

NTM INCREASES LEONORA TENURE WITH ACQUISITION OF EXPLORATION LICENCES

Recent gold nugget discoveries support regional approach

Emerging Goldfields explorer NTM Gold Limited (ASX: NTM) (“NTM” or the “Company”) advise that following a geological review of the Mertondale region it has entered into an agreement to acquire two Exploration Licences located 12km east of its flagship Redcliffe Gold Project, approximately 40km east of Leonora in Western Australia.

The new project, named Nambi East, overlies prospective greenstone sequences transected by large scale regional structures, interpreted to be important spatial controls to gold mineralisation in the Mertondale region, most notably at prospects including Golden Terrace South (GTS) and other mineralised zones further south within the belt (see figure 3).

Encouragingly, a number of nuggets and gold encrusted specimen stone to 5 ounces of gold (5-6cm long, see figure 1) have been recently discovered within the Nambi East Project by local prospectors, supporting the Company’s interpretation that the area is highly prospective for gold mineralisation. A large number of smaller (pinhead) nuggets and larger specimen pieces totalling an estimated 50-60 ounces have also been recovered from the project area to date at several localities. The largest of the nuggets weighed approximately 1 ounce, with specimens (laterite encrusted) weighing up to 5 ounces.

The Exploration Licences (ELs), have been acquired from a local prospector, and are located approximately 12km to the east of the Redcliffe Gold Project, covering 18km². The Company will undertake initial fieldwork on the Nambi East Project in the March 2018 quarter which will consist of regional mapping and geochemistry.



Figure 1. Nambi East, examples of gold-mineralised specimens located within project area. Largest specimen (bottom right) yielded approximately 5 oz.



Figure 2. Nambi East, examples of particulate gold specimens located within project.

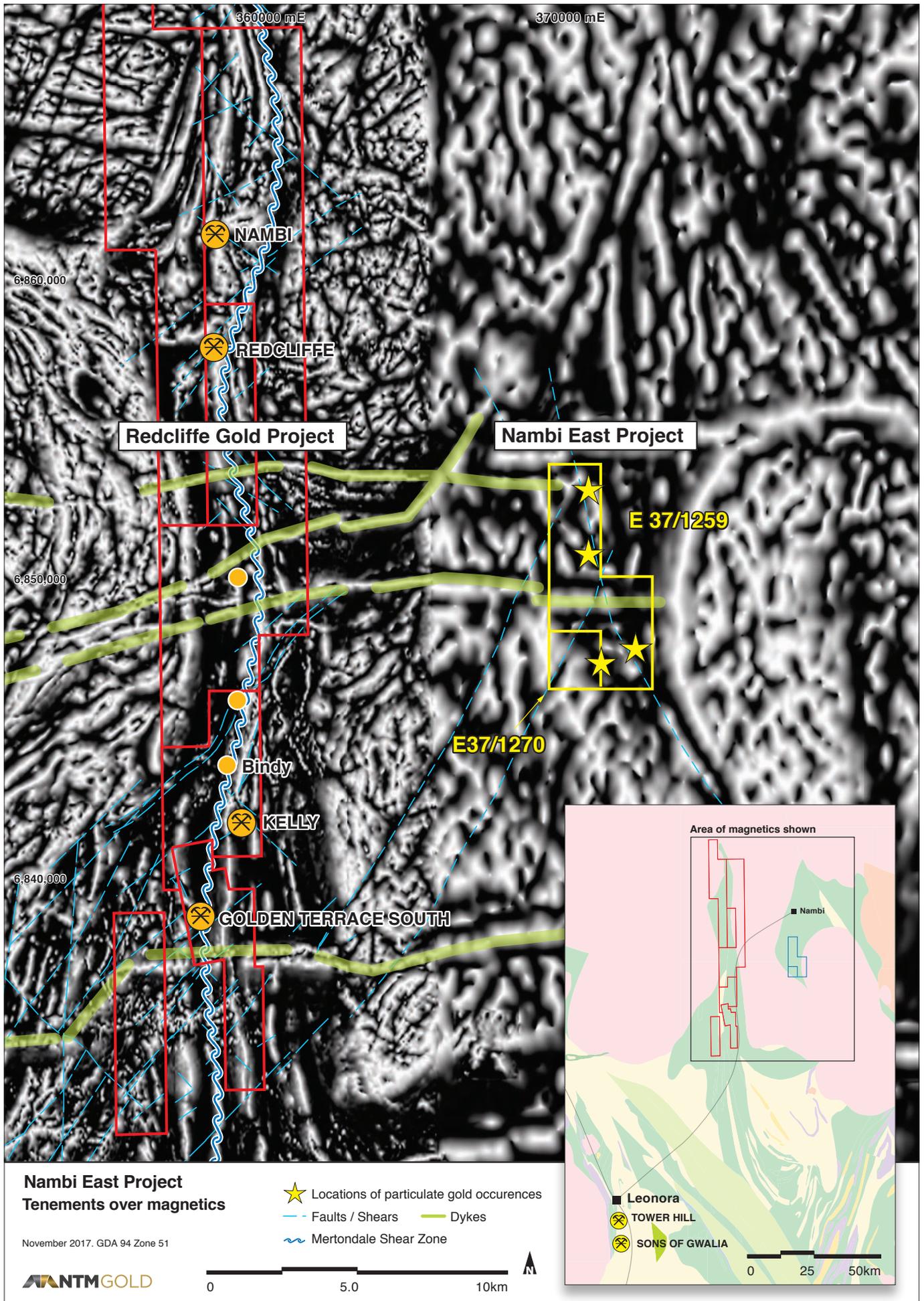


Figure 3.

NTM Chief Executive Officer Rodney Foster said:

“The strategic acquisition of these Exploration Licences has come at an important time for NTM as the Company establishes a larger footprint in this rapidly developing and highly prospective area north-east of Leonora. The discovery of several nuggets through surface prospecting has supported our belief that the potential for new mineralised zones remains high.

“Following our regional review and identification of priority areas, we have achieved this outcome as a result of our long-established relationship with the local prospectors and operators. These relationships continue to provide information of benefit to the Company’s activities in the region”

Under the terms of the acquisition, NTM will reimburse the vendor costs of \$20,000 and issue ordinary shares in NTM to the value of \$100,000, based on a five-day VWAP over the period immediately preceding the date of the agreement. Additionally, the vendor will receive a royalty of \$10 per ounce of gold produced from the licence area and rights to undertake prospecting and metal detecting activities on the licences and gold produced from such activities.

EXPLORATION DRILLING UPDATE

The Company is currently undertaking a 5,000m RC drilling programme at several areas within the Redcliffe Gold Project which aims to further define and extend high grade gold mineralisation at Nambi and GTS as well as delineating the recently discovered Bindy and KT large mineralised zones.

Drilling is expected to be completed in Mid-December with results reported as they come to hand.

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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.

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

Sampling Techniques and Data

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>JORC Code explanation</i>	<i>Commentary</i>
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>	A metal detector was used to identify areas of interest where particulate gold may occur in the near surface profile. Gold occurrences were excavated by hand to depths of < 1.0m.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Not Applicable.
	<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>	Not Applicable.
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>	Not Applicable.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Not Applicable.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Not Applicable.
	<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>	Not Applicable.
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>	Not Applicable.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Not Applicable.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	Not Applicable.

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>	Not Applicable
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Gold nugget and rock specimens containing visible gold were collected of varying sizes ranging from 0.1 cm to 5-6 cm. Maximum weight of nugget was approx. 1 ounce, maximum weight of specimen was approx. 5 ounces. Particulate gold occurrences came from several areas, each over several hundred square meters within the Nambi East Project, as indicated on attached figure. Exact locations of individual nuggets/specimens are not available, although general coordinates for 'patches' have been supplied to the Company.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Not Applicable.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i>	Not Applicable.
	<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>	Not Applicable.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Not Applicable.
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>	Not Applicable.
	<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>	Not Applicable.
	<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>	Not Applicable.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Not Applicable.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Not Applicable.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Not Applicable.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Not Applicable.

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>	Coordinates for each nugget occurrence were not supplied by the prospector, however, general locational areas within the project were provided (see figure). As part of the ongoing prospecting arrangement, the prospector will supply GPS coordinates for future occurrences.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Not Applicable.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Not Applicable.
	<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>	Data will not be used in resource calculations.
	<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>	Samples have been collected from near surface laterite, interpreted to overlie weathered Archaean greenstone lithologies.
	<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>	Not Applicable.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Nuggets remain the property of the prospector.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Sampling techniques have not been audited.

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	<i>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.</i>	The Nambi East project comprises two granted EL's; E37/1259 & E37/1270 for a total of 18 km ² which have been acquired 100% by NTM Gold Ltd.
	<i>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.</i>	The tenements subject to this report are in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines & Petroleum.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Previous exploration at Nambi East appears to have been completed appears sporadic. Regional exploration over portions of the leases have been completed by Companies such as Newcrest, Hishine and Dominion, with limited drilling - although none has been identified over the area(s) where particulate gold has been located. Where relevant, data from this earlier exploration has been incorporated into Company databases.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Gold located to date occurs within lateritic material interpreted to overlie Archaean Greenstone sequences.
Drill hole Information	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i> <p><i>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.</i></p>	Not Applicable.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	Not Applicable.
	<i>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.</i>	Not Applicable.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Not Applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>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').</i>	Not Applicable.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Not Applicable.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	Not Applicable.
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>	Not Applicable.
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 work planned will initially include, surface prospecting, geological mapping and geochemical sampling.