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NORTHERN MANGANESE LIMITED

ASX RELEASE

12 July 2016

Single Metre RC Results Confirm Gold Zone Golden Terrace South – Redcliffe Gold Project

The Company is pleased to announce single metre results from the recently completed programme of 10 RC holes drilled at the Golden Terrace South (GTS) gold deposit. The results confirm gold contents indicated by preliminary composite sampling and typically define higher grade zones within the broader composite intercepts as the following selected intercepts indicate.

6m @ 6.08g/t	from 41m to 47m in GTRC 378
19m @ 3.8g/t	from 77m to 96m in GTRC 379
12m @ 16.68g/t Inc: **2m @ 61.7g/t**	from 88m to 100m to EOH from 89m to 91m in GTRC381
11m @ 3.17g/t Plus **17m @ 6.45g/t** Inc: **6m @ 11.74g/t**	from 34m to 45m from 53m to 70m from 60m to 66m in GTRC382
9m @ 4.29g/t	from 56m to 65m in GTRC383
15m @ 5.78g/t	from 71m to 86m in GTRC384
12m @ 11.37g/t Inc: **4m @ 24.8g/t**	from 77m to 89m from 78m in GTRC385
12m @ 4.59g/t Plus **16m @ 7.53g/t** Within **66m @ 3.70g/t**	from 60m to 72m from 75m to 91m from 60m to 126m in GTRC386
16m @ 4.98g/t Plus **30m @ 7.71g/t** Inc: **3m @ 45.9g/t** Within **44m @ 6.41g/t**	from 35m to 51m from 75m to 105m from 84 to 87m from 61m to105m in GTRC387

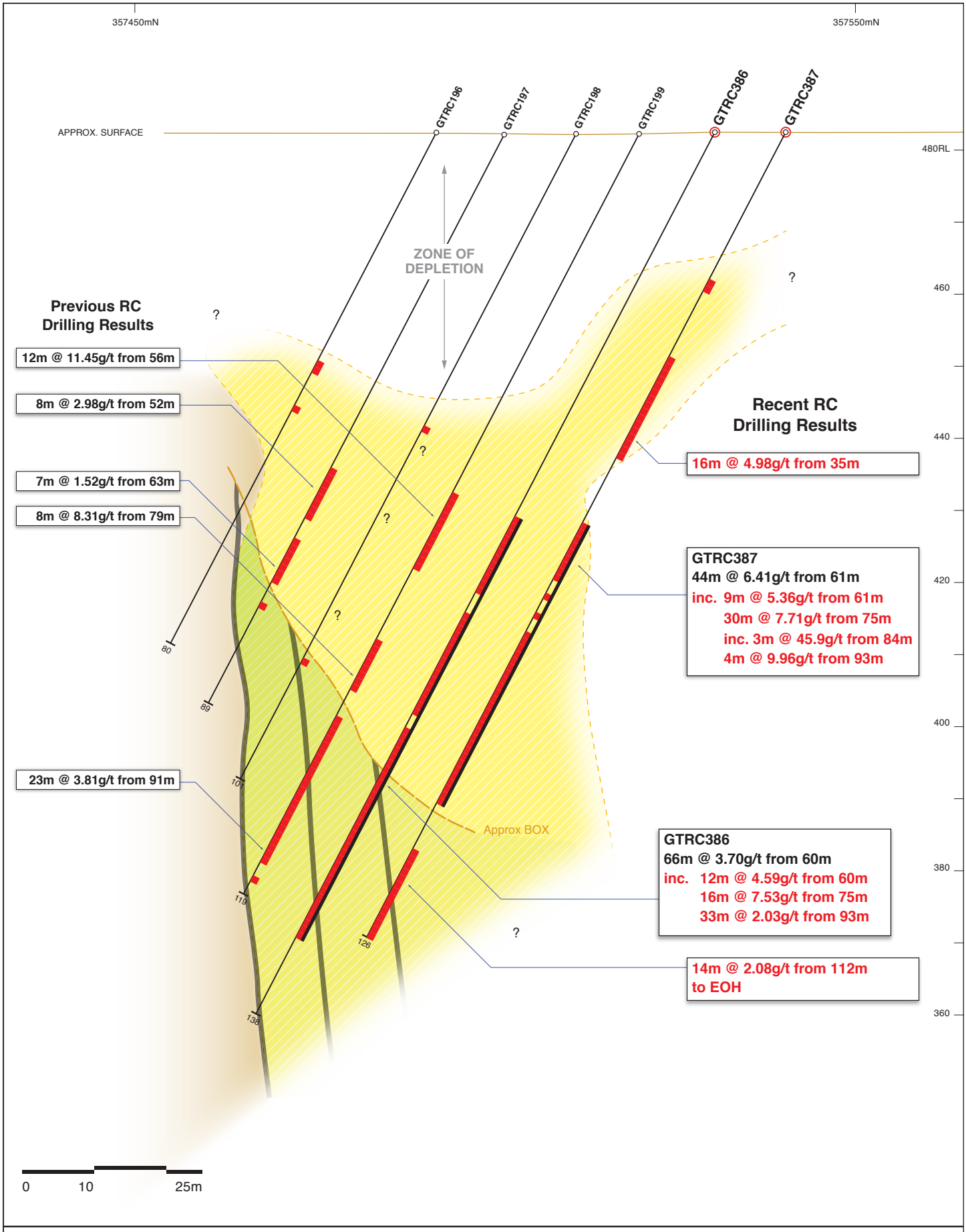
The ten RC holes (GTRC378-387) were completed for a total of 1150 metres. The primary aim of these holes was to more accurately define the extent, geometry, and grade distribution of critical high grade gold zones. These zones are largely within the conceptual "phase 1 open pit" being considered to exploit the oxide/supergene zones although several of the deeper intersections extend outside the envelope.

These results from single metre samples and geological information will be used to aid interpretation and resource modelling for the GTS deposit and lead to a resource estimate updated to JORC 2012 compliance.

The current JORC 2004 compliant resource estimate for GTS is 90,000 ounces. (1,391,000t @ 2.02g/t, of which 707,000t @ 2.46g/t for 56,000oz is classified as Indicated and 684,000 @ 1.56g/t for 34,000oz as Inferred)

A Mining Execution plan is to be reviewed along with financial studies to incorporate the new information and current gold price to enable decisions to be made on potential development scenarios.

Additional diamond drilling is to be conducted to test the high grade shoot for structural information and to seek extensions at depth.



Golden Terrace South
Section 6838270mN

Section looking North +/-10m
Drill hole intercept, metres at g/t gold)
July 2016 GDA 94 Zone 51

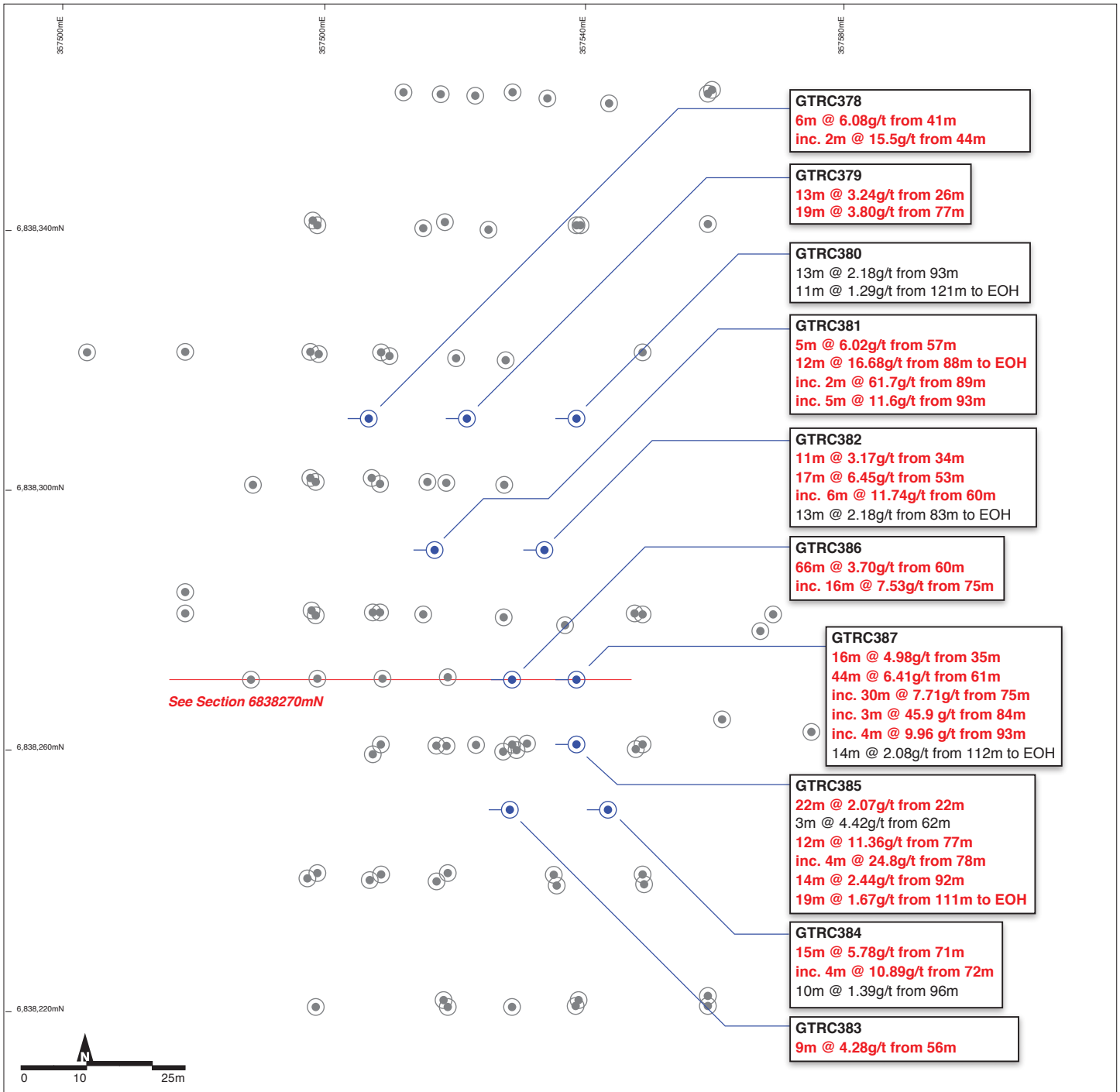
Drill holes
- >0.5g/t
- Drill hole (RC)
- June 2016 Drill hole (RC)

Geology
- Anomalous gold +0.1g/t
- Felsic - Intermediate schist
- Shale (black)
- Sediment (fine grained)
- B.O.X = Base Of Oxidation

Sampling Procedure and Results

Drill chips are collected for each metre advance of RC drill holes samples from which a single metre sample is riffle split and saved for later assaying if required. A sub sample is collected from the remainder of the sample and composited over 5m intervals. The 5m composite assay results reported previously (ASX announcement 6/6/16) will not be used in resource calculations but give an overview of mineralisation and provide a guide as to which intervals require the individual samples to be assayed.

Collar Plan Showing Summary of Single metre Sample Intercepts from 2016 RC Drilling (& showing previous drill hole collars)



DRILL HOLE RESULTS SUMMARY TABLE – SINGLE METRE RESULTS

HOLE	GDA_E	GDA_N	DEPTH (m)	AZ/DIP	FROM	TO	RESULT (Au)
GTRC378	357508	6838310	100	270/-60	41	47	**6m @ 6.08g/t**
				inc	44	46	**2m @ 15.5g/t**
					85	88	**3m @ 5.6g/t**
					91	93	2m @ 1.36g/t
GTRC379	357523	6838310	120	270/-60	26	39	**13m @ 3.24g/t**
				inc	30	33	**3m @ 11.47g/t**
					77	96	**19m @ 3.80g/t**
GTRC380	357540	6838310	132	270/-60	21	26	5m @ 0.90g/t
					38	39	**1m @ 10.5 g/t**
					93	106	**13m @ 2.18g/t**
					121	132	11m @ 1.29g/t EOH
GTRC381	357518	6838290	100	270/-60	57	62	**5m @ 6.02g/t**
					88	100	**12m @ 16.68g/t EOH**
				inc	89	91	**2m @ 61.7g/t**
				inc	93	98	**5m @ 11.6g/t**
GTRC382	357535	6838290	96	270/-60	34	45	**11m @ 3.17g/t**
				inc	36	38	**2m @ 10.4 g/t**
					53	70	**17m @ 6.45g/t**
					83	96	13m @ 2.18g/t
				inc	90	96	**6m @ 3.78 g/t EOH**
				inc	93	96	**3m @ 6.34g/t EOH**
GTRC383	357530	6838250	100	270/-60	56	65	**9m @ 4.28g/t**
					90	93	3m @ 1.65g/t
GTRC384	357545	6838250	108	270/-60	35	46	11m @ 1.04g/t
					71	86	**15m @ 5.78g/t**
				inc	72	76	**4m @ 10.89g/t**
					90	93	3m @ 1.65g/t
					96	106	10m @ 1.39g/t
GTRC385	357540	6838260	130	270/-60	17	19	2m @ 2.4g/t
					22	44	**22m @ 2.07g/t**
					62	65	**3m @ 4.42g/t**
					77	89	**12m @ 11.37g/t**
				inc	78	82	**4m @ 24.8g/t**
					92	106	**14m @ 2.44g/t**
					114	132	16m @ 1.67g/t EOH
GTRC386	357530	6838270	138	270/-60	60	126	**66m @ 3.70g/t**
				inc	60	72	**12m @ 4.59g/t**
				inc	75	91	**16m @ 7.53g/t**
GTRC387	357540	6838270	126	270/-60	23	26	3m @ 2.11g/t
					35	51	**16m @ 4.98g/t**
					61	105	**44m @ 6.41g/t**
				inc	61	70	**9m @ 5.36g/t**
				inc	78	105	**30m @ 7.71g/t**
				inc	84	87	**3m @ 45.9g/t**
				inc	93	97	**4m @ 9.96g/t**
					112	126	**14m @ 2.08g/t EOH**

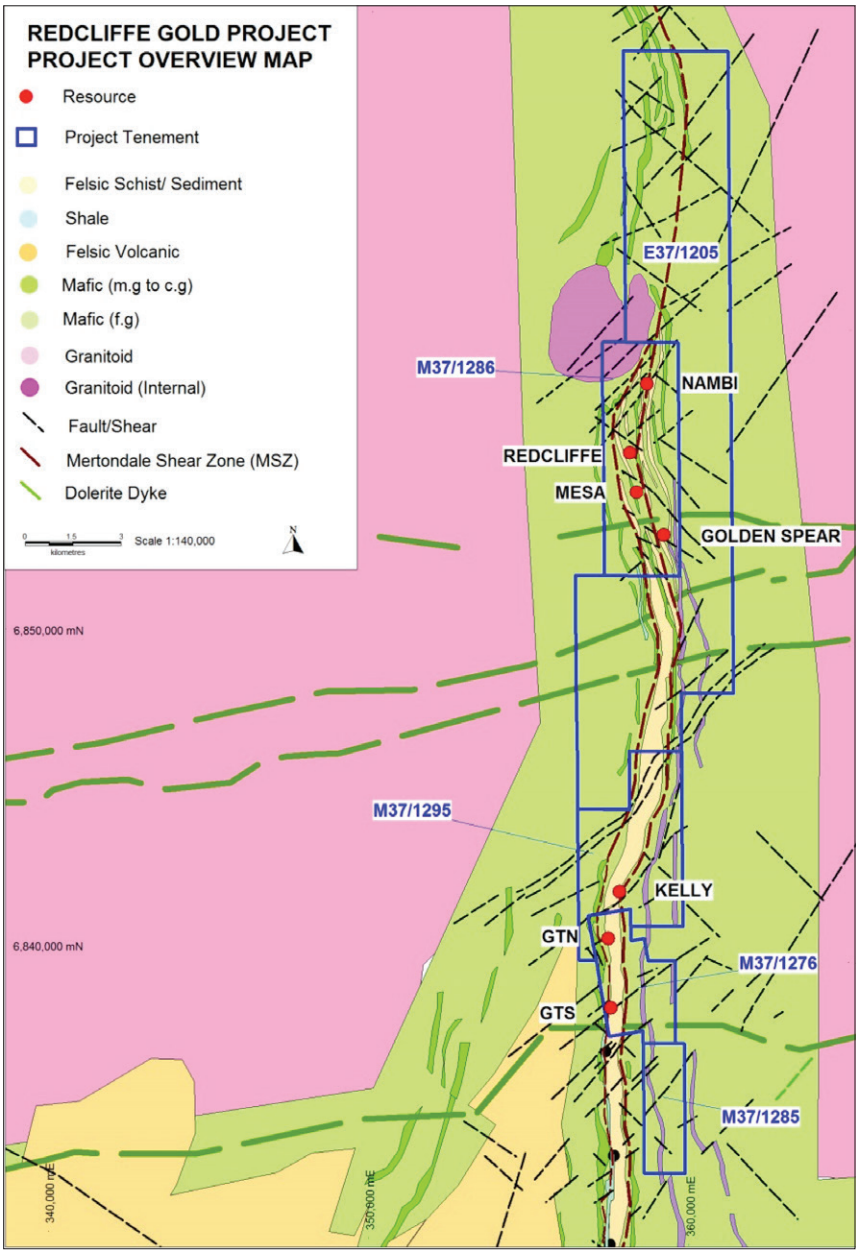
This table is a summary of results obtained from each hole. Intercepts are down hole widths calculated using a nominal 0.5g/t lower cut, maximum 2 metres of continuous internal dilution included. No upper cut employed. Coordinates are GDA94 Zone 51 Bold = >20g.m &/or +3g/t grade.

Redcliffe Gold Project

The Company has a 100% beneficial interest in the Redcliffe Gold Project which is located 40-55km northeast of Leonora and around 230km north of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia. The Project consists of four granted mining leases and an exploration licence covering 118sqkm and includes a considerable strike length of the regionally important Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ). Current estimated gold resources within the mining leases, over a number of deposits, stands at 278,000 ounces. (5,480,000t @ 1.57g/t of which 969,000t @ 2.70g/t for 84,000oz is classified as Indicated and 4,512,000t @ 1.33g/t 193,600oz as inferred.)

The highly prospective project area offers considerable scope for new discoveries and extension of existing deposits.

Further exploration and mining studies are proposed to advance NTM in its objective to expand gold resources and to exploit gold deposits.



Lloyd Jones
Executive Director

For further information relating to this programme contact Rodney Foster, Technical Director/Chairman on 0417 343 111.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report, as it relates to Exploration Results, is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Rodney Foster who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Rodney Foster is a Director of the Company. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he 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". Rodney Foster consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

This information with respect to Resources was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Golden Terrace South Prospect RC drilling

Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	The sampling has been carried out using Reversed Circulation drilling (RC) . A total of 10 holes were drilled in the reported program for a total of 1150m of RC at depths ranging from of 100 to 138m. The holes were drilled at - 60 degrees at approximately 270^{0}. Sample quality was high with only minimal sample loss around the annulus in the top 5m of each hole. Some samples were damp to wet as noted below 120m depth but overall dry sample was produced to the depths drilled.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The drill holes were initially located by handheld GPS, and then verified with tape measure from base line pegs. 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 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	RC holes were drilled with a 5.25inch face-sampling bit, 1m samples collected through a cyclone and riffle splitter, to form a 2 to 3kg sub sample. These samples are stored for future assaying dependent on zones that reveal anomalism in composite sampling. Field residue bags are spear or trowel sampled to provide approximately 600g from each metre and composited over 5m. (0-5m,5-10m, and so on to end of hole) These samples are sorted and dried by the assay laboratory. pulverised, and a 40gm charge split off and subjected to Fire Assay for gold.
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 KL drilling rig, operated by K&J Drilling Pty Ltd was used to drill holes using standard Reverse Circulation configuration with a face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	The majority of samples were dry. Ground water was encountered in all holes, the inflow was controlled by increasing the air volume. RC recoveries were visually estimated and any low recoveries recorded in the drill logs. Recovery of the samples was good, generally estimated to be full, except for some sample loss at depths of +120m in holes GTRC380, 382, 384 and 386. Sample quality was noted on the drill logs.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC face-sample bits, PVC casing in the top 6 metres and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. RC samples are collected for each metre advanced through a cyclone and riffle splitter, with the bulk of the sample (field residue) deposited in a plastic bag and a sub sample up to 3kg collected for dispatch to the assay laboratory. Cyclone and riffle splitter are cleaned between rods and at EOH to minimise 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 ingress to the holes resulted in some damp to wet samples towards the EOH, notable in GTRC380, 382, 384 and 386. Sample quality was noted on drill logs, and drilling of the hole was terminated when sample quality was compromised at depth through excessive water flow.

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 consulting 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. A portion of every metre sample is wet-sieved and stored in chip trays. These trays are stored off site for future reference.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were logged in full.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	NA
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	One-metre drill samples are passed through a 3-tiered riffle splitter installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone. A 2-3 kg sub-sample is collected in a calico bag and the balance (field residue) in a plastic bag. The calico bag is positioned with the corresponding plastic bag for later collection if required. Most samples were dry except as noted above. A 5m composite preliminary sample was collected by spearing the plastic bag of field residue for each 5m interval. Results from the composite samples are used to identify which singe meter samples will be submitted to laboratory for individual Fire Assay. Composite samples are not used in resources calculations.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were prepared at the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 90% passing 75um, and a reference sub-sample of approximately 200g retained. A nominal 40g was used for the analysis (FA/AAS). The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	RC samples are collected at 1m intervals using a PVC spear or aluminium trowel to sample individual metre samples and composited into 5m samples for preliminary assaying. Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) and/or in house controls, blanks, splits and replicates are analysed with each batch of samples. These quality control results are reported by the laboratory along with the sample values in the final report. Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	One-metre samples are split on the rig using a 3 tier splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. This is standard Industry practice. The samples weigh 3-5kg prior to pulverisation.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle sizes and the practical requirement to maintain manageable sample weights.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Samples were analysed for Au to ppm levels via 40gm fire assay / AAS finish which gives total digestion and is appropriate for high-level samples.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used in this program.

	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 is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 4 Standards and 3 Blanks per 100 single metre samples. Duplicate samples were collected at a rate of 3 in 100 single meter samples in RC drilling. Similarly, for 5m composite sampling, Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. At the Assay Laboratory additional Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed concurrently with the field samples. Results of the field and Lab QAQC samples were checked on assay receipt. All assays met QAQC protocols, showing no levels of contamination or sample bias. Analysis of field duplicate assay data suggests expected levels of sampling precision, with generally 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 Technical Director and a consultant Geologist.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twin holes were not employed during this part of the program although nearby holes were checked to validate relevant positions of mineralised zones.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All field logging was carried out on hardcopy geological log sheet. Data is entered electronically to the Database Geologist in the Redcliffe Victorian office. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in a Company database system, and maintained by the Database Manager.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for analysis purposes. No averaging has been employed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	RC locations were determined by hand-held GPS, and then verified with tape measure off known base line points The drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer. Down hole directional surveying was completed regularly using a down hole multi-shot tool within a 6m long stainless steel rod.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Relative Levels are allocated to the drill hole collars using current Digital Terrain Model's for the area and from nearby surveyed collars. The accuracy of the DTM is estimated to be better than 5m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	RC drilling was designed to intersect modelled oxide mineralisation to test and define known high grade zone at GTS. One sample was collected for every metre drilled and selected samples submitted for assay.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The drilling is close spaced, largely within the confines of the current GTS resource, and as such will be incorporated into Resource estimations.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Preliminary samples are composites over 5m aggregated Intercepts are calculated as a guide by averaging mineralised samples over a 0.1g/t cut off. No compositing will be employed in the single metre results that are to be used in resource definition.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The orientation of the drill hole (azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the targeted mineralisation.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The -60 degree drill orientation is aimed to penetrate the main sub-vertical mineralised trend ideally approximately perpendicular. Some inherent exaggeration to true width occurs. It is unclear at present whether cross structures are mineralised, however it is considered unlikely that any other sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples for assay were collected in pre-numbered calico bags then packed into poly weave bags (approximately 10 per bag) which were sealed and transported to the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Leonora then on to Kalgoorlie for assaying.

Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the program.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The RC drilling occurred within tenement M37/1276 which is held 100% by Northern Manganese Pty Ltd and wholly owned subsidiary Redcliffe Resources Limited. The Redcliffe Gold Project is located 45km 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 reportM37/1276 is in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines & Petroleum.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration at GTS has been completed on this prospect by Ashton Gold, Sons of Gwalia and CRAE in the 1990's. This work broadly outlined the GTS mineralised trend to shallow depths. Where relevant, assay data from this earlier exploration has been incorporated into Company databases.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The GTS mineralisation is hosted largely within Archaean-aged felsic, sediment (inc. black shale) and minor mafic rocks. A schistose fabric is observable in the lithologies. Gold mineralisation occurs in sub-vertical to steep west dipping zones associated with quartz-carbonate-sulphide-mica veins and alteration. Alteration intensity and quartz-sulphide (pyrite) abundance are controls to mineralisation in the primary zone. Depth of oxidation is generally 90-100m down hole, often deeper in shear zones.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Refer to table in the body of text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. A lower cut for single metre splits of 0.5g/t Au has been applied with a 2m maximum continuous waste.
	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 degrees). 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 Figures in the body of text.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Refer to results reported in body of text and summary statistics for the elements reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Refer to body of text and this appendix.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Further drill testing at depth targeting primary mineralisation is planned at GTS, including both RC and DC drilling. The location of the collars of these holes is still to be determined. Currently there is insufficient geological information to determine the extent of mineralisation in the primary zone beneath the GTS oxide deposit.