REDCLIFFE DRILLING UPDATE

SUMMARY

- Diamond drilling at Hub returns excellent grades including:
  6.3m @ 42.7 g/t Au from 56.3m *incl.* **1.0m @ 137.0 g/t Au** *&* **0.2m @ 468.0 g/t Au**,
  6.0m @ 6.8 g/t Au from 77.0m *incl.* **0.5m @ 52.4 g/t Au** *&* **0.6m @ 10.2 g/t Au**, and
  10.9m @ 6.1 g/t Au from 291.1m *incl.* **3.1m @ 14.5 g/t Au**.
- RC drilling returns gold intersections at multiple prospects within the Redcliffe Gold Project, including:
  1m @ 25.9 g/t Au from 84m – *Golden Spear,*
  6m @ 4.2 g/t Au from 115m, *incl.* **1m @ 12.6 g/t Au** – *Mesa,*
  1m @ 16.4 g/t Au from 90m – *Chino,* and
  2m @ 6.1 g/t Au from 148m to EOH – *727*.
- Large expansionary aircore program underway.

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

The Company recent undertook two drill programs at Redcliffe. A +1,600m diamond program was completed at Hub, and a +4,000m RC program testing a number of other prospects within the Redcliffe Project. Both programs returned multiple significant results.

The diamond drilling aimed to test grade continuity close to surface and at depth. It returned some exceptional grades, particularly in oxide material. The results will be utilised in a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for Hub due by mid-year.

The RC drilling was an expansionary focussed program, as well as following up on mineralisation intersected in previous aircore drilling. The drilling identified a number of areas where mineralisation is now seen to be continuing at depth underneath or down plunge of previous aircore or RC drill holes.

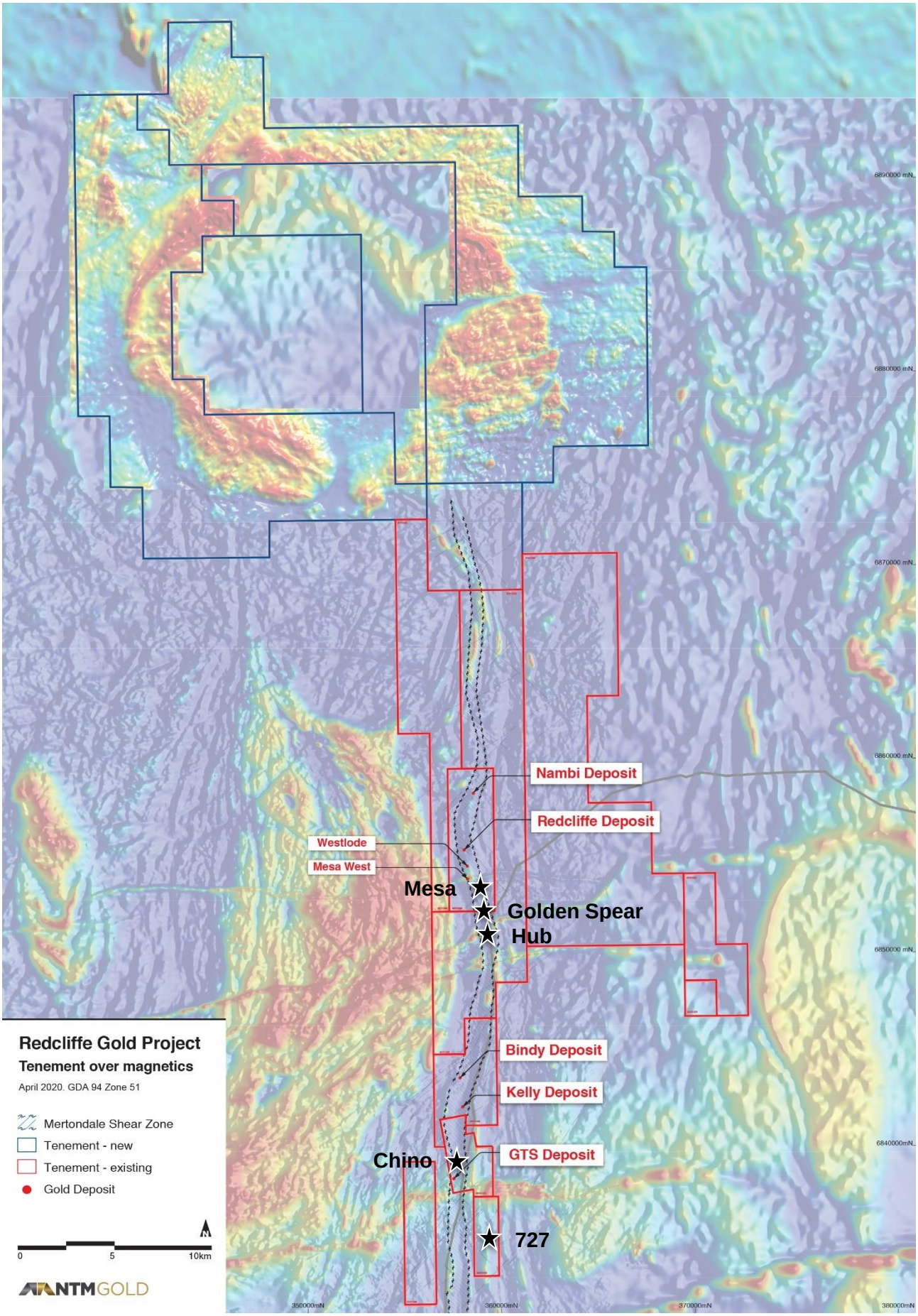
NTM continues to explore the potential of the Redcliffe Project to host new discoveries with a +30,000m aircore drilling program underway on a number of new geological targets.

NTM Gold Managing Director Andrew Muir commented:

"Both diamond and RC results continue to demonstrate the potential of Redcliffe. The core holes into the Hub oxide mineralisation verified the outstanding grades in this zone, with the deeper holes confirming grade continuity at depth. The RC targets all demonstrated depth and strike potential and will require further work.

The Company is in a strong financial position and continues to explore Redcliffe in a safe and efficient manner. A substantial expansionary aircore program has commenced, testing a number of large-scale targets both on and off the Mertondale Shear Zone which will be ongoing over the coming months."

Redcliffe Project and Selected Prospects over Aerial Magnetics



HUB DRILLING

NTM recently completed a series of diamond holes at Hub aimed at testing the mineralisation at depth and to the south. Additionally, two shallow holes were drilled into oxide mineralisation. All up, eight holes were completed for 1,602m. These holes will be included in the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for Hub that is due before mid-year.

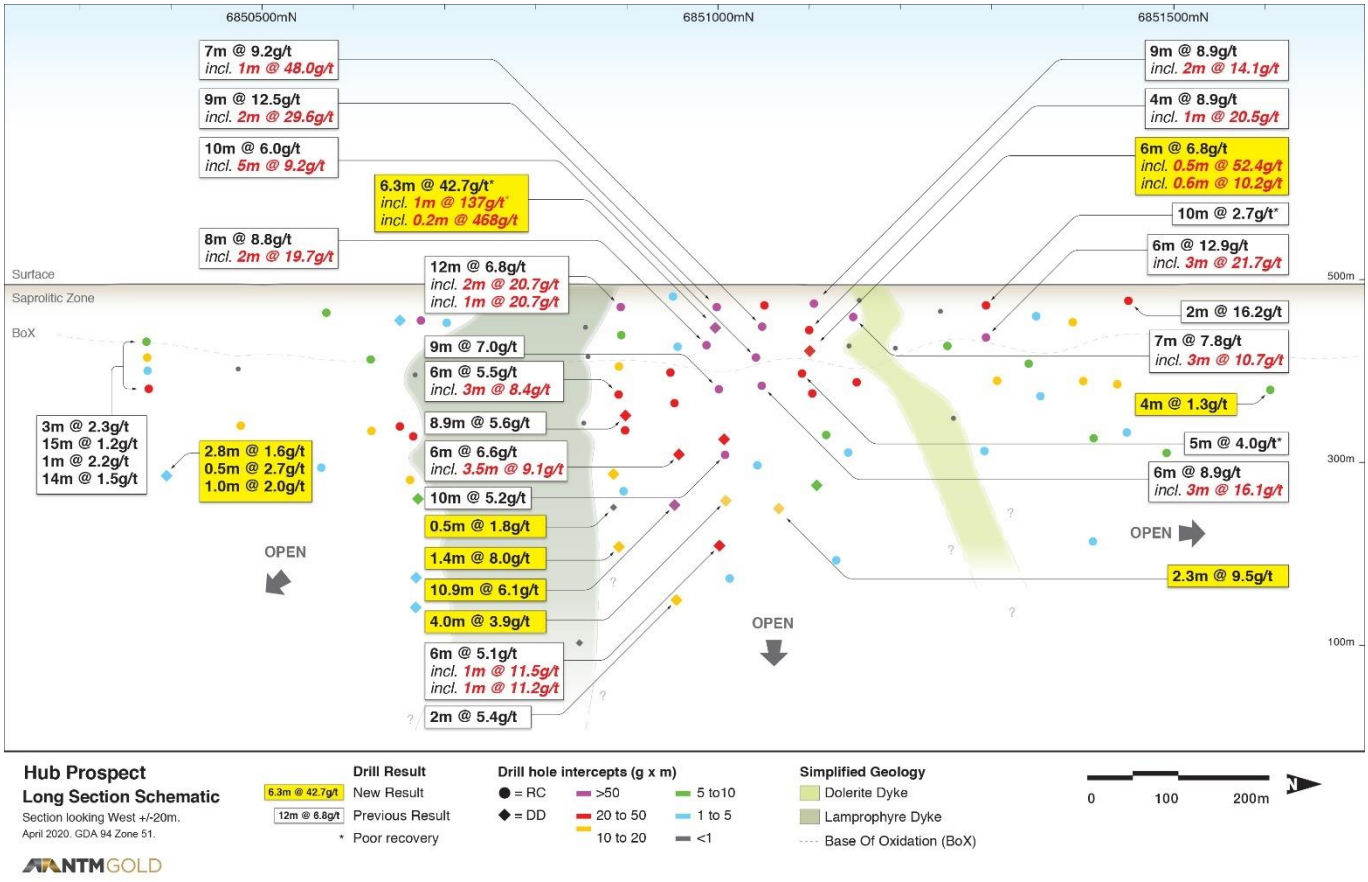
Oxide Diamond Drilling

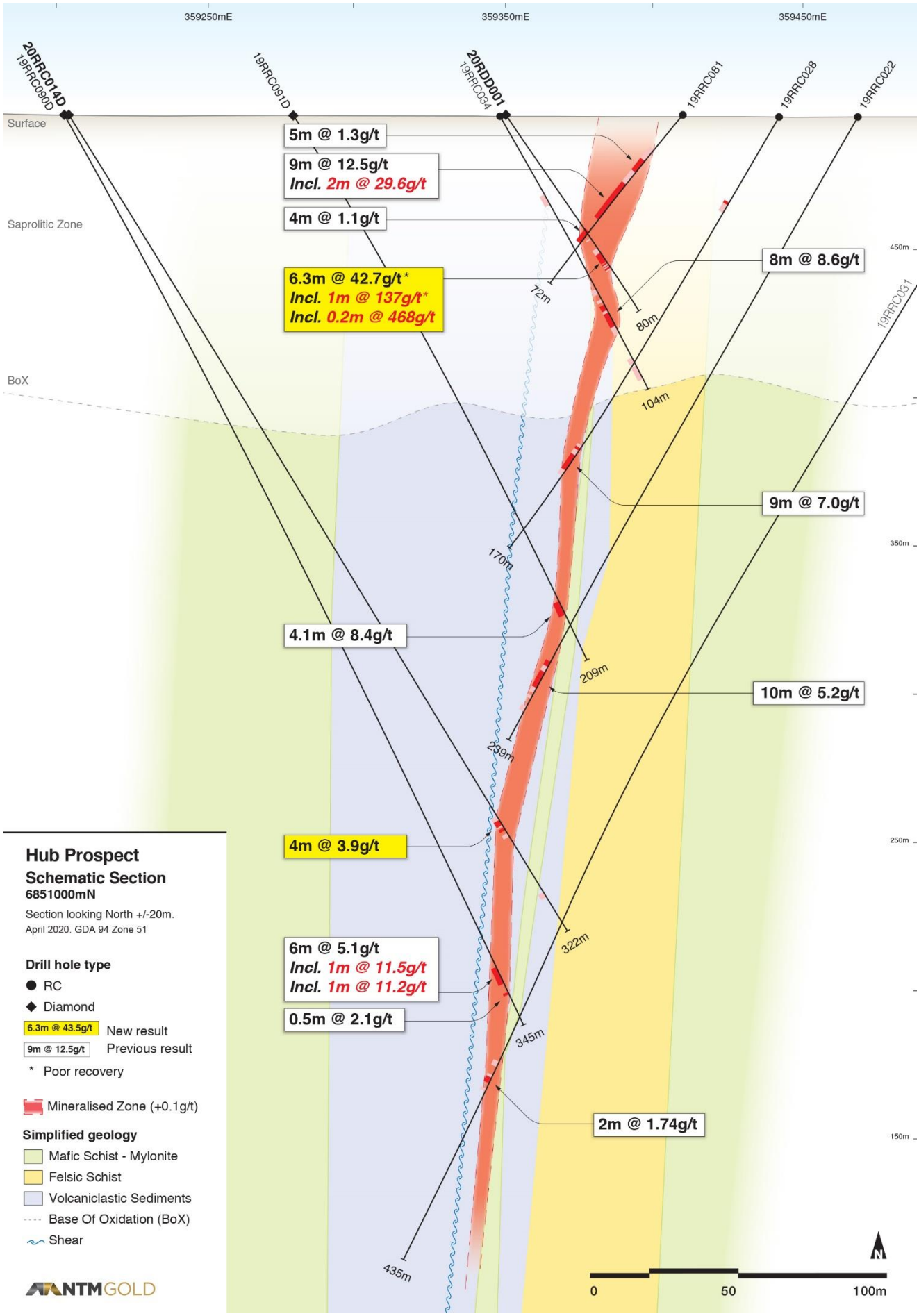
Two shallow holes were drilled from surface using PQ diameter core to test the mineralisation within oxide material and to provide additional geological information. Both holes intersected the mineralisation as expected returning some exceptional grades including:

> **6.3m @ 42.7 g/t Au** from 56.3m *incl*. **1.0m @ 137.0 g/t Au** *&* **0.2m @ 468.0 g/t Au** in 20RRD001**,** and
> **6.0m @ 6.8 g/t Au** from 77.0m *incl*. **0.5m @ 52.4 g/t Au** *&* **0.6m @ 10.2 g/t Au** in 20RRD002**.**

The diamond core from the oxide material has given valuable insights into the distribution and habit of gold that is unable to be seen within RC chips. Visible gold was seen in both holes, occurring as very fine grains, millimetre sized blebs and flakes on shear surfaces. The oxide core will also be used for density and preliminary gold recovery test work.

We note that 20RDD001 had poor recoveries between 58.2m and 60.8m (2.6m of the 6.3m mineralised zone). However, multiple samples with high grades had 100% recovery, including 0.2m @ 468.0g/t, 0.6m @ 25.8g/t and 0.4m @ 15.6g/t. If the 2.6m of poor recovery is treated as having zero grade, the entire interval still returns 6.3m @ 18.4g/t. A detailed breakdown of the interval is given in Appendix 1.




359250mE
359350mE
359450mE
20RRC014D
19RRC090D
19RRC091D
20RDD001
19RRC034
19RRC081
19RRC028
19RRC022
Surface
Saprolitic Zone
BoX
5m @ 1.3g/t
9m @ 12.5g/t
Incl. 2m @ 29.6g/t
4m @ 1.1g/t
6.3m @ 42.7g/t*
Incl. 1m @ 137g/t*
Incl. 0.2m @ 468g/t
8m @ 8.6g/t
9m @ 7.0g/t
4.1m @ 8.4g/t
10m @ 5.2g/t
4m @ 3.9g/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
80m
104m
170m
209m
239m
322m
345m
435m
19RRC031
450m
350m
250m
150m
Hub Prospect
Schematic Section
6851000mN
Section looking North +/-20m.
April 2020. GDA 94 Zone 51
Drill hole type
RC
Diamond
6.3m @ 43.5g/t New result
9m @ 12.5g/t Previous result
* Poor recovery
Mineralised Zone (+0.1g/t)
Simplified geology
Mafic Schist - Mylonite
Felsic Schist
Volcaniclastic Sediments
Base Of Oxidation (BoX)
Shear
N
0
50
100m

Deep Diamond Drilling

A number of diamond holes were drilled to test grade continuity at depth. In addition, a single hole was completed south of the lamprophyre intrusion. All holes intersected gold, indicating that the mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike.

Better results include:

10.9m @ 6.1 g/t Au from 291.1m *incl*. **3.1m @ 14.5 g/t Au** in 20RRC015D,
2.3m @ 9.5 g/t Au from 292.9m in 20RRC013D,
4.0m @ 3.9 g/t Au from 277.5m *incl*. **2.0m @ 6.9 g/t Au** in 20RRC014D, and
1.4m @ 8.0 g/t Au from 331.0m in 20RRC016D.

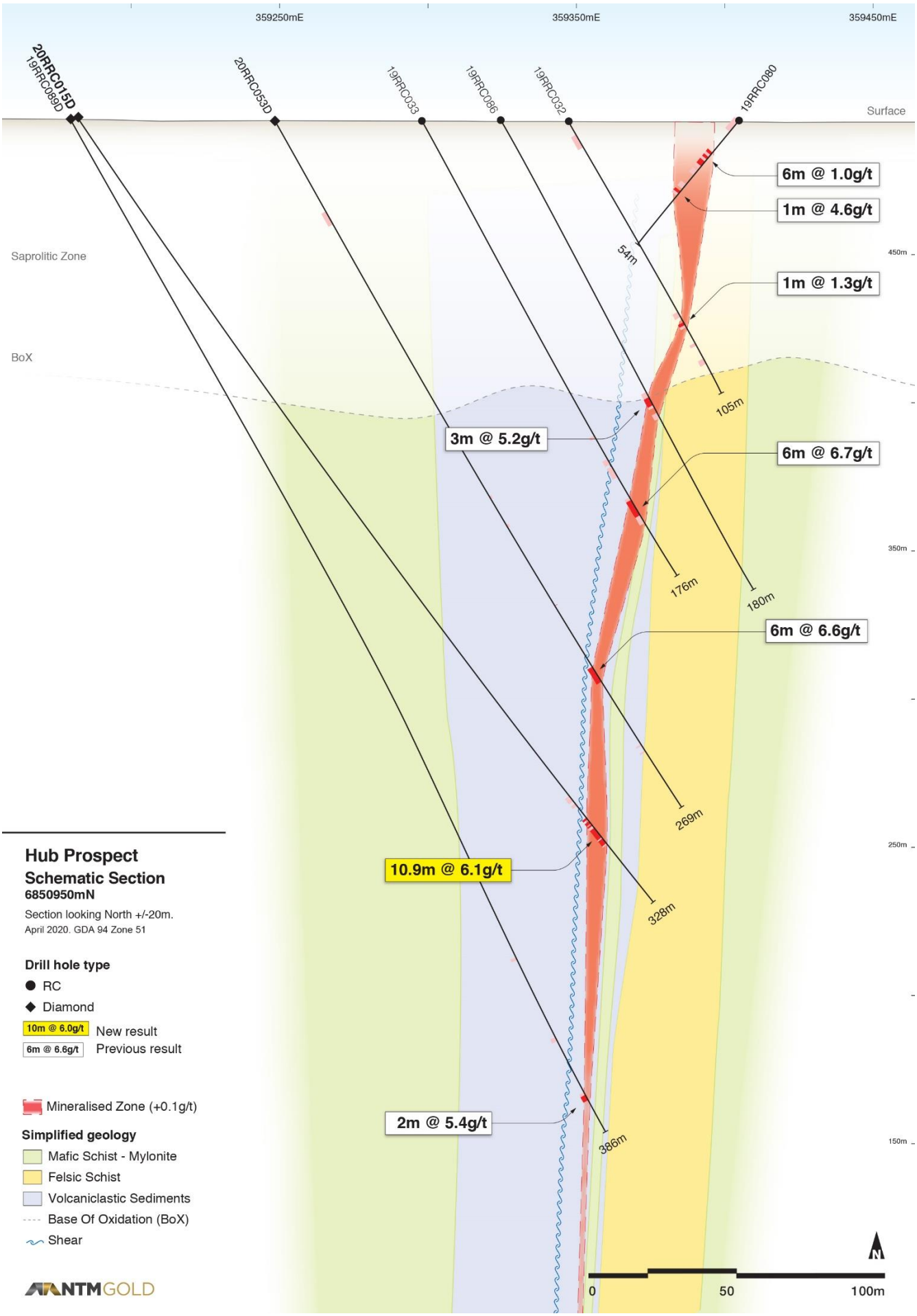
The holes in the central part of Hub all confirmed the continuity of the mineralisation. The deepest hole completed to date in the central part of Hub returned 2m @ 5.4g/t in 19RCC089D (see ASX announcement 15/01/20), highlighting the mineralisation remains open at depth.

At the southern end of the prospect, a diamond tail (20RRC024D) was completed approximately 100m underneath a previous RC hole 19RRC074. Hole 074 intersected a thick section of mineralisation approximately 200m south of the lamprophyre intrusion. The diamond tail also intersected gold mineralisation, with a best intercept of 2.8m @ 1.6g/t, as part of a 10m zone of anomalism directly beneath hole 074. Whilst the grades are modest, the diamond tail indicates that the mineralisation continues to the south and at depth. It is likely this hole was too shallow to test the potential continuation of the high-grade southerly plunge seen in the central part of Hub. This area remains a target for future drilling.

RC Drilling

Seven RC holes were completed at Hub designed to test the northern and southern strike extents. The drilling encountered numerous technical difficulties including high water volumes and swelling clays that caused the RC rods to become bogged, as well as hole deviations. Consequently, not all holes were able to achieve target depth, with some being converted to precollars.

The southern holes were ineffective, with no intersections above 1 g/t, however, the drilling was not considered to be optimal due to the aforementioned issues and further assessment is required.


359250mE
359350mE
359450mE
20RRC015D
19RRC089D
20RRC053D
19RRC033
19RRC086
19RRC032
19RRC080
Surface
Saprolitic Zone
BoX
6m @ 1.0g/t
1m @ 4.6g/t
54m
1m @ 1.3g/t
105m
3m @ 5.2g/t
6m @ 6.7g/t
176m
180m
6m @ 6.6g/t
269m
10.9m @ 6.1g/t
328m
2m @ 5.4g/t
386m
450m
350m
250m
150m
Hub Prospect
Schematic Section
6850950mN
Section looking North +/-20m.
April 2020. GDA 94 Zone 51
Drill hole type
RC
Diamond
10m @ 6.0g/t New result
6m @ 6.6g/t Previous result
Mineralised Zone (+0.1g/t)
Simplified geology
Mafic Schist - Mylonite
Felsic Schist
Volcaniclastic Sediments
Base Of Oxidation (BoX)
Shear
0
50
100m

OTHER PROSPECTS

NTM completed an extensive RC program across a number of prospects completing, 27 holes for 4,095m. The drilling tested extensions to known mineralisation and followed up historic aircore drilling. Areas tested included Mesa, 727, Golden Spear, Chino, Hub, and Triple 2 North.

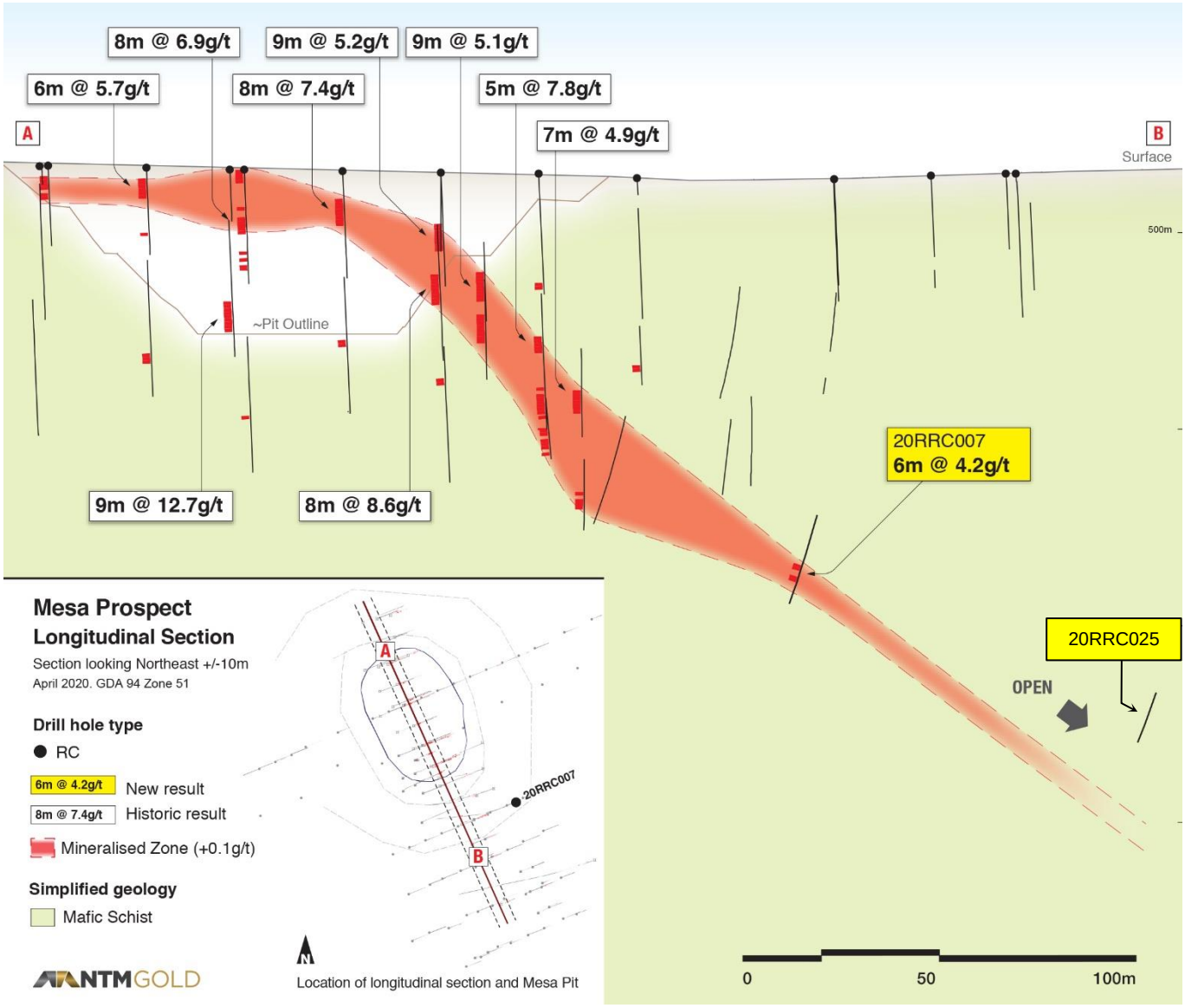
Mesa

The Mesa prospect contains a small historic open pit that was mined to c.40m depth by Dominion Mining in the 1990's. The mineralisation remains open at depth and there has been minimal historic drilling testing the depth continuity. The lode is interpreted to have a southerly plunge and NTM completed two RC holes testing this plunge.

The drilling successfully intersected the mineralisation and appears to have confirmed the southerly plunge concept. Whilst the first hole (20RRC007) returned some excellent grades, the deeper second hole (20RRC025) lifted substantially and most likely went over the top of the high-grade shoot.

Better results include:

6m @ 4.2 g/t Au from 115m *incl*. **1m @ 12.6 g/t Au** *&* **1m @ 7.2 g/t Au** in 20RRC007.



727

The 727 prospect is located in the south eastern corner of the Redcliffe Gold Project. Previous drilling identified a high-grade mineralised shoot that was subject to trial mining in 2013. The mineralised trend continued to the NNW, but had limited drilling to test along strike.

Two holes on the same line were completed testing the strike and depth extents of this mineralisation. The drilling intersected the mineralisation at the bottom of hole 20RRC027 returning:

2m @ 6.1 g/t Au from 148m in 20RRC027.

Mineralisation is associated with an increase in quartz and large cubic pyrite, synonymous with mineralisation at the trail pit 100m to the south. The results are promising in that they demonstrate that the high-grade mineralisation continues and remains open along strike. The low-grade material in 20RRC026 implies a depletion zone in oxide material, which may indicate that previous shallow aircore drilling missed the full extent of this zone.

Further work is warranted to assess the strike and depth potential.

Golden Spear

The Golden Spear prospect is located to the north of Hub along the same structure. The recent RC drilling targeted the depth extensions of two high grade mineralised lodes. These lodes were previously identified from shallow aircore and RC holes, however no deep drilling had been undertaken.

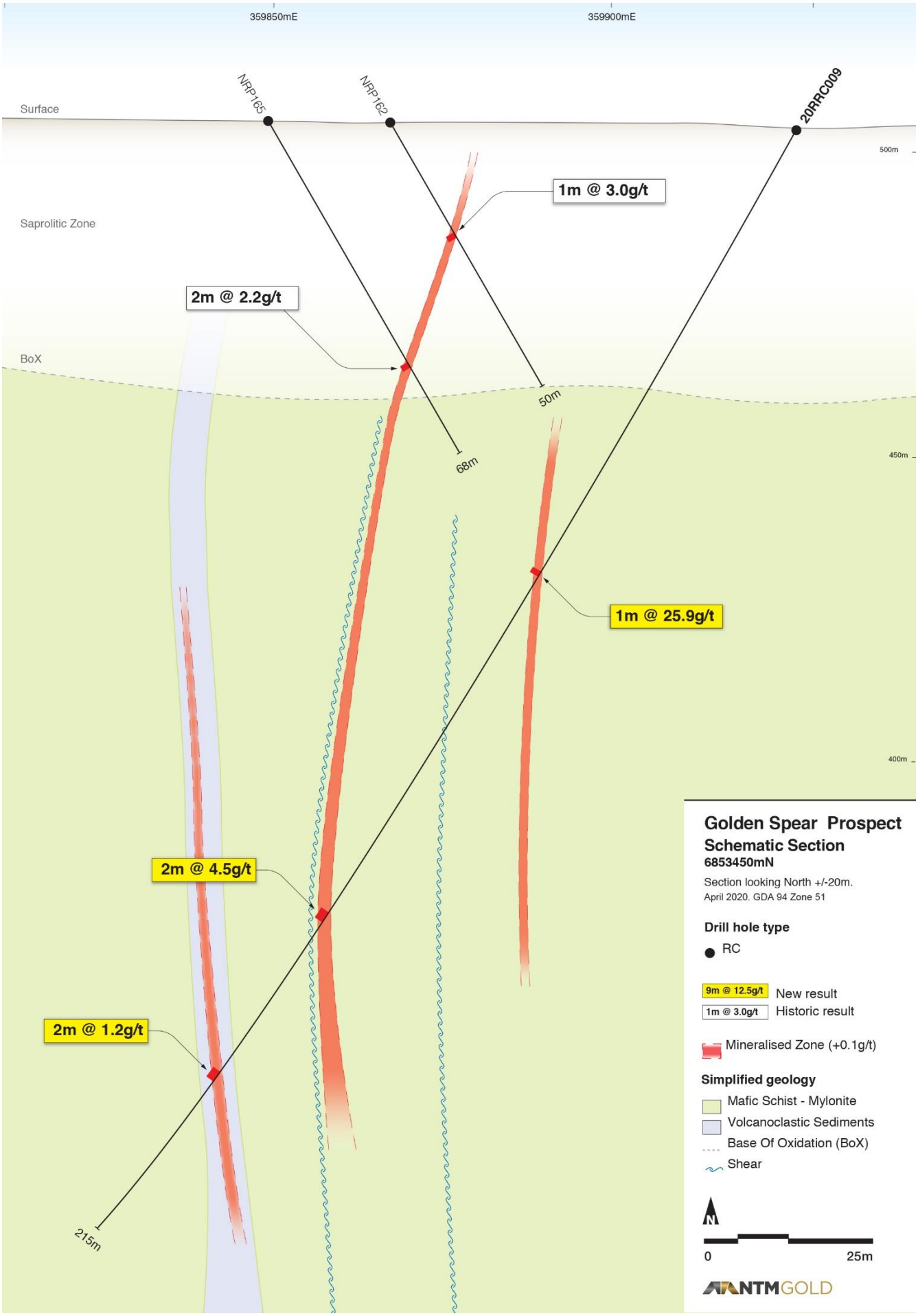
Four holes were completed for 788m as a panel underneath the historic drilling with an average hole depth of 197m. All four holes intersected gold mineralisation, some of which returned encouraging grades. Better results include:

1m @ 25.9 g/t Au from 84m in 20RRC009**,** and

2m @ 4.5 g/t Au from 150m in 20RRC009.

The results confirmed that the lodes continued at depth and remained open, though were typically in the order of one to two metres wide. Mineralisation occurs as multiple narrow quartz veins, with a southern plunge to the grade.

The grades are promising; however, more work is required to assess the potential of the prospect, and in particular, identify possible dilation sites where the lodes may thicken, either along strike or at depth.


359850mE
359900mE
NRP165
NRP162
20RRC009
Surface
500m
Saprolitic Zone
1m @ 3.0g/t
2m @ 2.2g/t
BoX
50m
68m
450m
1m @ 25.9g/t
400m
2m @ 4.5g/t
2m @ 1.2g/t
215m
Golden Spear Prospect
Schematic Section
6853450mN
Section looking North +/-20m.
April 2020. GDA 94 Zone 51
Drill hole type
RC
9m @ 12.5g/t New result
1m @ 3.0g/t Historic result
Mineralised Zone (+0.1g/t)
Simplified geology
Mafic Schist - Mylonite
Volcanoclastic Sediments
Base Of Oxidation (BoX)
Shear
0
25m

Chino

Chino is located 300m north of the 138koz[1] GTS deposit. The prospect centres around a number of shallow aircore intercepts in oxide material. The geology is interpreted to be similar to the nearby GTS deposit with sheared mafic and felsic schist.

Three holes were completed to test the mineralisation at depth. Whilst the drilling returned a 1m high-grade intercept and the holes highlight that mineralisation continues at depth, it was at low to modest grades. Better results include:

1m @ 16.4 g/t Au from 90m in 20RRC002.

The mineralisation at Chino appears to be REDOX related with the primary source yet to be intercepted.

LOOKING FORWARD

The diamond drill results will be incorporated into the pending maiden Minerals Resource Estimate for Hub. This remains on track for completion by mid-year.

A +30,000m aircore drilling program is underway at Redcliffe. This program is aimed at testing large scale targets and structures, many of which are located off the Mertondale Shear Zone. Drilling is expected to be ongoing for the next few months.

Preliminary geological work and assessment of historic exploration of the newly acquired 426km^2 Wells Group of tenements will be commencing shortly.

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Email: amuir@ntmgold.com.au

1: See Appendix II for Resource Statement

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 +720km^2 tenement holding covering the Mertondale Shear Zone over some 40km length. The Mertondale Shear Zone is an interpreted major crustal structure important for gold mineralisation.

Competent Persons Statement

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

Table 1 – Diamond Drill Results Summary: +1.0g/t Au Intercepts

PROJECT	HOLE	FROM	TO	RESULT +1.0 g/t Au
Hub	20RDD001	56.3	62.6	6.3m @ 42.7
	incl.	58.9	59.9	1.0m @ 137.0
	&	61.9	62.1	0.2m @ 468.0
	20RDD002	73.0	73.5	0.5m @ 1.2
		77.0	83.0	6.0m @ 6.8
	incl.	77.0	77.5	0.5m @ 52.4
	&	82.4	83.0	0.6m @ 10.2
		84.5	85.0	0.5m @ 1.1
	20RRC013D	292.9	295.2	2.3m @ 9.5
	20RRC014D	277.5	281.5	4.0m @ 3.9
	incl.	277.5	279.5	2.0m @ 6.9
	20RRC015D	291.1	302.0	10.9m @ 6.1
	incl.	295.4	298.5	3.1m @ 14.5
	20RRC016D	331.1	332.4	1.4m @ 8.0
	&	300.5	301.4	0.9m @ 8.8
	20RRC017D	295.5	296.0	0.5m @ 1.8
	20RRC024D	237.0	239.8	2.8m @ 1.6
		243.5	244.0	0.5m @ 2.7
		247.0	248.0	1.0m @ 2.0

Mineralisation calculated at +1 g/t, max 2m internal continuous dilution. Downhole widths quoted, further drilling is required to confirm true width.

Table 2 – RC 1m Drill Results Summary: +1.0g/t Au Intercepts

PROJECT	HOLE	FROM	TO	RESULT +1.0 g/t Au
Chino	20RRC001	155	156	1m @ 1.4
	20RRC002	90	91	1m @ 16.4
Mesa	20RRC007	115	121	6m @ 4.2
	incl.	115	116	1m @ 12.6
	&	120	121	1m @ 7.2
G Spear	20RRC008	115	117	2m @ 2.2
	20RRC009	84	85	1m @ 25.9
		150	152	2m @ 4.5
		182	184	2m @ 1.3
	20RRC010	98	100	2m @ 2.7
	20RRC011	72	73	1m @ 1.1
		74	75	1m @ 1.1
		78	79	1m @ 1.1
Hub N	20RRC020	89	93	4m @ 1.3
Mesa	20RRC025	36	37	1m @ 1.5
727	20RRC027	148	150	2m @ 6.1

Mineralisation calculated at +1 g/t, max 2m internal continuous dilution. Downhole widths quoted, further drilling is required to confirm true width.

Table 3 – Drill Data Summary

AREA	HOLE_ID	TYPE	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZ	DIP	RC m	DDm	Total Depth
Chino	20RRC001	RC	357550	6838900	486	270	-60	197	-	197
Chino	20RRC002	RC	357560	6838980	486	270	-60	197	-	197
Chino	20RRC003	RC	357550	6839020	486	270	-60	198	-	198
Hub South	20RRC004	RC	359300	6850270	495	90	-60	199	-	199
Hub South	20RRC005	RC	359015	6850370	495	90	-60	198	-	198
Hub South	20RRC006	RC	359300	6850470	495	90	-60	174	-	174
Mesa	20RRC007	RC	358408	6854290	514	246	-60	157	-	157
Golden Spear	20RRC008	RC	358902	6853585	505	247	-60	179	-	179
Golden Spear	20RRC009	RC	358932	6853490	504	247	-60	215	-	215
Golden Spear	20RRC010	RC	358858	6853680	506	247	-60	191	-	191
Golden Spear	20RRC011	RC	358982	6853405	504	247	-60	203	-	203
Hub North	20RRC012	RC	359390	6851700	495	270	-60	157	-	157
Hub Main	20RRC013D	RCD	359185	6851050	495	90	-56	75	244.7	319.7
Hub Main	20RRC014D	RCD	359203	6850999	495	90	-58	60	321.6	381.6
Hub Main	20RRC015D	RCD	359183	6850946	495	90	-55	35	237.6	362.6
Hub Main	20RRC016D	RCD	359170	6850900	495	90	-60	83	390.2	473.2
Hub Main	20RRC017D	RCD	359172	6850895	495	90	-55	95	333.6	428.6
Hub North	20RRC018	RC	359315	6851700	495	270	-60	155	-	155
Hub North	20RRC019	RC	359300	6851600	495	270	-60	24	-	24
Hub North	20RRC020	RC	359295	6851607	495	270	-60	138	-	138
Trip 2 N	20RRC021	RC	358550	6846500	500	270	-55	150	-	150
Trip 2 N	20RRC022	RC	358450	6846500	500	270	-55	156	-	156
Trip 2 N	20RRC023	RC	358350	6846500	500	270	-55	144	-	144
Hub South	20RRC024D	RCD	359475	6850370	495	270	-60	187	103.7	290.7
Mesa	20RRC025	RC	358501	6854226	515	246	-60	228	-	228
727	20RRC026	RC	359809	6834802	486	250	-60	150	-	150
727	20RRC027	RC	359857	6834823	486	250	-60	150	-	150
Hub	20RRD001	DD	359350	6851000	495	90	-55	-	75	75
Hub	20RRD002	DD	359325	6851096	495	90	-57	-	90	90

Appendix I

20RRC001D Mineralised Intersection

The interval from 56.3m to 62.6m returned some very high grades as per Table 4. This interval had 2.6m of poor to no core recovery. The average of 6.3m @ 42.7g/t Au assumes 0.4m at no gold for 59.9m to 60.3m.

If the section of poor to no recovery was assumed to have zero grade, the resulting interval would be 6.3m @ 18.4g/t.

Table 4 – 20RRC001D Grade Intervals and Recoveries

HOLE_ID	FROM	TO	RESULT - g/t Au	COMMENT
20RRD001	56.3	57.2	0.9m @ 2.7	Good Recovery
	57.2	57.8	0.6m @ 24.5	Good Recovery
	57.8	58.2	0.4m @ 9.0	Good Recovery
	58.2	58.9	0.7m @ 13.8	Poor recovery
	58.9	59.9	1.0m @ 137.0	Very poor recovery
	59.9	60.3	0.4m @ 0.0	No recovery
	60.3	60.8	0.5m @ 13.0	Poor recovery
	60.8	61.2	0.4m @ 0.8	Good Recovery
	61.2	61.5	0.3m @ 1.4	Good Recovery
	61.5	61.9	0.4m @ 0.3	Good Recovery
	61.9	62.1	0.2m @ 468.0	Good Recovery
	62.1	62.6	0.5m @ 1.1	Good Recovery
Entire Intercept	**56.3**	**62.6**	**6.3m @ 42.7**	

Appendix II

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 III

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 27 holes (20RRC001-027) were drilled in the reported program for a total of 4095m at depths ranging from of 138 to 228m.
	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 5.25 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 ALS in Kalgoorlie. These samples were sorted and dried by the assay laboratory, pulverised to form a 50gm 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 Reverse Circulation drilling rig, operated by PXD 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 database.
	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 single 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 ALS in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the entire sample pulverised to 90% passing 75um, and a reference sub-sample of approximately 200g retained. A nominal 50g 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 50gm 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 tablet. Assay files are received electronically from the laboratory and automatically merged into the database. 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.
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 handheld 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.	A DTM has been created for the Redcliffe Gold Project based on all available DGPS data., with an accuracy of 0.05m. Relative Levels have been assigned based on this DTM.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill spacing at each prospect was variable, based on previous drilling and the stage of each prospect. Drillhole coordinates are available elsewhere in this report.
	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.	Drilling at Hub is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity with a high degree of confidence. All other drill prospects within this report will require further drilling to allow for a Mineral Resource Estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 holes (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 numbered polyweave bags (five calico bags per polyweave bag), sealed and transported to ALS 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 8 holes (20RRC013D-017D, 024D, 20RDD001-002) were drilled in the reported program for a total of 1,602m at depths up to 473.2m. Six of the holes had RC pre-collars.
	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.	DD samples were collected from PQ and HQ 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 0.2m and 2m in length. The samples were dispatched to ALS in Kalgoorlie. These samples were sorted and dried by the assay laboratory, pulverised to form a 50gm 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 WDD with a DR800 truck mounted rig.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	DD core recoveries were checked against core blocks when marking up core, with recoveries and quality recorded in the database. Core recovery was generally good, except for the oxide hole 20RDD001, which recorded multiple runs of poor or no recovery.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Core was sampled on a 0.2m 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.	Core recovery was generally good, except for the oxide hole 20RDD001, which recorded multiple runs of poor or no recovery. The ore zone from 20RDD001 contains runs with 0-70% recovery. The ore zone is 6.3m wide, however the grade of 42.7g/t is not considered absolute. The individual assays are representative, except for 58.9-59.9m.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 0.2m to ~2m 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 ALS 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 50g 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.	For consistency, ½ core samples were collected from the same side of the core. No duplicates were submitted.
	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 50gm 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 tablet. Assay files are received electronically from the laboratory and automatically merged into the database. 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.
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 handheld 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.	A DTM has been created for the Redcliffe Gold Project based on all available DGPS data., with an accuracy of 0.05m. Relative Levels have been assigned based on this DTM.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill spacing at Hub was variable, based on previous drilling and the stage of each prospect. Drillhole coordinates are available elsewhere in this report.
	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.	Drilling at Hub is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity with a high degree of confidence.
	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 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.
	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 the tenements listed below, all of which are held 100% by NTM GOLD Ltd. The Project is located 55km NE of Leonora in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. - M37/1276 - Chino - M37/1286 - Mesa - M37/1286 - Golden Spear - M37/1285 - 727 - M37/1295 - Triple 2 North - E37/1205 - Hub
	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.*	Mineralisation at the Redcliffe Gold Project 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 generally 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*	Refer to table in the body of text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- *Down hole length and intercept 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.	
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.
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.	