dried, and the entire 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), 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.	One-metre samples are split on the rig using a cone splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. This is standard Industry practice. The samples 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 g/t levels via a 40gm fire assay / AAS finish which gives total digestion and is appropriate for high-grade samples.
Laboratory tests	*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 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 25 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. When a discrepancy is observed in minor intervals, the samples are re-analysed/re-sampled. 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.	Drillhole locations were determined by differential 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 have been determined by DGPS, with an accuracy of 0.05m
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drilling in this report has infilled the drilling to a 50m density within the oxide mineralised zone.
	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 as such will be incorporated into Resource estimations, although further infill drilling may be required prior
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been employed in the reported results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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
	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 perpendicular to the main mineralised trend. The mineralisation changes from sub-vertical to steep west dip, and drilling directions will be adjusted to allow for perpendicular intersection direction.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Composite samples were submitted in pre -numbered polyweave bags (five calico bags per polyweave 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.

Diamond drilling

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 diamond drilling (DD). A total of 6 holes (19RRC073D, 087D-91D) were drilled in the reported program for a total of 468.7m at depths up to 405.2m. Pre-collars were drilled at –60° towards 90°.
	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 have since been located with DGPS 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.	DD samples were collected from NQ2 diamond core. Core was measured, oriented (where possible), photographed and then cut in half. Samples of ½ core were selected based on geological observations, and were between 0.3m and 2m in length. All samples were sorted and dried by the assay laboratory, pulverised to form a 40gm charge for Fire Assay/AAS. The 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).*	DD drilling was conducted by Terra Drilling Pty Ltd with a Hanjin BD-35 track mounted rig.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	DD core recoveries were c hecked against core blocks when marking up core, with recoveries and quality recorded in the database. Core recovery was good.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Core was sampled on a 0.3m to 2m basis, generally to geological contacts, and collected as ½ core, keeping the sampling side consistent.
	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.	DD core recovery was generally good, with no significant core loss noted.
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 preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core was sawn using a diamond blades and ½ core collected for assay on a 0.5m to ~1m basis, generally to geological contacts.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	NA
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were prepared at the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.	One-metre samples are split on the rig using a cone splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. This is standard Industry practice. The samples 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 g/t levels via a 40gm fire assay / AAS finish which gives total digestion and is appropriate for high-grade samples.
Laboratory tests	*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 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 25 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. When a discrepancy is observed in minor intervals, the samples are re-analysed/re-sampled. 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.*	Drillhole locations were determined by differential 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 have been determined by DGPS, with an accuracy of 0.05m
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drilling in this report has infilled the drilling to a 50m density within the oxide mineralised zone.
	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 as such will be incorporated into Resource estimations, although further infill drilling may be required prior
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been employed in the reported results.
Orientation of data in relation	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The orientation of the drill hole (azimuth) is 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure		adjusted to allow for perpendicular intersection direction in future programmes
	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 perpendicular to the main mineralised trend. The mineralisation changes from sub-vertical to steep west dip, and drilling directions will be adjusted to allow for perpendicular intersection direction.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Composite samples were submitted in pre -numbered polyweave bags (five calico bags per polyweave bag), sealed and transported to the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for assaying.
	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. Batch assay data is routinely reviewed to ascertain laboratory performance. The laboratory is advised of any discrepancies and samples are re-assayed. The Company also submits further re-splits to primary and secondary laboratories as part of the audit process.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The RC & DD drilling occurred within tenement E37/1205 which is held 100% by NTM GOLD Ltd. The Project is located 55km NE of Leonora in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement subject to this report is in good standing with the Western Australian DMIRS.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration at the Project has been completed by Ashtons, Dominion, SOG's and CRAE in the 1990's, who completed mining of the Nambi and Nambi Sth pits. Pacrim Energy Ltd/Redcliffe Resources Ltd completed exploration in the area from in 2007-2016. Where relevant, assay data from this earlier exploration has been incorporated into NTM databases.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Hub mineralisation is hosted largely within Archaean-aged mafic schist and volcano-sediment package (inc chert, black shale, graphitic in part) and intermediate-mafic rocks. A 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. The Hub area is intruded by late dykes which offset and disrupt the mineralisation in places.
Drillhole 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 of the drill hole collar* - *Dip and azimuth of the holes* - *Down hole length and intercept depth* - *Hole length*	Refer to table in the body of text.
	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.	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	All higher-grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The geometry of the mineralisation at depth is interpreted to vary from steeply west dipping to sub-vertical. (80° to 90°). 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).*	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.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	