NTM GOLD
ASX: NTM ABN: 24 119 494 772

NAMBI DRILLING PROGRAMME HIGH GRADE LODES EXTENDED

The Company is pleased to announce further promising results from two holes completed in December as part of the deep drilling programme at the Nambi Gold Deposit.

Key points:

- Both the Main and E1 Lodes were intersected at interpreted plunge positions with significant results including:

  MAIN LODE

  4.50m @ 7.35g/t ***Inc. 2.5m@ 11.9g/t*** *from 181.0m in* ***NBDD002***

  3.45m @ 7.48g/t ***Inc. 1m @ 17.8 g/t*** *from 280.4m in* ***NBDD003***

  E1 LODE

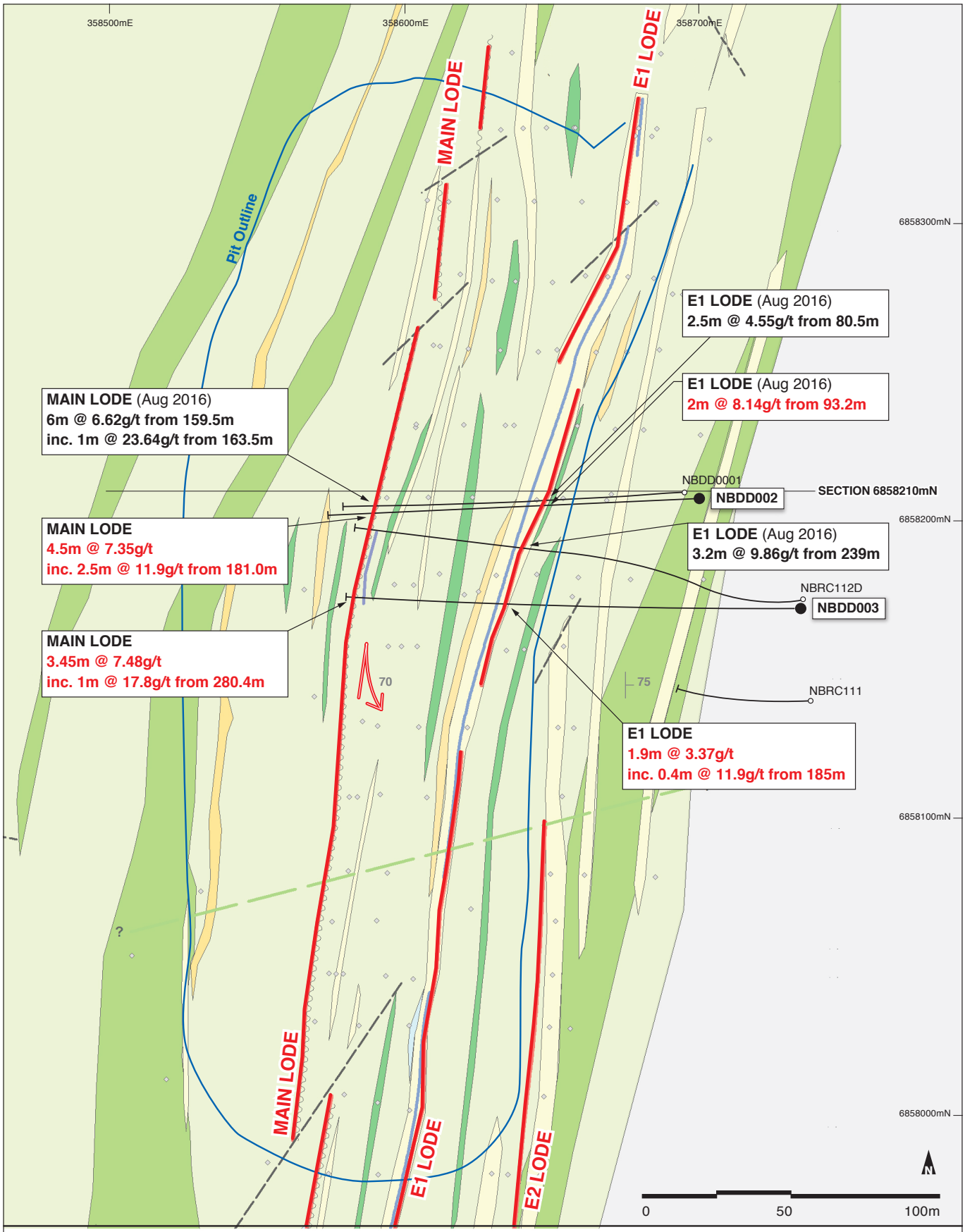
  2.00m @ 8.14g/t *from 93.2m in NBDD002*

  1.90m @ 3.37g/t ***Inc. 0.4m @ 11.9 g/t*** *from 185.0m in* ***NBDD003***

- Down plunge orientation of the Main Lode confirmed and extended by 50m down plunge to -250m vertical depth.
- Further high grade intersections from the lightly drill tested E1 Lode confirm target potential in a similar structural position to the Main Lode.
- Intersection of E2 Lode in NBDD003 suggests repetition of shoots in parasitic fold hinges and may indicate potential for further lodes to the east of the Main Lode.
- Mineralised zones remain open, particularly down plunge, and are to be targeted by ongoing DC drilling in light of the enhanced potential of the lodes to continue deep underground.
- Exploration for further Nambi-style targets along strike will be undertaken with an extensive systematic regional Air Core drilling programme.

A further two DC holes (NBDD002-003), for a total of 492.5m, was completed in December 2016 at the Nambi Deposit as part of the deep drilling programme. The Nambi Prospects lie in the northern portion of the Company's 100% owned Redcliffe Gold Project.

The drilling was designed as follow up to the highly encouraging gold results received from drilling completed at the Nambi Deposit in July 2016 with additional input from structural observations concerning potential plunge orientations to the high grade lodes determined from geological interpretation.



Nambi Project

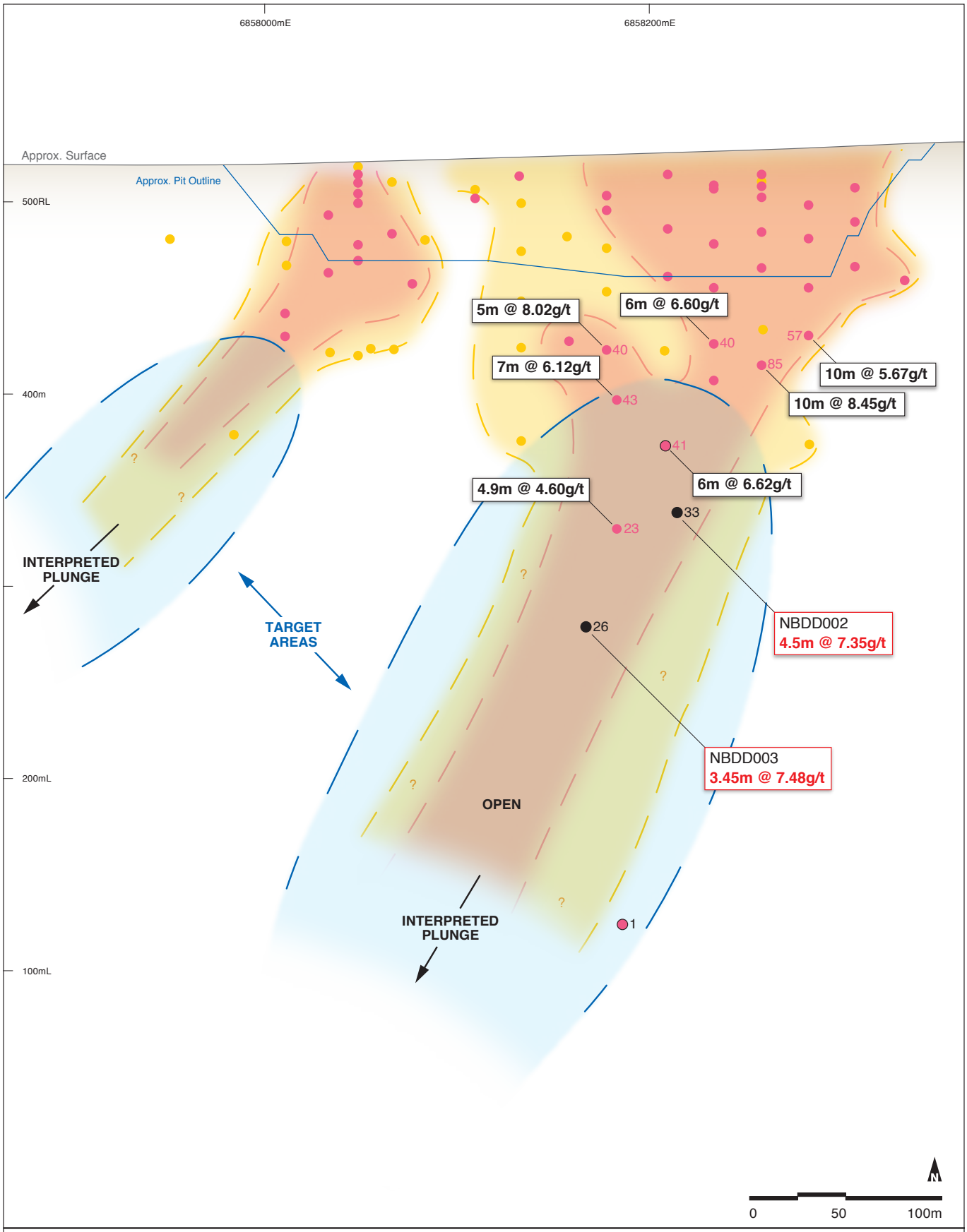
Geology & Drill hole location plan

January 2017 GDA 94 Zone 51

- Mineralisaton
- Pit outline
- Drill hole
- Aug 2016 drill hole
- Dec 2016 drill hole
- 70 Interpreted Main Lode Plunge direction

Geology

- Basalt
- Felsic Sediment
- Shale
- Intermediate Sediment
- Mylonite
- Dolerite
- Chert
- Felsic Porphyry
- Dolerite Dyke
- Fault/Shear

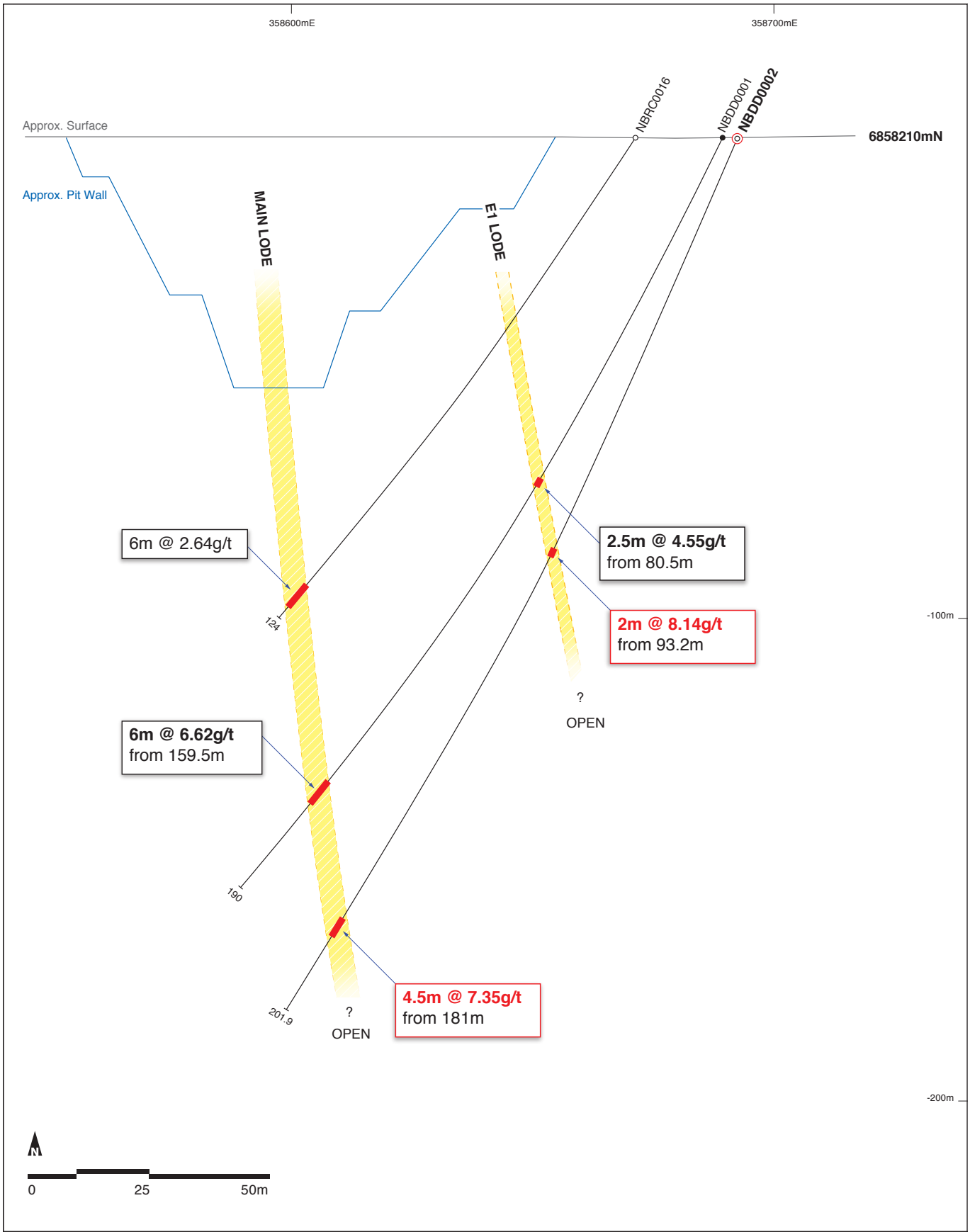


Nambi Main Lode
Schematic Long Section

Mineralised intercept calculated as gram.metres
Intercepts projected to 358600mE
January 2017 GDA 94 Zone 51

Anomalous gold +10gxm
Anomalous gold +20gxm
Historcal drill hole pierce point (g/m)

NBDD002 Dec 2016 drill hole with results
7m @ 6.12g/t Historical result
41 July 2016 drill hole (gxm)
33 Dec 2016 drill hole (gxm)



Nambi Deposit

Schematic Section 6858210mN

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

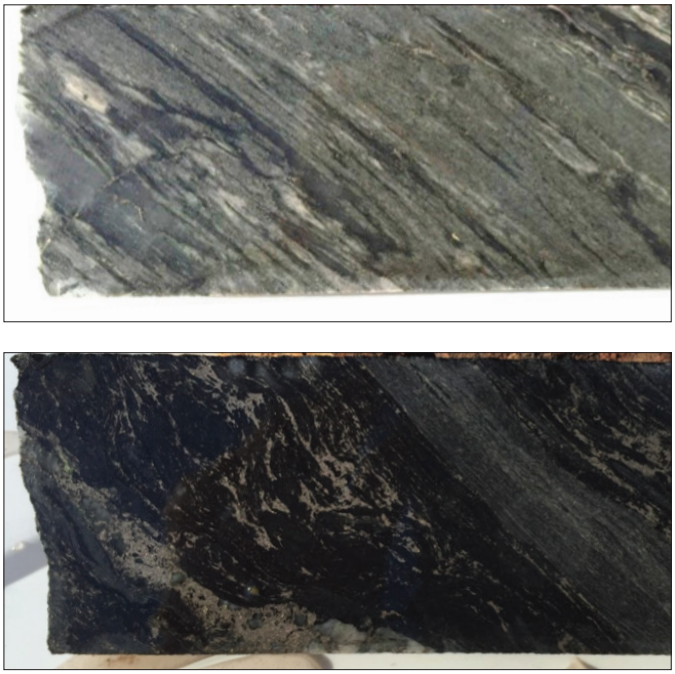
>0.5g/t
Anomalous gold +0.1g/t

Historical RC hole
Aug 2016 drill hole
Dec 2016 drill hole

Both holes were planned to intersect high grade plunge positions of the Main and E1 Lodes, utilising existing drill pads but with varying drill hole inclinations (dips).

Previous drilling campaigns have been hampered by excessive drill hole deviation, however, continual monitoring by NTM and controlled drilling practices by the Contractor (Kalgoorlie-based Westralian Diamond Drillers) resulted in the lode systems being intersected with acceptable deviation from planned intersect positions.

The Main Lode, which was the focus for open pit mining in the 1990's was intersected in both holes and comprised a mylonitised package of felsic volcanics, volcanoclastic rocks and black shales. Intense silicification and sulphides characterise the Main Lode, with sulphide content (pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite) exceeding 20% in places. Detailed structural logging of the core suggests that both the Main and E1 Lodes occur within parasitic fold hinge zones, plunging steeply SSE.



Main Lode: NBDD002 @ 182.5m (top) and @ 184.3m (above).

Similarly, both holes intersected the E1 Lode, which has been lightly drill tested to date. The E1 Lode differs slightly from the Main Lode in that mineralisation generally occurs above basal sulphidic black shale within mylonitised, silicified felsic volcanoclastic/sediment, and is also characterised by abundant sulphide content.

Drilling has increased the plunge extent of both lodes, in particular the Main Lode was has increased by some 50m to approximately -250m below surface, and remains open down plunge. Significant intervals include:

Nambi Gold Deposit - Drill Hole Intercept Summary

HOLE	FROM	TO	RESULT (Au)	Comment
NBDD002	93.2	95.2	2.0m @ 8.15 g/t Au	E1 Lode
	181.0	185.5	**4.5m @ 7.35 g/t Au**	Main Lode
Inc.	181.7	184.2	**2.5m @ 11.9 g/t Au**	
NBDD003	123.35	124	0.65m @ 1.58 g/t	E2 Lode
	185.0	186.9	1.9m @ 3.37 g/t Au	E1 Lode
Inc.	186.5	186.9	0.4m @ 11.9 g.t Au	
	280.4	283.85	**3.45m @ 7.48 g/t Au**	Main Lode
Inc.	281.4	282.4	1.0m @ 17.8 g/t Au	

Note: Intervals are down hole width. Intervals calculated at +0.4 g/t Au cut with maximum of 2m continuous internal dilution. No upper cut. Bold is > 20 gxm.

The Company plans to investigate the potential for additional mineralised zones in untested structural positions as part of upcoming programmes, and a regional Aircore drilling programme is currently being finalised targeting new Nambi-style mineralised zones along strike of the Nambi pit, both to the north and south. Several structural and geochemical targets exist along strike which remain to be drill tested.

Nambi Gold Deposit - Drill Hole Summary

HOLE	GDA_E	GDA_N	DEPTH (m)	AZ/DIP
NBDD002	358699	6858210	201.9	-62/270
NBDD003	358732	6858167	290.6	-67/270

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 Gold Project area comprises ~160 km² of tenure.

The company currently has a resource inventory 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. Currently, the gold inventory for the Redcliffe Gold Project comprises eight (8) deposits contained within the Indicated and Inferred Categories. Resources estimations were carried out by independent consultants as detailed below:

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

Nambi – Coffey Mining (Perth, 2008)

Redcliffe – Coffey Mining (Perth, 2008)

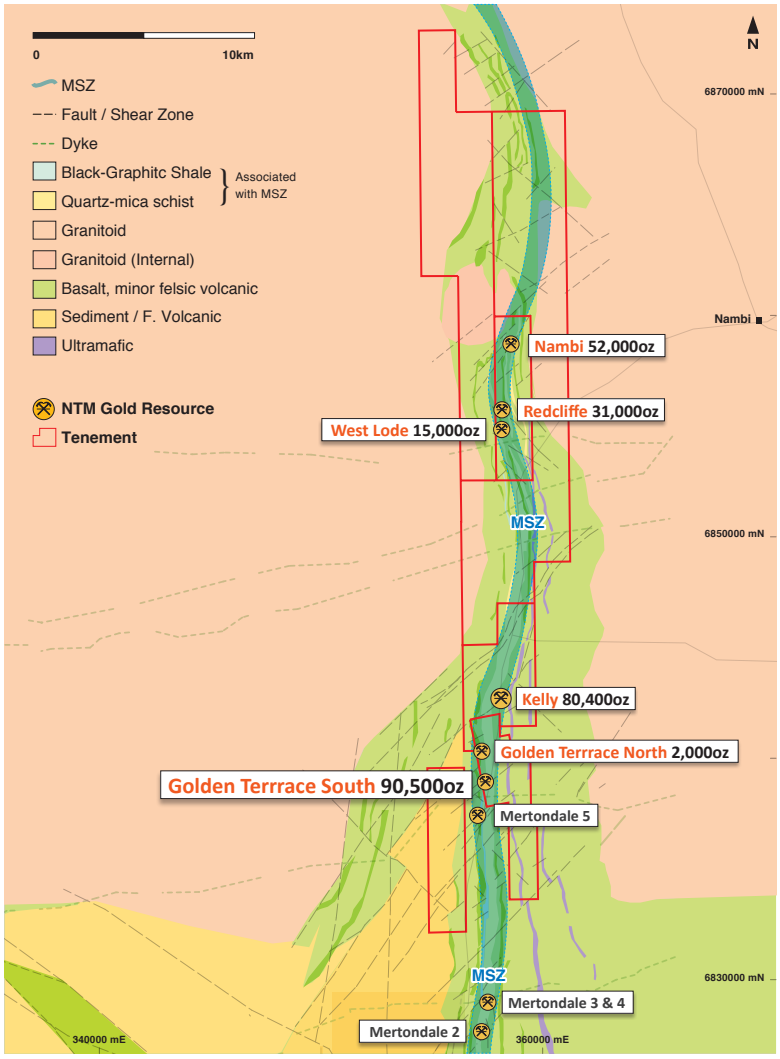
West Lode – Coffey Mining (Perth, 2008)

Mesa – Coffey Mining (Perth, 2008)

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

Golden Spear – Coffey Mining (Perth, 2008)

Kelly – BGMS (Kalgoorlie, 2012)



Redcliffe Gold Project. Note Pig Well Project (P37/7948 & 7646) not shown.

Redcliffe Gold Project – Current Estimated Resource

	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**

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 – GTS Prospect RC & DC 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 Diamond core drilling (DC). A total of two holes were drilled in the reported program for a total of 492.5m of DC, at depths ranging from of 201.9 to 290.6 m. The holes were drilled at various dips at azimuth direction of approximately 270o. DC recovery was good.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling was carried out under Redcliffe Resources Ltd 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.*	DC samples were collected from HQ3 & NQ2 diamond core. Core was measured, orientated (where possible), photographed and then cut in half. Core sampled on a 0.5m to 1m basis, or to geological contacts were then collected from the core as ½ core, keeping the side collected constant. These samples were sorted and dried by the assay laboratory. pulverised to form a 40gm charge for Fire Assay/AAS. Multi-element analysis was also undertaken using ICP-OES to ppm levels.
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 KL900 Diamond Coring drilling rig, operated by Westralian Diamond Drillers Pty Ltd was used to collect the samples. Core was oriented using down hole spear technique.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Recovery of the core samples was good. Core recoveries were checked against core blocks when marking up core on 1m intervals and also in geotechnical work.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Core was sampled on a 0.5m to 1m basis or to geological contacts and collected as ½ core, keeping the side collected constant.
	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 good. No significant core loss was noted in the drilling.
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.*	DC was both geologically and geotechnically logged by Company geologists, All core were 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.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
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 0.5m 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 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.	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.
	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.	½ core collected for assay on a 0.5m to 1m basis, generally to geological contacts. Same side of core is collected.
	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. 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant results were checked by the CEO and a consultant Geologist.
	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 on hardcopy geological log sheet. Data is entered electronically to the Database Geologist in the NTM 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.	Due to varying assay interval widths, the results quoted have been weight averaged.

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.*	Hole 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.
	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 . The accuracy of the DTM is estimated to be better than 5m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drilling was designed to intersect interpreted primary mineralisation at depth. No grid based drilling was undertaken.
	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 will be incorporated into Resource estimations. However, the drilling results will be incorporated into the Company database to aid in target definition.
	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 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 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	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	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	*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 drilling occurred within tenement M37/1286 which is held 100% by Redcliffe Resources Pty Ltd. The Project is located 65km 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 Nambi has been completed by 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. This work outlined the Nambi mineralised trend to approximate depths of 100m below the historical open pit and allowed the estimation of an Indicated and Inferred Resources at Nambi (see text). Where relevant, assay data from this earlier exploration has been incorporated into NTM databases.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Nambi mineralisation is hosted within Archaean-aged highly sheared to mylonitic maifc, felsic and sedimentary rocks, Anomalous Ag, Zn and Cu is associated with the Au mineralisation. Lithologies dip steeply east and strike north-south. Drilling to date has identified several mineralised lodes/zones, characterized by silica-pyrrhotite-pyrite, with the most Main Lode being the target of historical open pit mining.
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.
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 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	*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 of the anomalous results with DC holes is planned based on additional geological analysis. 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.