MAIDEN HUB RESOURCE OF 141KOZ

SUMMARY

- Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for Hub is:

  890.3kt @ 4.9 g/t Au for 140.8koz of gold.
- Oxide component has the highest grade of 6.6g/t Au and is 30% of the ounces.
- Mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike.

NTM Gold Ltd (ASX: NTM) ("NTM" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the maiden Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for Hub, located 40 kilometres north-east of Leonora, Western Australia.

The MRE is 890.3kt @ 4.9 g/t Au for 140.8koz of gold using a 0.5g/t Au lower cut off (See Table 1). The MRE has been classified as Inferred according to the JORC Code 2012.

The Hub MRE consists of Oxide, Transitional and Fresh material. The Oxide component contributes 43.0koz at a grade of 6.6g/t Au, Transitional 17.7koz at 4.1g/t Au and Fresh material 80.2koz at 4.5g/t Au (See Appendix I).

The global MRE at the Redcliffe Gold Project is now 679koz (See Table 2). Of this, Hub and GTS Oxide and Transition material contributes 1.2Mt @ 3.0g/t Au for 120koz to the MRE (See Appendix I).

The high-grades of the Oxide and Transitional from surface down to approximately 100m provide a major opportunity to capitalise on the Hub discovery as well as GTS.

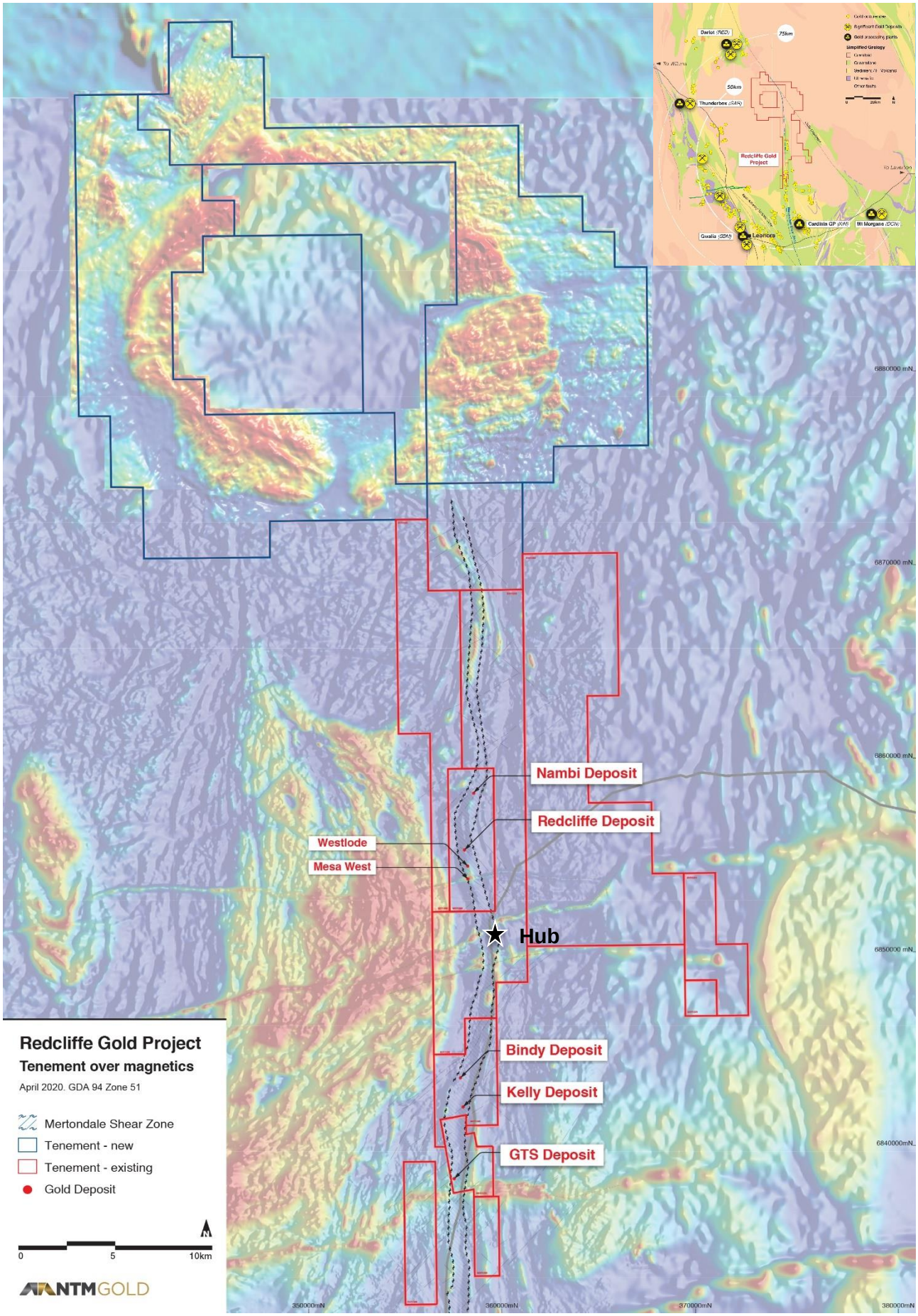
Hub was discovered by NTM by aircore drilling in October 2018. The MRE incorporates data from 89 reverse circulation (RC), 15 RC with diamond tails (RCD) and 3 diamond holes on nominal 50m spacings down to a depth of 360m. The Mineral Resource Estimate was undertaken by independent resource consultants' BM Geological Services Pty Ltd (BMGS).

NTM Gold Managing Director Andrew Muir commented:

"The maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for Hub is an important outcome for the Company following its discovery in October 2018. Significantly, the Hub deposit remains open at strike and depth.

The high-grade nature of Hub highlights the deposits potential value, particularly the Oxide material with a grade of 6.6g/t, which starts from surface. With the recent excellent leach results (see ASX 27 April 2020) that have an average 96% recovery, the mineralisation at Hub represents a key value driver for the Company."

Redcliffe Project and Selected Prospects over Aerial Magnetics



BACKGROUND

Aircore drilling led to the discovery of the Hub deposit in October 2018. The mineralisation was steadily expanded and infilled with several rounds of aircore, RC and diamond drilling.

The MRE incorporated 89 RC holes (for 14,368m), 15 RCD holes (for 4,627m) and 3 diamond holes (for 603m). See Appendix III for details relating to the estimation parameters. Drill spacing is on a nominal 50 by 50m grid.

Table 1: Hub Mineral Resource Estimate Summary – 0.5g/t Lower Cut-Off

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	kT	Au g/t	kOz	kT	Au g/t	kOz	kT	Au g/t	kOz
Oxide	-	-	-	201.8	6.6	42.9	201.8	6.6	42.9
Transition	-	-	-	133.1	4.1	17.7	133.1	4.1	17.7
Fresh	-	-	-	555.4	4.5	80.2	555.4	4.5	80.2
Grand Total	-	-	-	**890.3**	**4.9**	**140.8**	**890.3**	**4.9**	**140.8**

With the completion of the Hub MRE, the global MRE for the Redcliffe Project is now 13.4mt @ 1.6g/t for 678.7koz, using a 0.5g/t lower cut-off grade (See Table 1 & 2 for details). This represents a 26% increase in ounces and a 23% increase in grade over the previously quoted MRE for the project (12.5mt @ 1.3g/t for 537.9koz [Indicated & Inferred] see ASX 13 June 2018).

Table 2: Redcliffe Project Mineral Resource Estimate Summary – 0.5g/t Lower Cut-Off

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	kT	Au g/t	kOz	kT	Au g/t	kOz	kT	Au g/t	kOz
Hub (2020)				890.3	4.9	140.8	890.3	4.9	140.8
GTS (2018)	1,050.7	1.9	65.2	1,785.6	1.3	73.1	2,836.3	1.5	138.4
Nambi (2018)				3,065.9	0.8	82.8	3,065.9	0.8	82.8
Bindy (2018)	702.6	2.7	60.5	866.6	2.8	77.2	1,569.2	2.7	137.7
Kelly (2018)				2,739.7	1.1	99.5	2,739.7	1.1	99.5
Redcliffe (2018)				1,255.6	1.1	44.1	1,255.6	1.1	44.1
Mesa/West Lode (2018)				1,058.7	1.0	35.4	1,058.7	1.0	35.4
Grand Total	**1,753.3**	**2.2**	**125.7**	**11,662.4**	**1.5**	**553.0**	**13,415.7**	**1.6**	**678.7**

Notes to Table 1 and 2:

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

2. The Statement of Mineral Resource estimates 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. Hub Mineral Resource estimate figures reported in the tables above represent estimates at 5th May 2020. All other Mineral Resource estimate 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.

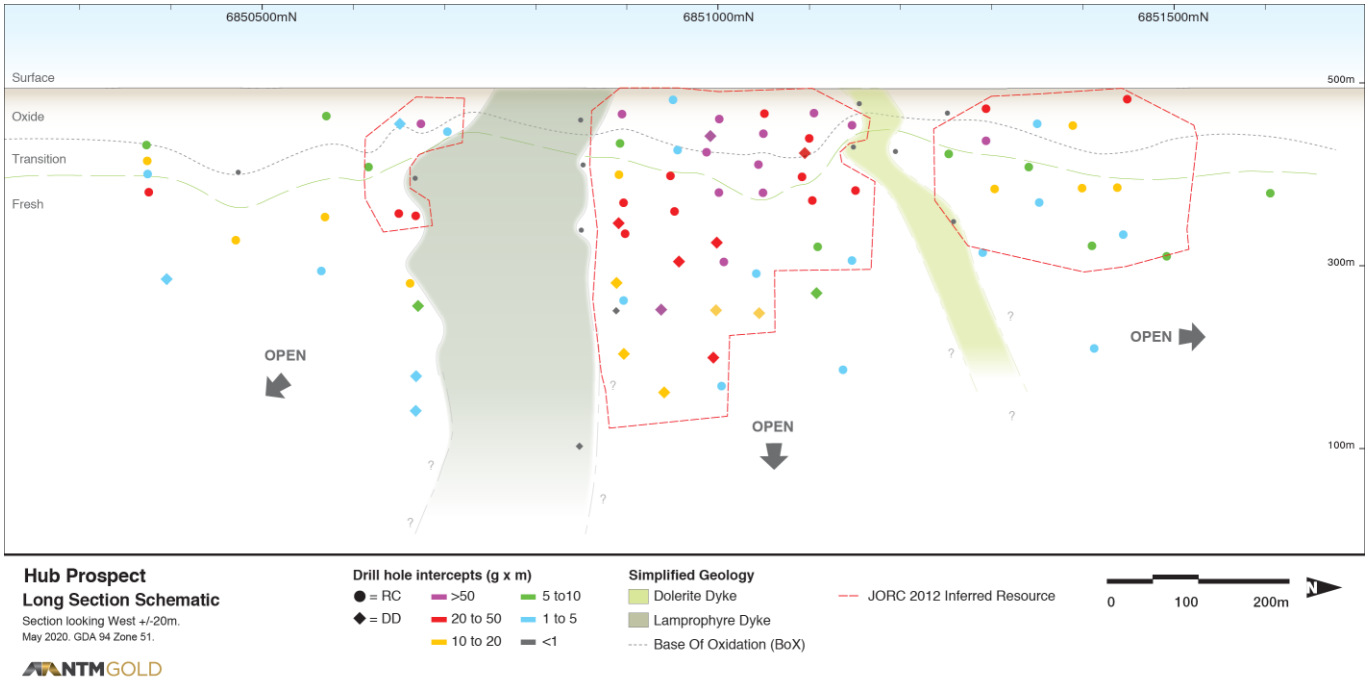
4. Mineral Resource Estimates are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The Joint Ore Reserves Committee Code – JORC2012 Edition).

Appendix I Provides a summary of the Hub MRE broken down by Material type.

Appendix II Provides a summary of the Hub MRE pursuant to listing Rule 5.8.1.

Appendix III contains Table 1, Sections 1,2 & 3, JORC 2012 technical information relating to the Hub Mineral Resource Estimate.

Hub Long Section with Inferred Resource Outline



HUB OVERVIEW

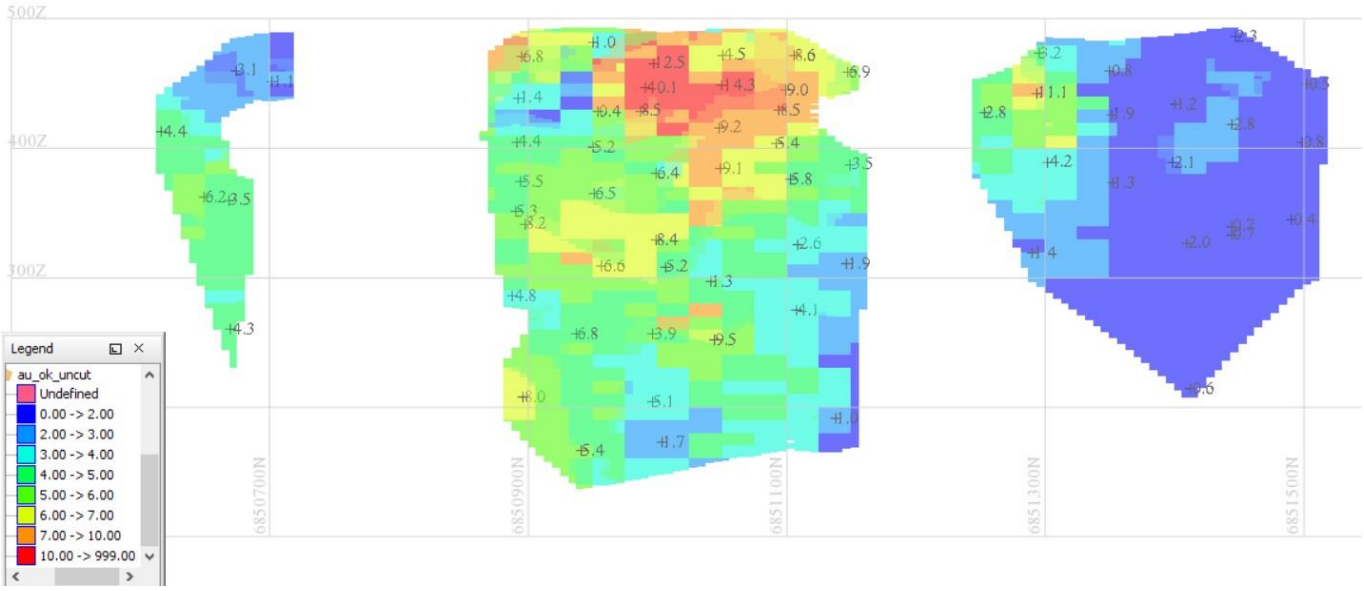
Hub is located in the centre of the Redcliffe Project and is located just off the Nambi road. The MRE is limited by drilling density and remains open to the north, south and depth.

The Hub stratigraphy is a package of northerly striking, folded, sub-vertical to steep East dipping felsic volcanics, mafic, intermediate and felsic volcaniclastics, and minor shales. The deposit area has been intruded by both dolerite and lamprophyre dykes which brecciate and stope out the mineralised zones.

The high-grade mineralised zone strikes North-South and is sub-vertical to steeply dipping. The zone is discrete over a maximum of 5-6m downhole in fresher material with generally little low-level Au anomalism surrounding the high-grade zone. Mineralisation at Hub is characterised by increased deformation, increased pyrrhotite content (up to 15%) and crenulation fabric

The resource starts from surface and has oxide, transitional and fresh components. The oxide material has the highest grade of 6.6g/t. Recent leach tests demonstrated that all material types are amenable to traditional cyanide processing methods with an average recovery of +96%.

Hub Block Model Coloured by Grade*



*Note: not all of the Block Model made it into the Inferred Resource category due to drill density.

LOOKING FORWARD

This Mineral Resource Estimate highlights the value potential for Hub, particularly the high-grade oxide component from near surface. Hub is now the Redcliffe Projects biggest deposit by ounces with the highest grade.

There remains significant potential for new mineralisation within the Redcliffe Gold Project with a +30,000m aircore drilling program underway to test large scale targets and structures. Drilling is expected to be ongoing for the next few months.

Authorised by and for further enquiries:
Andrew Muir
Managing Director
4/20 Altona St, West Perth, WA, 6005
Telephone: (08) 9481 6666
Email: amuir@ntmgold.com.au

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 announcement that relates to Mineral Resources is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled and prepared by Mr Andrew Bewsher who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Bewsher is an employee of BM Geological Services who provide consulting services to NTM Gold limited.

Mr Bewsher has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code.

Appendix I

Redcliffe Project Mineral Resource Estimate Summary by Material Type– 0.5g/t Lower Cut-Off

	Indicated									Inferred									Total		
	Oxide			Transition			Fresh			Oxide			Transition			Fresh			Combined		
	kT	Au g/t	kOz	kT	Au g/t	kOz	kT	Au g/t	kOz	kT	Au g/t	kOz	kT	Au g/t	kOz	kT	Au g/t	kOz	kT	Au g/t	kOz
Hub 2020	-		-	-		-	-		-	201.8	6.6	42.9	133.1	4.1	17.7	555.4	4.5	80.2	890.3	4.9	140.8
GTS Feb 2018	363.3	2.2	25.5	356.9	2.1	23.6	330.5	1.5	16.2	93.6	2.1	6.2	95.5	1.2	3.8	1,596.5	1.2	63.1	2,836.3	1.5	138.4
Kelly Oct 2017	-		-	-		-	-		-	1,943.5	0.9	53.7	1,093.9	0.8	28.5	28.5	0.6	0.5	3,065.9	0.8	82.8
Nambi May 2018	40.0	1.6	2.1	22.0	1.5	1.1	640.6	2.8	57.3	22.4	2.3	1.6	14.8	2.0	0.9	829.4	2.8	74.7	1,569.2	2.7	137.7
Bindy May 2018	-		-	-		-	-		-	0.9	0.8	0.0	1,018.7	1.0	33.1	1,720.1	1.2	66.4	2,739.7	1.1	99.5
Redcliffe May 2018	-		-	-		-	-		-	16.4	0.9	0.4	770.2	1.2	29.2	469.0	1.0	14.5	1,255.6	1.1	44.1
Mesa/West lode June 2018	-		-	-		-	-		-	271.7	1.0	8.4	429.5	1.1	15.2	357.5	1.0	11.8	1,058.7	1.0	35.4
Totals	**403.3**	**2.1**	**27.6**	**378.9**	**2.0**	**24.7**	**971.1**	**2.4**	**73.4**	**2,550.2**	**1.4**	**113.4**	**3,555.6**	**1.1**	**128.4**	**5,556.5**	**1.7**	**311.2**	**13,415.7**	**1.6**	**678.7**

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

2. The Statement of estimates of Mineral Resource estimates 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. Hub Mineral Resource estimate figures reported in the tables above represent estimates at 5th May 2020. All other Mineral Resource estimate 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 Resource Estimates are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The Joint Ore Reserves Committee Code – JORC2012 Edition).

Appendix II

Pursuant to listing Rule 5.8.1, and in addition to the information in the JORC Tables in Appendix III, NTM provides a summary of the Hub MRE.

Hub Mineral Resource Overview

The Mineral Resource Estimate was undertaken by independent resource consultants' BM Geological Services Pty Ltd (BMGS). The MRE is the first Estimate for the Hub deposit after being discovered by aircore drilling in October 2018. The tonnes and grade using uncut gold values for the April 2020 Hub MRE are outlined below.

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	T	g/t Au	Oz	T	g/t Au	Oz	T	g/t Au	Oz
Hub	-	-	-	**890,250**	**4.9**	**140,822**	**890,250**	**4.9**	**140,822**

Geology

The Hub deposit is located approximately 60km northeast of the town of Leonora Western Australia. The project occurs within the regionally extensive Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ).

The Redcliffe Gold Project covers a large portion of the MSZ, a North-South trending gold-bearing structure that is interpreted to be a link structure between the North/West- South/East trending Keith-Kilkenny and Celia tectonic zones. NTM Gold's tenure covers over 40km of prospective strike length of the MSZ.

The Hub geological sequence consists of a package of northerly striking, sub-vertical to steep East dipping mafic, intermediate and felsic volcaniclastics and minor shales. The deposit area has been intruded by both dolerite and lamprophyre dykes which brecciate and stope out the mineralised zones.

The high grade mineralised zone strikes North-South and is sub-vertical to steeply dipping. The zone is discrete over a maximum of 5-6m downhole in fresher material with generally little low-level Au anomalism surrounding the high-grade zone. Mineralisation at Hub is characterised by increased deformation, increased pyrrhotite content (up to 15%) and crenulation fabric (defined by wispy, white late carbonate infill).

Drilling and Data Collection

For the MRE 89 RC holes (for 14,368m), 15 diamond tails (for 4,627m) and 3 diamond holes (for 603m) were used. Validation checks were carried out on collar locations, downhole surveys and overlapping samples.

For RC drilling, a face sampling hammer was used generating 1m samples. Samples were collected through a rig mounted cone or riffle splitter. Diamond core samples were cut with a diamond blade, with half the core being sent for analysis. NTM has a robust QAQC process for monitoring the sampling and assaying including regular field duplicates, standards and blanks. Assays are monitored for repeatability and accuracy of standards. All gold assaying is undertaken at reputable labs using industry standard practices and procedures. All samples were assayed using 40g or 50g charge lead collection Fire Assay with atomic absorption spectrometry finish (AAS finish).

All recent drillhole collars were surveyed using differential global positioning systems (DGPS) tool. Downhole surveys were carried out for all the RC and diamond drilling on 25 or 40m intervals.

Model & Estimation

The Hub mineralisation consists of a north south trending package, split into 3 main zones, separated by crosscutting lamprophyre dykes. The deposit was estimated using Ordinary Kriging grade interpolation of 1m composited data. A Surpac block model was used for the estimate with block sizes of 25mNS by 10mEW by 10m vertical with a minimum subblock size of 6.25mNS by 0.625mEW by 1.25m vertical.

The interpretation was based on a nominal 1g/t gold lower grade cut-off and a minimum downhole intersection of 3m to allow for potential open pit mining widths in the portion of mineralisation shallower than 200m vertical depth. These parameters were tightened for the deeper sections, in an effort to increase grade for potential UG mining by allowing a minimum downhole intersection of 1.5m. The main mineralised trend is interpreted to be 900m long, at least 360m deep (open at depth) and up to 6m horizontal width in places.

Base of laterite, base of complete oxidation (BOCO) and top of fresh rock (TOFR) surfaces were generated based on the oxidisation and lithology logging in the database to create the weathering profiles of oxide, transitional and fresh.

The dataset was assessed for bias from extreme grades that would require adjustment or top-cut. The results of the MRE suggest that by applying a top cut of grades only decreases the grade estimation by 6.5% and overall ounces by the same amount. This is supported by low CV's. Consequently, the MRE is quoted using Uncut grades.

The search criteria were based on the overall orientation of the individual domain geometries and the variogram models. Ellipses were orientated along the main axis of the lode.

Bulk density (BD) samples were collected from diamond core samples through selected horizons in the HUB mineralogy. Samples from nearby deposits were also used to assign BD's. Assigned BD's were:

- oxide/ high weathered: 2.00
- transition weathered: 2.50
- fresh: 2.78

The Mineral Resource is classified as Inferred based on the density of drill data, the geological understanding, consistency of gold assay grades and the likelihood of mining taking place. A potential open pit portion of the Mineral Resource was classified as Inferred up to a depth of 200 vertical meters. This shallow portion of the Mineral Resource allowed for mineralised intersections at a minimum of 3m downhole width to allow for practical mining considerations.

For the areas deeper than 200 vertical meters, a change to UG mining methodologies was considered for classification. The minimum downhole intersection required was reduced to 1.5m and a higher economic cut-off grade of 3.5 g/t gold was imposed to ensure there were reasonable prospects of economic extraction. The main lodes were the only lodes considered for classification in the MRE. All minor lodes remain unclassified.

Metallurgy

No detailed metallurgical studies have been undertaken at this point in time. However, 14 samples were processed to test for gold recoveries by accelerated cyanide leach using LeachWELL Assay Tabs™ with AAS finish at a 75µm grind. This analysis returned an average gold recovery of 96.2%, demonstrating Hub's amenability to traditional cyanide extraction processes. The recoveries ranged from 91.9% to 98.7%. Material was classified by oxide, transitional and fresh. Average recoveries by material type were 97.3% for oxide, 96.5% for transitional and 94.1% for fresh.

Appendix III

JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1 – NTM Gold, Redcliffe project

Exploration results at Redcliffe were reported by NTM and released to the ASX from August 2018 to April 2020. Ms Georgina Clark, Exploration Manager for NTM compiled the information in Section 1 and Section 2 of the following JORC Table 1 and is the Competent Person for those sections. Mr Andrew Bewsher, an employee of BM Geological Services which provides consulting services to NTM Gold limited, compiled the information in Section 3 of the following JORC Table 1 and is the Competent Person for that section.

Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Sampling has been carried out using Reversed Circulation drilling (RC) and Diamond Drilling (DD). A total of 107 drillholes for a total of 19,598m at depths ranging from of 54 to 435m.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	All drillholes except 2020 have been located by differential GPS (DGPS). The 12 holes completed in 2020 have been located with 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. DD samples were collected from PQ, HQ or NQ 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 2-3 kg composite samples were dispatched to BV or ALS in Kalgoorlie. These samples were sorted and dried by the assay laboratory, pulverised to form a 40g (BV) or 50g (ALS) 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).*	RC drilling was completed by Challenge Drilling and PXD Pty Ltd. A 5.25 inch bit was used. DD drilling was conducted by WDD with a DR800 truck mounted rig and Terra Drilling using Hanjhin 7000 track mounted rig. All core was oriented using a downhole orientation tool.
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. All core was measured, with recovery calculated against the drill run, which is recorded in the database. Core recovery within transition and fresh material was excellent, with most runs recovering 100%. The recovery for the two DD holes in the oxide material is highly variable, with entire hole recoveries of 80% and 88%. There were zones of 0% recovery, which has been allowed for within the resource estimate.
	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		green bag. Cyclone and cone splitter are cleaned between rods and at EOH to minimize contamination DD 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.	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. 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 RC chips and DD core were geologically logged by NTM geologists, using the Companies logging scheme. DD core was also logged structurally.
	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. 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.*	DD 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.	RC 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.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were prepared at BV and 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 40g (BV) or 50g (ALS) 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.	RC: 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		DD: ½ core samples were collected from the same side of the core. No duplicates or 2nd half samples 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 by differential GPS, with the exception of drilling completed in 2020, which have been located by 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.*	Drill spacing at Hub is on an approximate 50m grid
	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 applied to the data prior to Resource Estimation.
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 holes (azimuth) is perpendicular to the strike of the targeted mineralisation. Down hole

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure		widths are quoted. The mineralisation changes from steep east to steep west dip.
	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.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	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.

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.*	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* - *Down hole length and intercept depth* - *Hole length*	Exploration results are not being reporting. All drillhole details are included in previous announcements
	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.	Exploration results are not being reported
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	Exploration results are not being 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.*	No other exploration data has been identified
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).*	Extensional drilling and testwork is planned to increase the understanding of the Hub deposit.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to diagrams in the body of the text.

Section 3 – Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	A database extract was supplied by NTM Gold Resources in the form of an access database. The database was checked for collar discrepancies (Elevations, grid cords), Survey discrepancies (azi/dip variations), Assay discrepancies (duplicate values, from and to depth errors, missing samples, unsampled intervals) A 3D review of collars and hole surveys was completed in Surpac to ensure that there were no errors in placement or dip and azimuths of drill holes.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	No site visits have taken place by the competent person. The geological team for NTM Gold adequately described the geological processes used for the collection of geological and assay data. There was regular correspondence between Competent Person and Senior Geological management regarding process control.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	Wireframes have been created for geology and weathering surfaces including base of complete oxidation and top of fresh rock and mineralised domains. Diamond and RC drilling have been used have been used to inform the wireframes. AC and RAB drilling were used to provide guidance for the interpretation process but have been excluded from grade estimations. The wireframes were interpreted from data provided by NTM Gold on cross-sections. Mineralisation domains were created using a lower cut-off of 0.5 g/t gold. Minimum downhole intersections exceeding 3m were required in upper portions of the deposit > 200m vertical depth. In deeper extents where mining via UG methods is considered more likely the minimum downhole intersection were reduced to 1.5m.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The Hub deposit is 900m long, striking 350°, with a vertical dip. The mineralization ranges in thickness from 1- 8m wide. There are minor FW and HW lodes that are parallel to the main interpreted mineralization. The mineralization is truncated into 3 distinct zones by cross cutting lamprophyre dyke features that have been identified in RC and Diamond drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	Estimations were performed Ordinary Kriging (OK). Hard boundaries were used for all estimations. Top cuts were performed to provide sensitivity analysis between unconstrained and conservative estimates. A top cut of 50g/t was utilized in the main lode (20 g/t in all others) even though the CV for this domain was less than 2, which usually indicates a consistent homogenous mineralized domain. During the estimation, ellipsoidal searches orientated along the approximate strike and dip of the mineralisation were used. The X axis was orientated along strike, the Y axis across strike in the plane of mineralisation, and the Z axis perpendicular to the plane of mineralisation. The block model extents have been extended to allow for a minimum of 50m in all directions past the extent of known mineralisation. The block model was built with 25m North 10m East and 10m elevation parent block cells. Hole spacing is varied through the deposit but is mainly 50m * 50m In northing* elevation. Some areas are more broadly spaced due to hole deviation causing intersections up to 60m centers. Drillhole spacing and sample availability were the main drivers for classification of resource. Inferred mineralisation was based on the nominal 50m*50m spacing. Allowance was made for open pit mining for material grading > 1.5g/t within 200m vertical of the surface to be considered extractable by OP methods, with material deeper than 200m needing to be > 3.5g/t for potential UG mining methods to be considered as Inferred. Sampling occurs at 1m intervals for the RC drilling and smaller samples were collected from 0.3m in the diamond drilling. Compositing was completed to 1m intervals. There were 9 intervals in the main lode, where there were composites generated less than a meter in length. For these shorter length composites, they were grade*length weighted prior to use in the estimate. No estimation has been completed for other minerals or deleterious elements. The model has been checked by comparing composite data with block model grades in swath plots (north/East/elevation) on each estimated domain. A visual comparison in longsection has also been completed between block grades and total drill intersection grades. The block model visually and statistically reflects the input data.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages are reported on a dry basis with sampling and analysis having been conducted to avoid water content density issues. No work has been completed on the moisture content.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The mineral resource has been quoted inside the interpreted mineralized domains. The resource has been classified as inferred using the assumption of OP and UG mining parameters.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	The mineral resource has been reported based on utilising open pit mining methodologies for material up to 200m Vertical depth. For material deeper than 200m, a grade > 3.5g/t has been used as a lower economic cut for potential UG mining. The interpretation has been completed using a minimum 3m downhole intersection width in the upper portions < 200m vertical depth and below this is reduces down to 1.5m downhole width when assuming UG mining methods.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	Initial metallurgical leach test work has been completed on 14 ore grade samples. The initial recovery results indicate ranges between 91% and 98% recovery using 1kg bottle roll leach for 24hr with fire assay of residues to determine recovery.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	It is considered that there are no significant environmental factors, which would prevent the eventual extraction of gold from the NTM project. Environmental surveys and assessments will form a part of future pre-feasibility.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	Bulk Density (BD) data was derived from core collected at this project and neighboring deposits drilled by NTM Gold. Bulk density measurements were completed using Archimedes method of measurements on sticks of core. Fresh and transitional BD measurements have been collected from Hub, Mertondale, GTS and Nambi deposits. A series of Pit samples were collected from the Nambi pit to the North for Oxide and Transitional measurements The densities applied were oxide-2.00, transitional-2.5 and fresh-2.78. Ongoing test work needs to be completed at HUB to further define the oxide and transitional BD profiles.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	The Mineral Resources are classified as Inferred under the JORC 2012 code. This classification is considered appropriate given the confidence that can be gained from the existing data density and results from drilling. Classifications have been based on quality of drill data, search pass estimation runs, consideration of potential mining methodology, drillhole spacing and visual geological controls on continuity of mineralisation. The current classification is considered appropriate as the geology is well established with good geological continuity within the broad dimensions of the hosting mineralised envelopes. The Mineral Resource classification and results appropriately reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposits and the current level of risk associated with the project to date
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	No audits have been previously completed on Mineral Resource Estimates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• There is good confidence in the data quality, drilling methods and analytical results. The available geology and assay data correlate well, and the geological continuity has been demonstrated. • Density test work must also be carried out to increase confidence in the reported resource as all densities have been assumed.