HUB EXTENSION PROGRAM INTERSECTS FURTHER HIGH GRADES

SUMMARY

- The second hole testing the Hub southern plunge, 20RDD004, has intersected high-grade mineralisation of:

  7.5m @ 8.1 g/t Au from 405.6m, *incl.* **4.4m @ 12.2 g/t Au.**

- This follows on from 20RDD003 (See ASX 1/9/2020) which intersected:

  6.5m @ 7.0 g/t Au from 459m, *incl.* **2.5m @ 12.2 g/t Au.**

- The results highlight the potential of Hub at depth and down plunge, with the mineralisation remaining open.

- Diamond drilling is ongoing at Hub, with RC at GTS underway.

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

The latest diamond drill hole testing the mineralisation down plunge at the Hub deposit has increased the vertical continuity of the high-grade material, returning:

7.5m @ 8.1 g/t Au from 405.6m, *incl.* **4.4m @ 12.2 g/t Au.**

Hole 20RDD004 is approximately 65m vertically above the first hole testing the southerly plunge, 20RDD003, which previously returned:

6.5m @ 7.0 g/t Au from 459m, *incl.* **2.5m @ 12.2 g/t Au.**

The intercepts are approximately 140m south of the Lamprophyre intrusive that crosscuts Hub and confirm that high-grade material continues down plunge. The deposit remains open along strike and at depth.

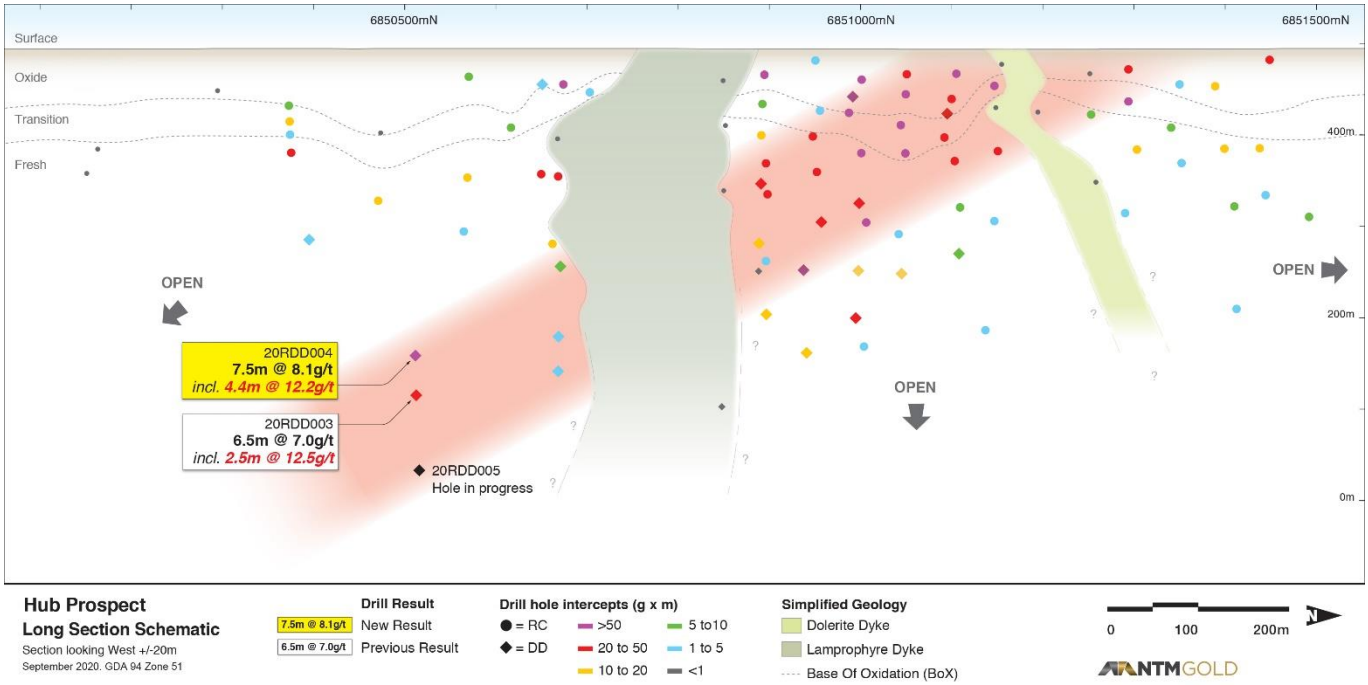
Diamond drilling at Hub is ongoing, testing the extents of the southern plunge.

RC drilling is also underway at the GTS deposit, testing depth extensions to existing gold mineralisation. The rig will then move to the Gully area to follow up on historic drilling.

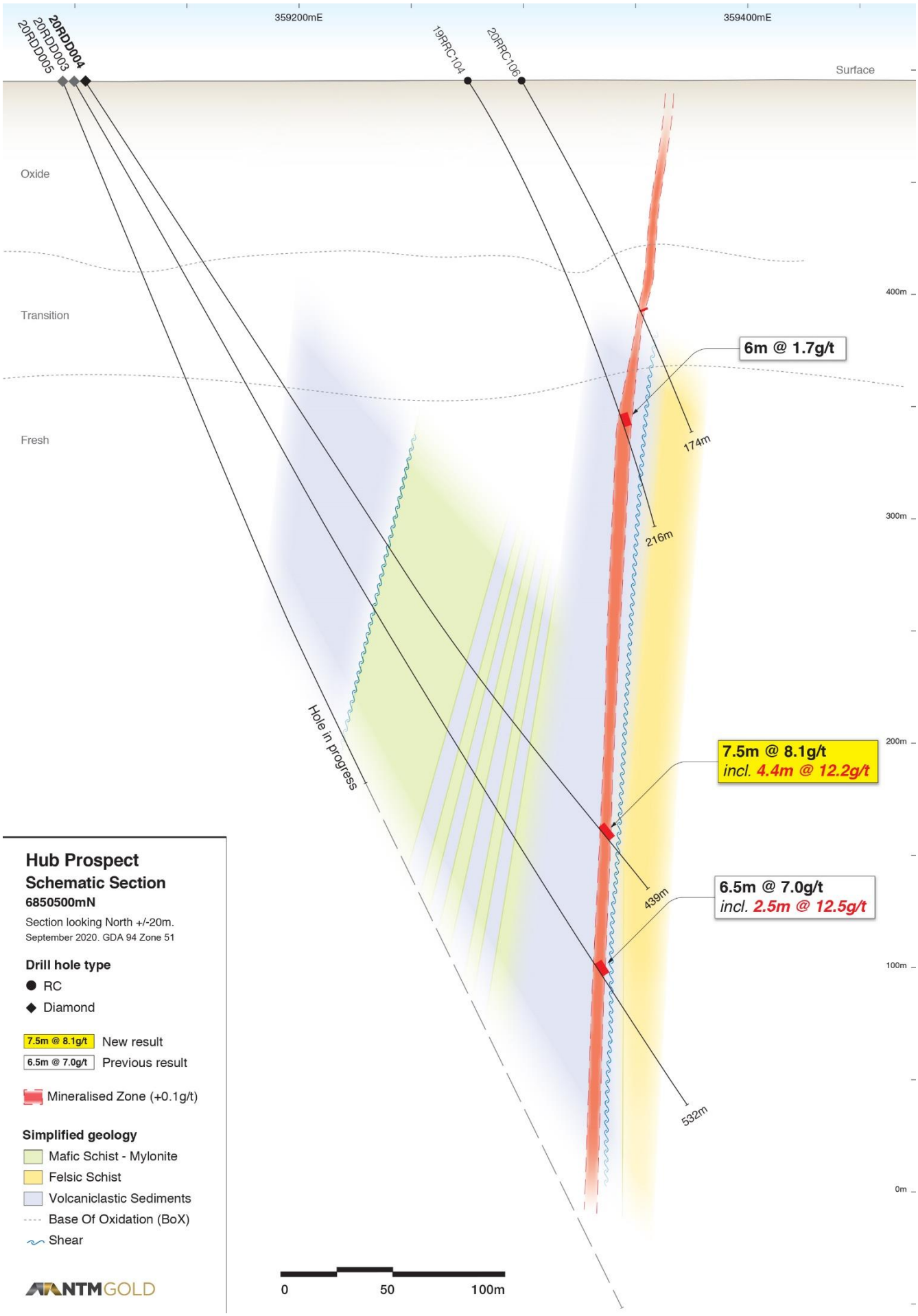
NTM Gold Managing Director Andrew Muir commented:

"This latest intercept confirms and extends the mineralisation seen in the 20RDD003 and validates the presence of the southern plunge at Hub. The next few holes will continue to test the mineralisation and will provide a good insight into the dimensions of the high-grade mineralisation. The grades and widths intersected are excellent and highlight that the deposit has outstanding upside beyond the shallow high-grade oxide mineralisation."

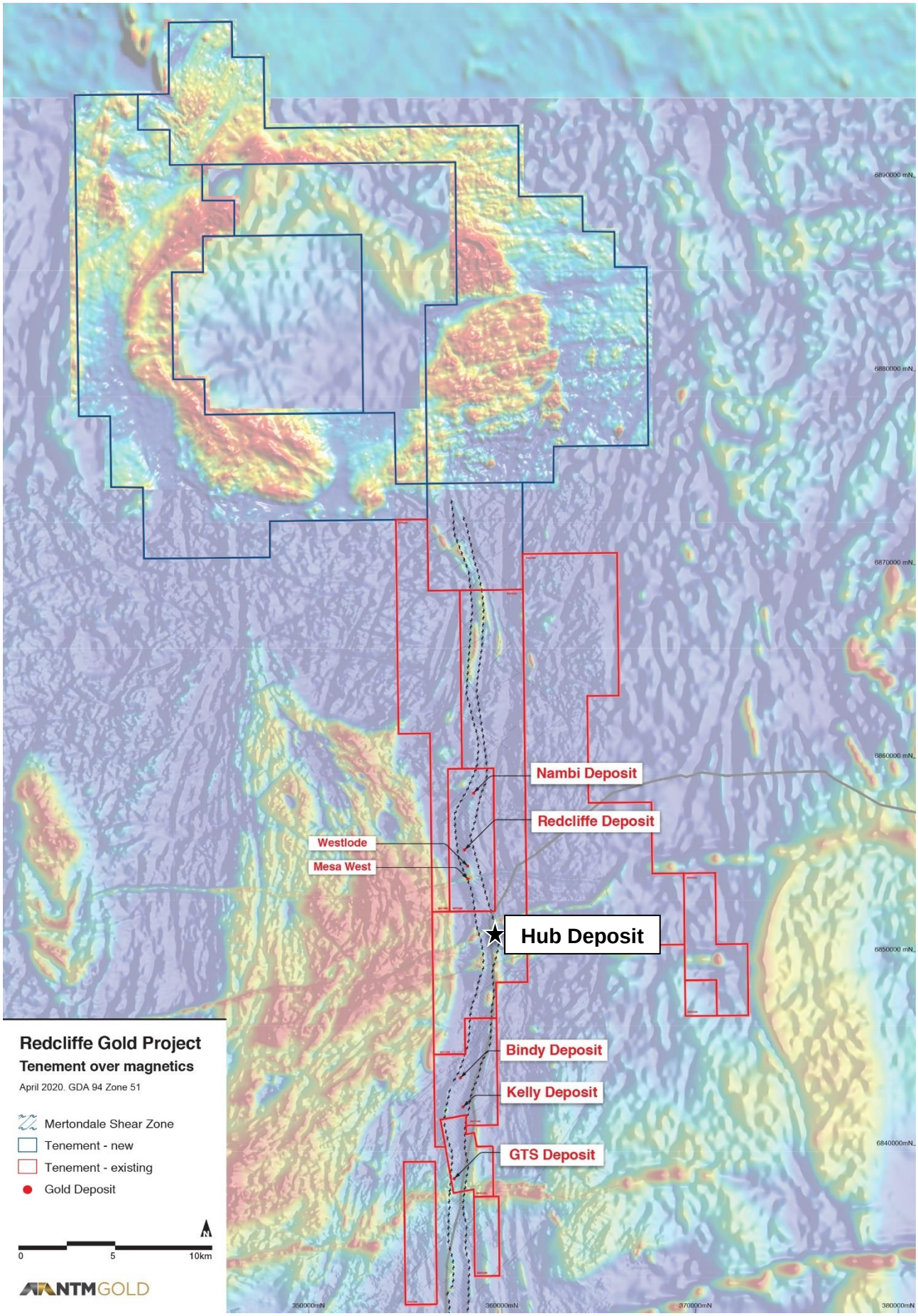
Hub Long Section with recent intercepts



Visible Gold in Core from 20RDD004 at approximately 410m


359200mE
359400mE
20RDD004
20RDD003
20RDD005
19RRC104
20RRC106
Surface
Oxide
Transition
Fresh
400m
300m
200m
100m
0m
6m @ 1.7g/t
174m
216m
Hole in progress
7.5m @ 8.1g/t
incl. 4.4m @ 12.2g/t
439m
6.5m @ 7.0g/t
incl. 2.5m @ 12.5g/t
532m
Hub Prospect
Schematic Section
6850500mN
Section looking North +/-20m.
September 2020. GDA 94 Zone 51
Drill hole type
RC
Diamond
7.5m @ 8.1g/t New result
6.5m @ 7.0g/t Previous result
Mineralised Zone (+0.1g/t)
Simplified geology
Mafic Schist - Mylonite
Felsic Schist
Volcaniclastic Sediments
Base Of Oxidation (BoX)
Shear
ATANTMGOLD
0
50
100m

Redcliffe Project and Selected Prospects over Aerial Magnetics



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 – 20RDD004 Diamond Drill Results Summary: 7.5m @ 8.1 g/t Au from 405.6m, incl. 4.4m @ 12.2 g/t Au

PROJECT	HOLE	FROM	TO	RESULT +0.5 g/t Au
Hub	20RDD004	405.60	405.95	0.35m @ 1.37
		405.95	406.25	0.30m @ 2.13
		406.25	406.75	0.50m @ 1.09
		406.75	407.25	0.50m @ 0.49
		407.25	407.50	0.25m @ 13.55
		407.50	408.00	0.50m @ 4.85
		408.00	408.35	0.35m @ 32.1
		408.35	408.85	0.50m @ 6.44
		408.85	409.35	0.50m @ 5.05
		409.35	409.80	0.45m @ 11.7
		409.80	410.35	0.55m @ 18.05
		410.35	411.15	0.80m @ 14.8
		411.15	411.65	0.50m @ 7.28
		411.65	412.15	0.50m @ 5.62
		412.15	412.40	0.25m @ 4.82
		412.40	412.60	0.20m @ 3.62
		412.60	413.10	0.50m @ 1.87

Mineralisation calculated at +0.5 g/t, max 2m internal continuous dilution. NSR = No significant result. Downhole widths quoted, further drilling is required to confirm true width.

Table 2 – Drill Data Summary

AREA	HOLE_ID	TYPE	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZ	DIP	RC m	DD m	DEPTH(M)
Hub	20RDD003	Diamond	359100	6850500	495	270	-60	-	531.9	531.9
	20RDD004	Diamond	359105	6850500	495	270	-55	-	439.0	439.0

Appendix I

REDCLIFFE RESOURCE

NTM updated the Estimate of Minerals Resources to the ASX on 12 May 2020, 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 12 May 2020 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

	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 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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Sampling Techniques and Data

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). So far, 2 holes (20RDD003, 20RDD004) have been drilled in the reported program for a total of 970.9m.
	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 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 0.4m and 1m 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 excellent, with 100% recovery through the mineralised zone.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Core was sampled on a 0.4m to 1m 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 excellent, with 100% recovery
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All core was geologically logged by Company geologists, using the Companies logging scheme. DC was both geologically and geotechnically logged
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of DC records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. These trays were photographed and then stored off site for future reference.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core was sawn using a diamond blades and ½ core collected for assay on a 0.4m to 1m basis, generally to geological contacts.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	NA
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were prepared at 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 consistency, ½ core samples were collected from the same side of the core. No duplicates were submitted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	
	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 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 ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for assaying.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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. - 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* - *Down hole length and intercept depth* - *Hole length*	Refer to table in the body of text.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	All higher-grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	