

2017 EXPLORATION DRILLING PROGRAMME UPDATE

SINGLE METRE ASSAYS CONFIRM AND UPGRADE INITIAL RESULTS

Further to the announcement of 31 March 2017, '*Potential for Further Mineralised Gold Zones Identified*', the Company is pleased to announce that it has now received the single metre assay results for the RC drilling programme.

Intercepts include:

18m @ 2.90g/t (*inc. 7m @ 5.50g/t*) from 112m in GTRC405

12m @ 3.40g/t (*inc. 3m @ 7.25g/t*) from 97m in GTRC410

16m @ 1.74g/t (*inc. 5m @ 3.92g/t*) from 152m in GTRC405

1m @ 7.57g/t from 39m in GTRC414

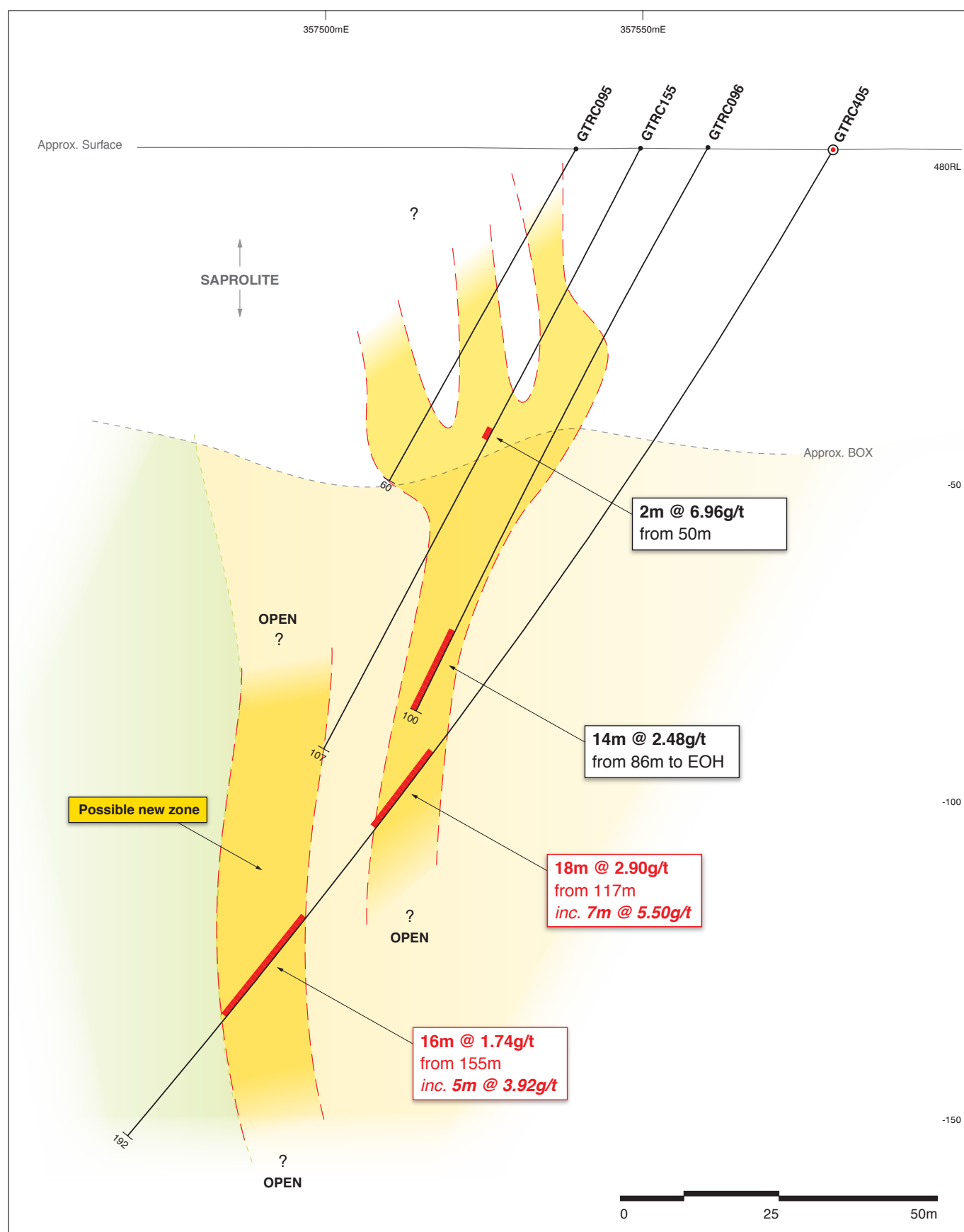
Single metre sampling has confirmed earlier results and in some cases materially upgraded these earlier five metre results, notably. 15m @ 1.90g/t upgrading to 18m@2.90g/t.

Comparative results from assays of preliminary 5m composites and the subsequent single metre assays are tabulated below:

5m composite results		Single metre assay results
15m @ 3.23g/t	=>	12m @ 3.40g/t in GTRC410
15m @ 1.90g/t	=>	18m @ 2.90g/t in GTRC405
20m @ 1.23g/t	=>	16m @ 1.74g/t in GTRC405
10m @ 1.00g/t	=>	11m @ 0.97g/t in GTRC406

The drilling has further supported the Company's view that the Great Western Fault, the western bounding mineralised structure of the Mertondale Shear Zone, is highly prospective for further occurrences of gold mineralised zones.

Further systematic testing of prospective zones along the 30km strike length of the Mertondale Shear Zone has been initiated utilising extensive scout Aircore drilling.



Golden Terrace South Schematic Section 6838180mN

Section looking North +/-10m
Drill hole intercept, metres at g/t gold)
May 2017. GDA 94 Zone 51



- Previous Drill Hole
- Current Drill Hole
- Previous Intercept
- 14m @ 2.48g/t
- 18m @ 2.90g/t
- Single Metre Sampling
- Drill Intercept

- Mineralised Zone (+0.1ppm Au)
- Sediment / Black Shale / Felsic
- Intermediate / Sediment
- BOX = Base Of Oxidation

OVERVIEW

NTM is engaged in an active exploration programme to build the Company's Redcliffe Gold Project resource base. The results reported on are from the first phase of RC drilling undertaken in 2017 following on from the successful resource drilling in 2016. This phase was aimed at identification of new zones of mineralisation along the Golden Terrace trend within the Mertondale Shear Zone.

A total of 11 RC holes (GTRC404-414) for 2202m targeted three areas being;

1. Extensions to the gold zones at the Golden Terrace South deposit (GTS) south of an interpreted fault zone,
2. GTS(Next) located some 400m north of GTS; and
3. GTC, located 1600m north of GTS

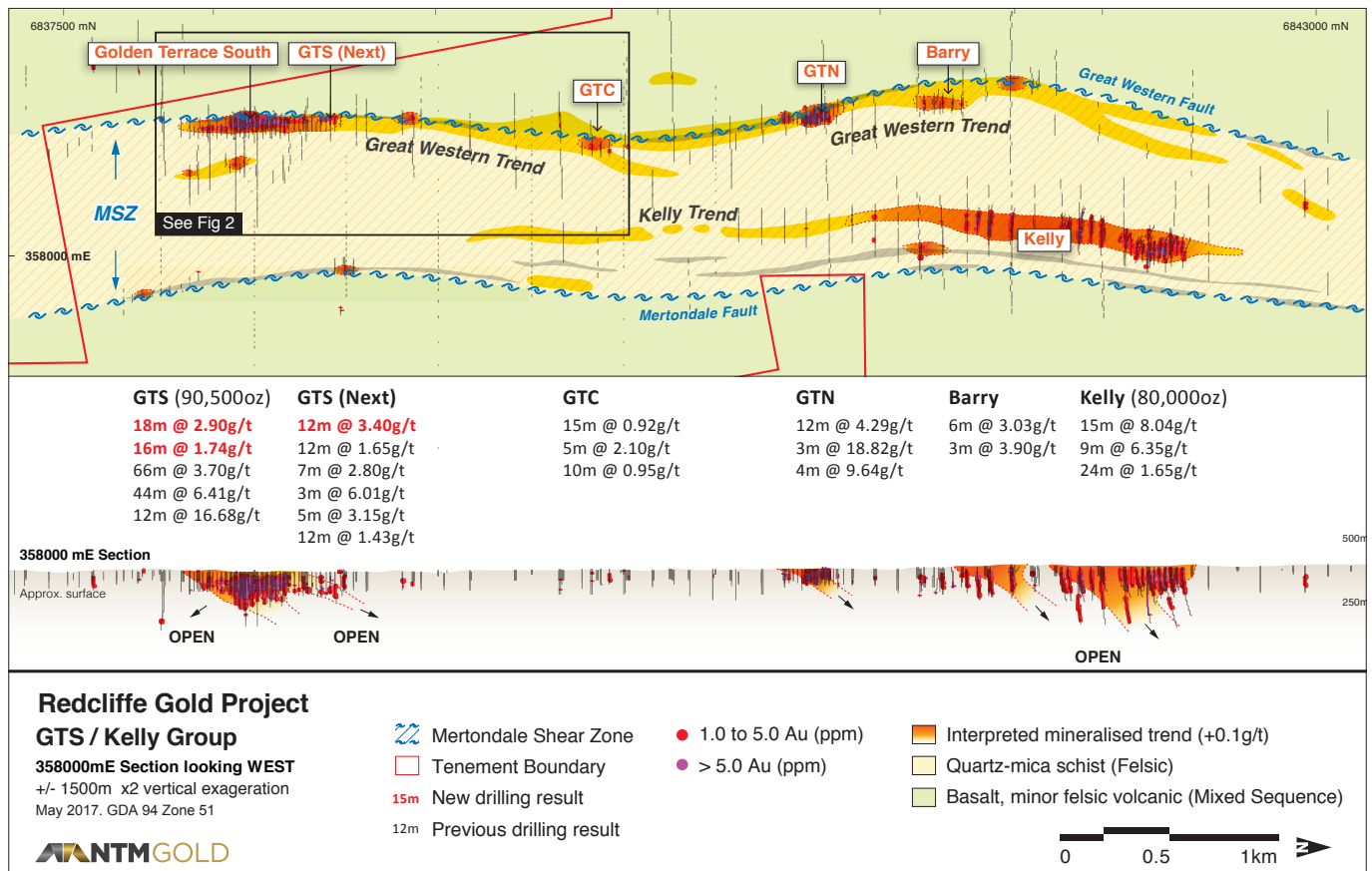


Figure 1

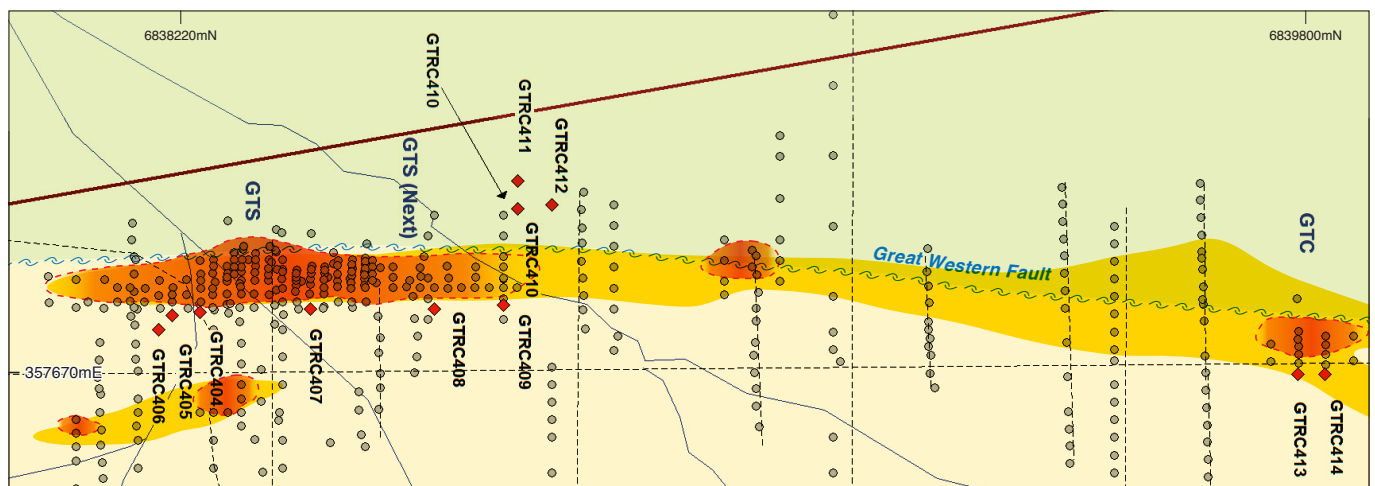


Figure 2 showing location of new RC Drilling and existing drilling

1. Extensions of Mineralised System at GTS

Drilling at GTS was aimed at intersecting extensions of the high grade GTS style mineralisation south of an interpreted fault. Three holes, GTRC404-406 were drilled over 60m of strike with all three successfully intersecting mineralisation which remains open down dip and to the south. Single metre intercepts of 18m @ 2.90g/t (inc. 7m @ 5.50g/t) from 112m, 16m @ 1.74g/t (inc. 5m @ 3.92g/t) from 152m and 11m @ 0.97g/t from 183m were returned. (details of drilling information are tabulated later in this release)

Drilling also intersected a possible new zone of mineralisation which does not appear to have been previously intersected. Further drilling is required to define this mineralised zone and correlate with previously defined zones.

2. Possible New Zones of Gold Mineralisation

At GTS (Next), drill hole GTRC410 intersected 12m @ 3.40g/t (inc. 3m @ 7.25g/t) from 97m supporting the previous single hole 'on section' intercept obtained from historical drilling of 12m @ 1.43g/t from 124m in GTRC222. A deeper hole, GTRC411, was abandoned due to poor ground. With this limited drill testing the new zone of gold mineralisation yet to be fully defined. Further drilling at GTS (Next) is planned.

3. GT Central

At GTC, two holes were completed testing historical Aircore drill results at depth. A single metre assaying 7.52 g/t gold from 39m was returned in drill hole GTRC414.

The drilling has further supported the Company's view that the Great Western Fault, the western bounding mineralised structure of the Mertondale Shear Zone, is highly prospective for further occurrences of gold mineralised zones.

Aircore Programme

A systematic programme of regional Aircore drilling commenced in April. The programme aims to identify further gold mineralised zones along lightly explored areas of the Mertondale Shear Zone including the many new targets generated by a recent structural analysis.

Results Summary

HOLE	FROM	TO	RESULT (Au)
GTRC404	85	87	2m @ 1.00g/t
	181	184	3m @ 1.97g/t
GTRC405	112	130	18m @ 2.90g/t
<i>Inc.</i>	117	124	7m @ 5.50g/t
	152	168	16m @ 1.75g/t
<i>Inc.</i>	160	165	5m @ 3.92g/t
GTRC406	183	197	11m @ 0.97g/t
GTRC409	137	141	4m @ 0.93g/t
GTRC410	97	109	12m @ 3.40g/t
<i>Inc.</i>	105	108	3m @ 7.25g/t
GTRC412	147	151	4m @ 1.00g/t
GTRC414	38	40	1m @ 7.52g/t

Results have been rounded. Calculated at +0.5 g/t Au, with maximum of 3m internal internal dilution.

Drill hole Summary

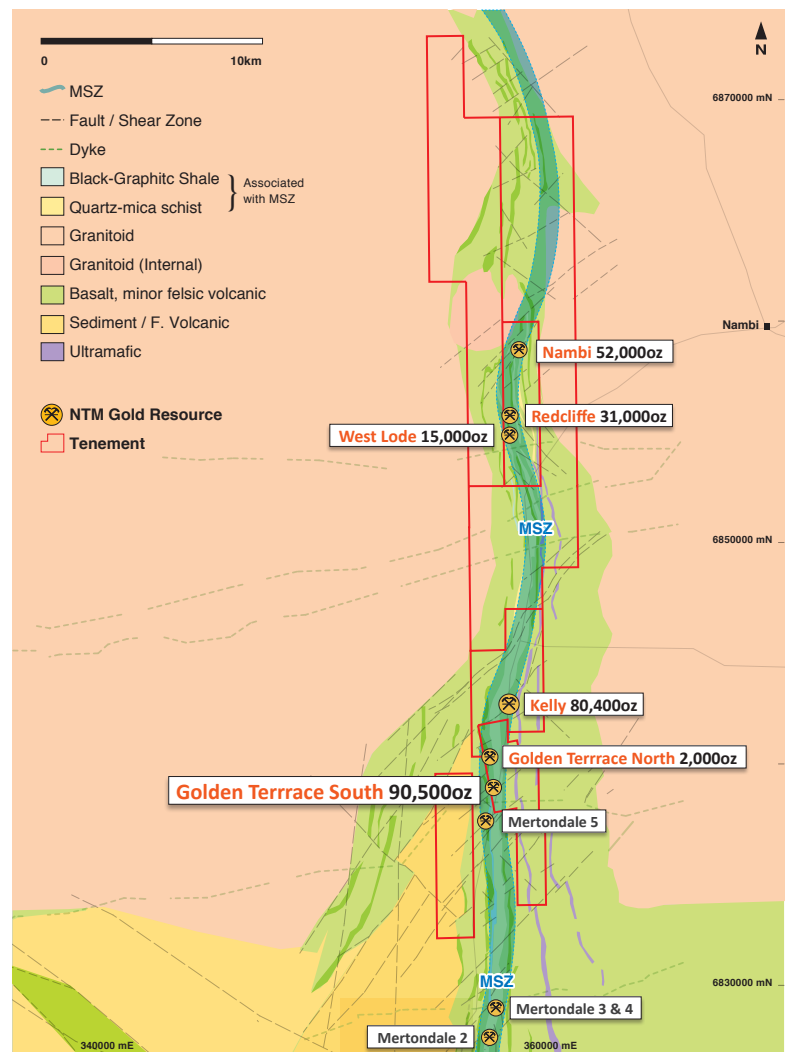
HOLE	AREA	EAST	NORTH	AZ/DIP	DEPTH(M)
GTRC404	GTS	357575	6838220	270/-60	216
GTRC405	GTS	357580	6838180	270/-60	192
GTRC406	GTS	357590	6838160	270/-60	204
GTRC407	GTS	357570	6838380	270/-60	216
GTRC408	GTS (NEXT)	357570	6838558	270/-60	174
GTRC409	GTS (NEXT)	357561	6838658	270/-60	174
GTRC410	GTS (NEXT)	357426	6838678	090/-60	198
GTRC411	GTS (NEXT)	357387	6838681	090/-60	216
GTRC412	GTS (NEXT)	357416	6838727	090/-60	222
GTRC413	GTC	357667	6839851	270/-60	186
GTRC414	GTC	357665	6839807	270/-60	204

Redcliffe Gold Project Overview

The Company's 100% owned Redcliffe Gold Project is located 45-60km northeast of Leonora in the Eastern Goldfields Region of Western Australia. The Redcliffe Project covers a contiguous area of ~160 km²

Exploration completed at the Redcliffe Gold Project has resulted in the discovery of a number of new resources and advanced prospects including Golden Terrace South (GTS), Kelly, Golden Terrace North and Golden Spear. These, combined with potential resource targets located beneath previously mined open pits (Nambi, Redcliffe/West lode, Mesa) comprise the current gold Resource Estimate.

The Redcliffe Project currently has a resource estimate of **278,100 oz** (5.48Mt @ 1.57 g/t Au) in both the Indicated (0.969Mt @ 2.7 g/t) and Inferred (4.512Mt @ 1.33 g/t) categories. The gold resource comprises eight (8) deposits. Resources estimations were carried out by independent consultants as detailed on page 6.



Redcliffe Gold Project location plan and regional geology.

Resource Estimate Consultants:

Golden Terrace South (GTS) – BGMS (Kalgoorlie, 2011)

Nambi – Coffey Mining (Perth, 2008)

Redcliffe – Coffey Mining (Perth, 2008)

West Lode – Coffey Mining (Perth, 2008)

Mesa – Coffey Mining (Perth, 2008)

Golden Terrace North (GTN) – BGMS (Kalgoorlie, 2011)

Golden Spear – Coffey Mining (Perth, 2008)

Kelly – BGMS (Kalgoorlie, 2012)

Current Resource Estimate

	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Deposit	T	Au(g/t)	Oz	T	Au(g/t)	Oz	T	Au(g/t)	Oz
GTS	707,000	2.46	56,100	684,000	1.56	34,400	1,391,000	2.02	90,500
Nambi	262,000	3.30	28,000	298,000	2.50	24,000	560,000	2.88	52,000
Redcliffe				560,000	1.70	31,000	560,000	1.70	31,000
West Lode				373,000	1.20	15,000	373,000	1.20	15,000
Mesa				95,500	1.50	5,000	95,500	1.50	5,000
GTN				64,000	1.53	3,200	64,000	1.53	3,200
Golden Spear				26,000	1.60	1,000	26,000	1.60	1,000
Kelly				2,412,000	1.04	80,400	2,412,000	1.04	80,400
TOTAL	969,000	2.70	84,100	4,512,000	1.33	194,000	5,480,000	1.57	278,100

Redcliffe Gold Project – Current Estimated Resource. Note: Resources calculated at >0.5 g/t Au cut. Figures have been rounded.



Rodney Foster, CEO

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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report – RC drilling

Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	The sampling has been carried out using Reversed Circulation drilling (RC) . A total of 11 holes were drilled in the reported program for a total of 2202m of RC at depths ranging from of 174 to 222m. Holes were drilled at - 60 degrees at approximately 090o and 2700. 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.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	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.
	<i>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.</i>	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 were sorted and dried by the assay laboratory. pulverised to form a 40gm charge for Fire Assay/AAS.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	A Schramm T685 Reverse Circulation drilling rig, operated by Ausdrill Pty Ltd was used to collect the samples.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	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 GTRC408, 409, 410, 411, 412. Sample quality was noted on the drill logs.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	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 riffle splitter, with the bulk of the sample 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 minimize contamination.
	<i>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.</i>	Ground water egress into the holes resulted in some damp to wet samples towards the EOH, as noted above. Sample quality was noted on drill logs, and drilling of the hole was terminated when sample quality was compromised at depth.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	All chips were geologically logged by NTM geologists, using the Companies logging scheme.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	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.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All holes were logged in full.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	NA
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	One-metre drill samples are channeled 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 in a plastic bag. The calico bag is positioned on top of 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 green drill bag of each 5m interval. Results from the composite samples are used to identify which single meter samples will be submitted to laboratory. Composite samples are not used in resources calculations.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	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.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i>	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 along with the sample values in the final report. Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results.
	<i>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.</i>	One-metre samples are split on the rig using a 3 tier splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. This standard Industry practice. The samples weigh 3-5kg prior to pulverisation.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	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	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	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.
	<i>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.</i>	No geophysical tools were used in this program.
	<i>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.</i>	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. 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 less than 10% pair difference.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant results were checked by the CEO and NTM Geologists.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Twin holes were not employed during this part of the program.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	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.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for analysis purposes. No averaging is employed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	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 stainless steel rod.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Relative Levels are allocated to the drill hole collars using current Digital Terrain Model's for the area . The accuracy of the DTM is estimated to be better than 5m.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	RC drilling was designed to intersect modelled oxide mineralisation within the known high grade zone at GTS. One sample was collected for every metre drilled and selected samples submitted for assay.
	<i>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.</i>	(GTRC404-409) -The drilling is close spaced within the confines of the current GTS resource, and as such will be incorporated into Resource estimations. (GTRC410-414) – Drilling represented more wider spaced initial testing of mineralised zones.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No compositing has been employed in the reported results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The orientation of the drill hole (azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the targeted mineralisation.
	<i>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.</i>	The drill orientation is estimated to be approximately perpendicular to the main mineralised trend. It is unclear at present whether cross structures are mineralised, however it is considered unlikely that any sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Calico sample bags were collected in pre -numbered plastic bags (five calico bags per single plastic bag), sealed and transported to the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for assaying.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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 NTM GOLD Pty Ltd. The 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 tenements subject to this report are 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.
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p>	Refer to table in the body of text.
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	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	The geometry of the mineralisation at depth is interpreted to vary from steeply east 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	Refer to body of text and this appendix.
Further work	<i>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.</i>	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.