HIGHLY PROMISING RC EXPLORATION

SUMMARY

- First-pass RC program, as part of the new exploration phase returns highly promising results from 5m composites
- New prospects of Redcliffe South and Westlode South highlight exploration upside
- Extensional drilling at Westlode, Redcliffe and Bindy North indicate potential for future resource expansions
- 1m resampling under way with results due in coming weeks

Emerging Goldfields explorer NTM Gold Ltd (ASX: NTM) ("NTM" or "the Company") is pleased to announce 5m composite assays from the recently completed reverse circulation (RC) drilling at its Redcliffe Project located near Leonora, Western Australia. The RC drilling is the first drill campaign in the Company's new exploration strategy, targeting new discoveries as well as extending the mineralisation at existing deposits.

NTM completed 18 RC holes for 3,130m. The program tested a number of targets including Bindy North, Redcliffe, Redcliffe South, Redcliffe East and Westlode. Two RC pre-collars were also completed at Nambi, with diamond tails scheduled to be drilled in late September/early October.

The 5m composite samples from this drilling yielded a number of highly promising results. At Redcliffe and Westlode, the drilling has extended the known mineralisation at depth and remains open.

Initial testing of Tier 1 exploration targets highlighted potentially new mineralized zones at Redcliffe East and Redcliffe South, both of which require follow up drilling. Some of the most promising results included:

3m @ 5.24 g/t Au from 235m to EOH - Bindy North

5m @ 3.10 g/t Au from 125m - Redcliffe South

5m @ 3.10 g/t from 65m - Redcliffe South

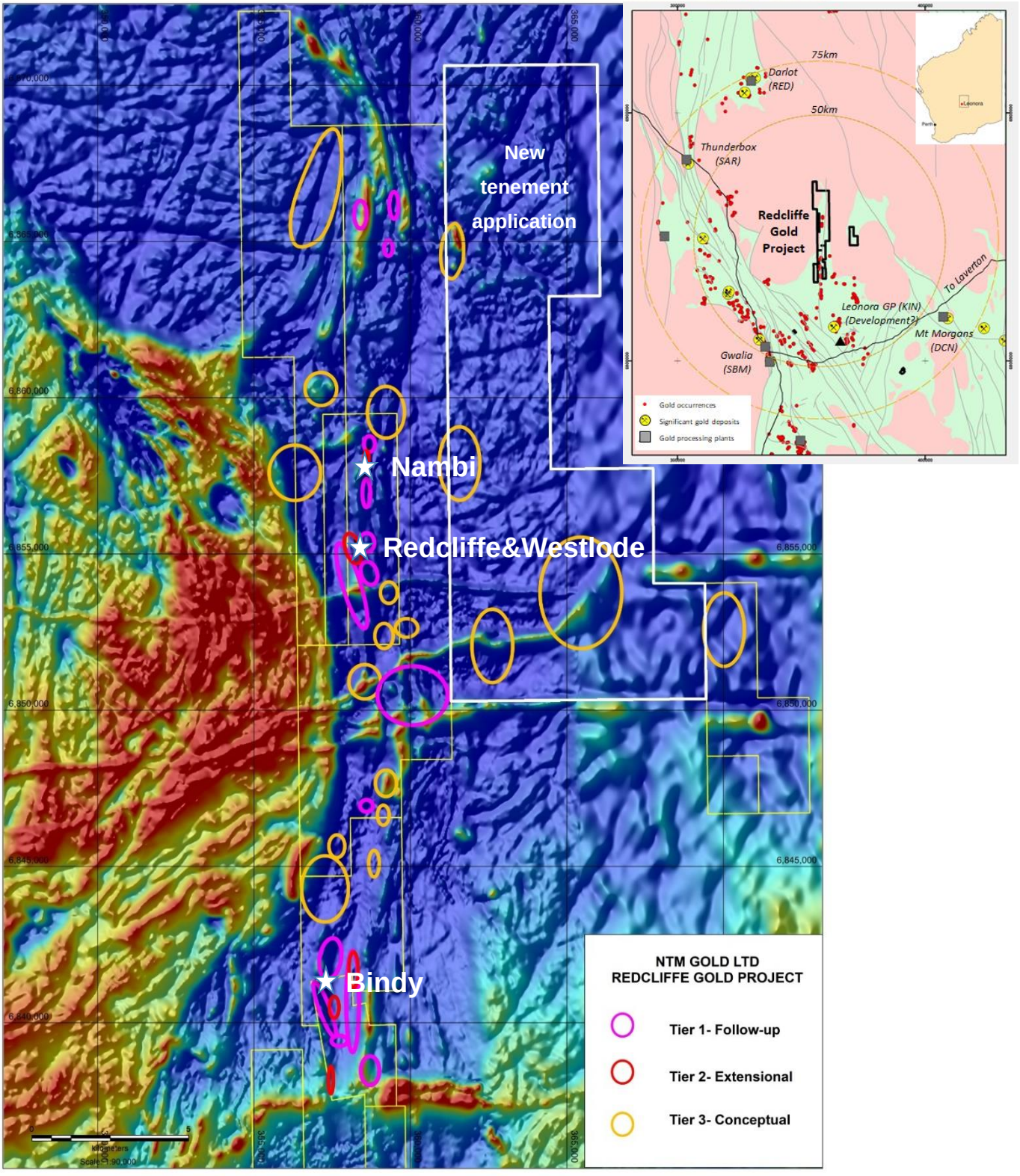
5m @ 2.06 g/t Au from 25m - Westlode South

Significant results will be resampled on 1m intervals to provide clarity on grade distribution. Grades from the single metre results are expected within a few weeks.

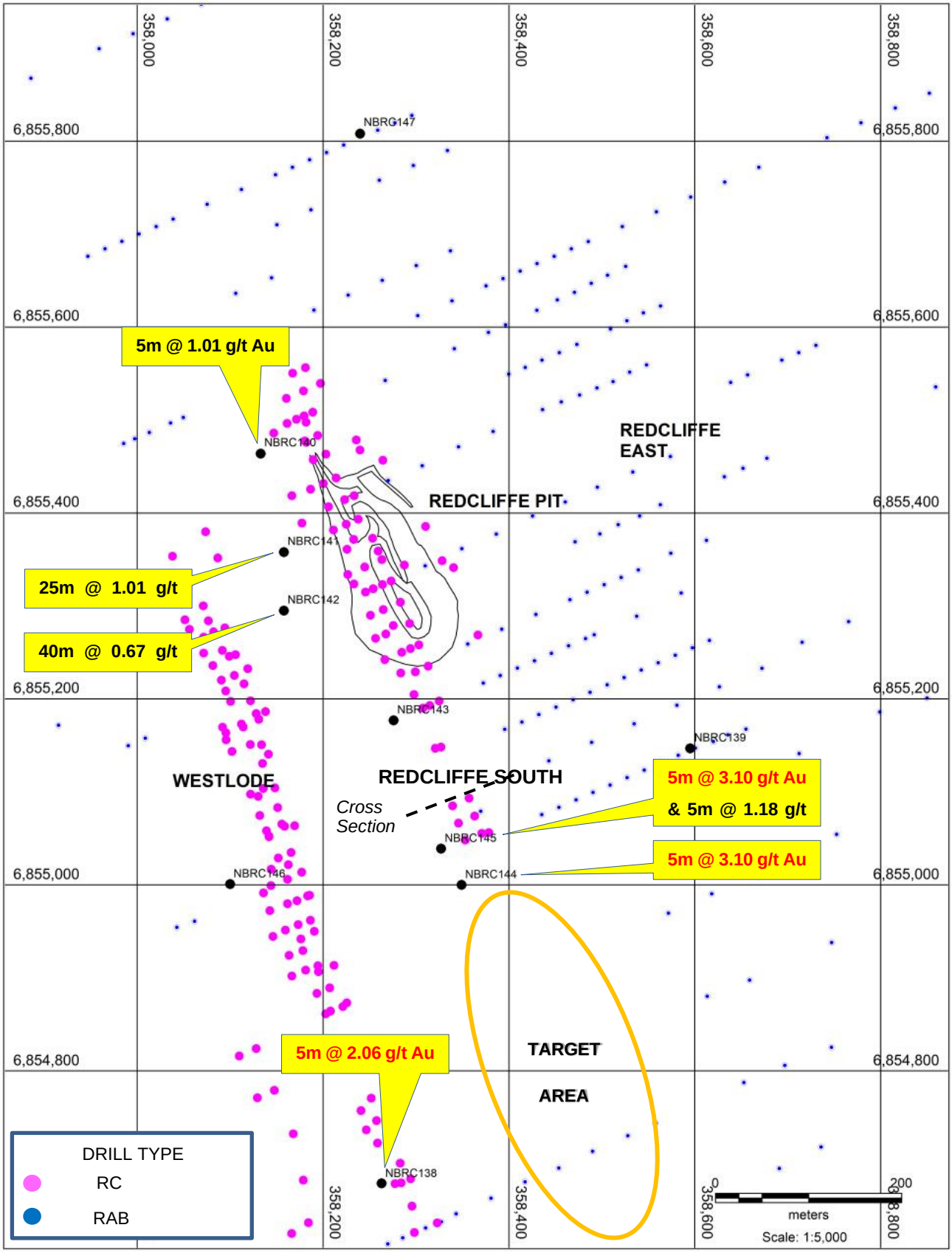
NTM Gold Managing Director Andrew Muir commented:

"Our first drilling program as part of the focus on exploration and discovery has resulted in some very promising gold intercepts, particularly at a number of new prospects. These results, from the initial 5m composite samples, highlight the potential for the delineation of new mineralisation as well as extensions to a number of our existing deposits. These results will be refined with the completion of 1m resamples. The next stage in our exploration will be a significant aircore program that will assess a large number of new and exciting targets across Redcliffe. Larges areas of Redcliffe remain untested highlighting the significant potential we have to further add to NTM's 538,000oz resource base (See Appendix I)."

Redcliffe Project Targets and Selected Deposits over Aerial Magnetics



Westlode, Redcliffe Pit, Redcliffe South, Redcliffe East and Westlode Prospects and Drilling



NEW TARGETS - REDCLIFFE EAST, REDCLIFFE SOUTH AND WESTLODE SOUTH

Five holes were drilled (NBRC138, 139, 144, 145 & 147) as first-pass tests of Tier 1 targets, defined by shallow historical drilling that has had little to no follow-up work. The areas tested included Redcliffe East, Redcliffe South and Westlode South.

The holes confirmed the gold anomalism seen in the historic shallow drilling.

Better results included:

Redcliffe South

5m @ 3.10 g/t from 125m in NBRC144; and

5m A@ 3.10 g/t from 65m & **5m @ 1.18 g/t Au from 135m** in NBRC145.

Westlode South

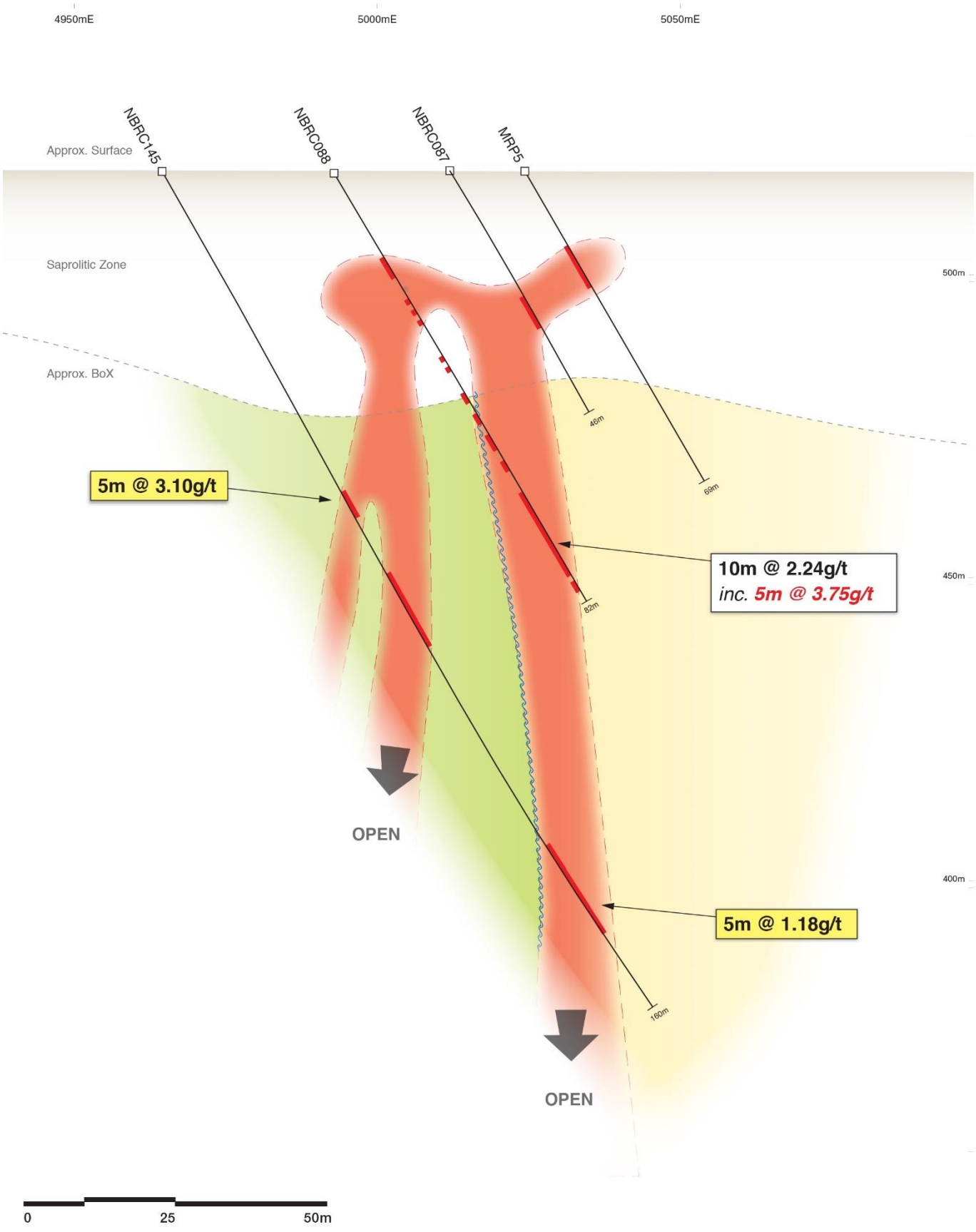
5m @ 2.06 g/t Au from 25m in NBRC138.

The Redcliffe South Prospect is located to the south-east of the Redcliffe Deposit, and on the same mineralised trend. Significantly, further along trend beyond this latest RC drilling there is very limited and shallow historic RAB drilling, which means it will be a priority target for NTM in the pending regional aircore drilling program.

As the first deeper follow-up holes to the historic results, these new holes are very encouraging and demonstrate the validity of our targeting regime. Importantly, the mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth. Furthermore, there are a number of parallel trends that have been only lightly drill tested in the past. These are priority targets and will be targeted as part of the Company's pending regional aircore drilling program.

Redcliffe - Westlode Geology Snapshot

Gold mineralisation in the Redcliffe-Westlode area is associated with a subvertical to steep dipping, highly sheared to mylonitised package of mafic, felsic and sedimentary rocks. This package is interpreted to be tightly folded and shows similarities to the Nambi deposit some 2-3km north. Depth of oxidation is generally 30-50m downhole. Mineralisation is spatially associated with quartz sulphide veins proximal to a mafic-felsic (+/- black shale) contact. Alteration is predominately silica-biotite-chlorite.



Redcliffe South Prospect

Cross Section Schematic

Section looking North +/-20m. Composite assays.
September 2018. GDA 94 Zone 51

RC Drill Result

- 5m @ 3.10g/t — 2018 Result (5m composite assay)
- 10m @ 2.24g/t — Previous Result

Mineralised Zones

- +0.1g/t

Simplified geology

- Mafic - Mafic Mylonite
- Felsic Mylonite / Black Shale / Sediments
- Shear
- BoX Base Of Oxidisation

REDCLIFFE

The Redcliffe Deposit has had little drilling at depth, with the majority of recent holes being shallower than 90m. The greater part of the mineralisation tested to date has been transitional material, with only modest testing of mineralisation in fresh. Like most deposits within the Project area, the Redcliffe Deposit contains a number of higher-grade plunging shoots at depth that remain open.

Three wide-spaced (100m sections) RC drill holes (NBRC140-141, 143) were completed below the small historic open pit. This was the first drilling at the deposit in more than 10 years. The holes were designed to test the depth continuity of the mineralisation.

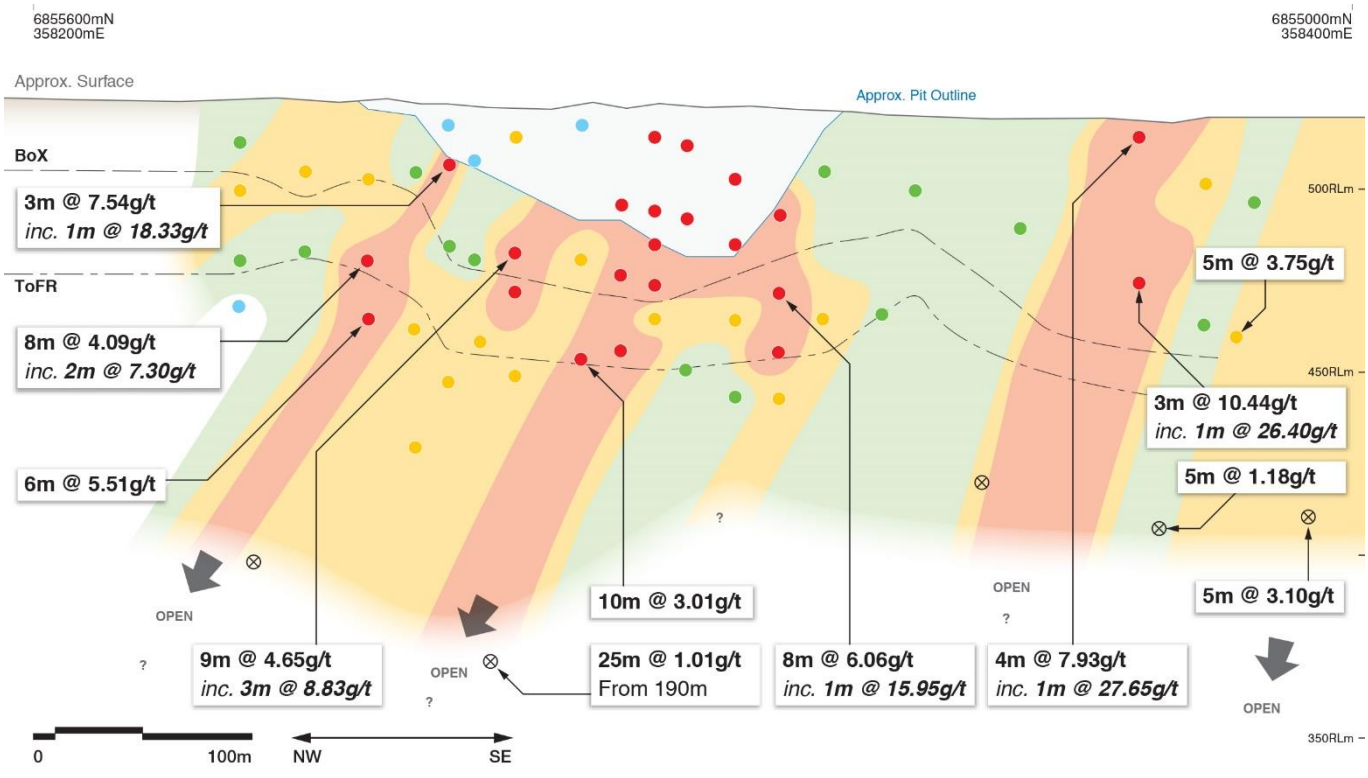
The drilling has extended the mineralisation to between 120m to 150m below surface, and approximately 90m to 100m below the base of the shallow historical open pit. The mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike.

Better results included:

5m @ 1.01g/t from 120m in NBRC140; and

25m @ 1.01g/t from 190m in NBRC141.

While both intercepts are of modest grade, the 1 metre resampling will give greater clarity on the grade distribution.



Redcliffe Deposit
Long Section Schematic
Section looking North East +/-20m.
Vertical exaggeration x2
September 2018. GDA 94 Zone 51.

10m @ 3.01g/t Historic drill result
⊗ August 2018 pierce point
BoX Base of Oxidisation
ToFR Top of Fresh Rock

Drill hole intercepts (gxm)
+20
+10
+5
<5

Mineralised Zones (gxm)
+20
+10
+5

WESTLODE

At Westlode, the mineralisation has a subvertical plunge component and is still open at depth, with the vast majority of drill holes less than 90m deep. The recently completed program involved two deeper holes below the Westlode deposit (NBRC142, 146). These holes have extended the mineralised halo to 100-120m below surface in the north, remaining open at depth. The two holes were drilled 200m apart.

NBRC142 intersected a 40m intersection of anomalous mineralisation, highlighting the width of the mineralising system. NBRC146 intersected a 10m wide zone of anomalism.

Results included:

40m @ 0.67 g/t from 120m in NBRC142; and

10m @ 0.71 g/t from 165m in NBRC146.

Although this drilling confirms mineralisation persists at depth, further work is required at Westlode to define structural and lithological controls. The distribution of the mineralisation will be further clarified with the 1 metre resampling program.

BINDY NORTH

Five RC holes were drilled at Bindy North (GTRC479-484) to step out both north and south of the area, currently defined by the mineralised zones along the intermediate-felsic contact. The drill traverses were extended 50m north and south.

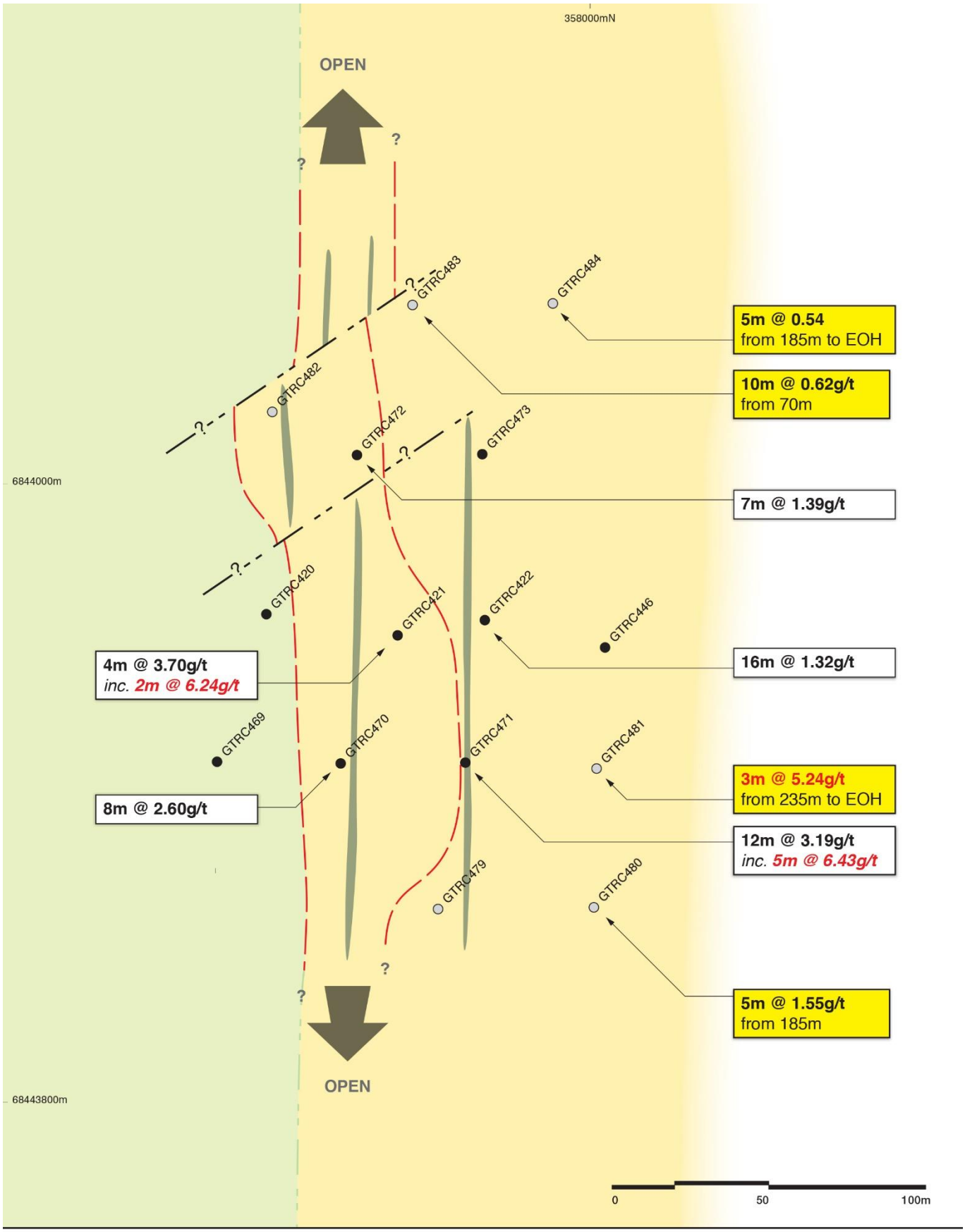
The drilling has extended the mineralised zone. However, the geology of the area appears more complex than the main part of the Bindy deposit, with several late faults interpreted that offset the stratigraphy and mineralisation.

Better results include:

5m @ 1.55 gt Au from 185m in GTRC480

3m @ 5.24 gt Au from 235m to EOH in GTRC481

Whilst the mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike, more work is required to understand the orientation of the mineralised system in the northern party of Bindy. To this end, NTM is undertaking a detailed gravity survey to better define the structural controls of the mineralised zones. In addition, aircore drilling is also planned to test the Bindy Gap area between the Bindy North and Bindy Main mineralisation.



Bindy North

Collar Plan

Drill holes on interpreted geology
September 2018. GDA 94 Zone 51

Drill hole type

- GTRC481 (Aug 2018 RC)
- GTRC471 (Previous Hole)
- 3m @ 5.24g/t — Preliminary Composite Assay (+0.1g/t)
- 16m @ 1.32g/t — Single Meter Result (Previous, +0.5 g/t))

Mineralised Zone

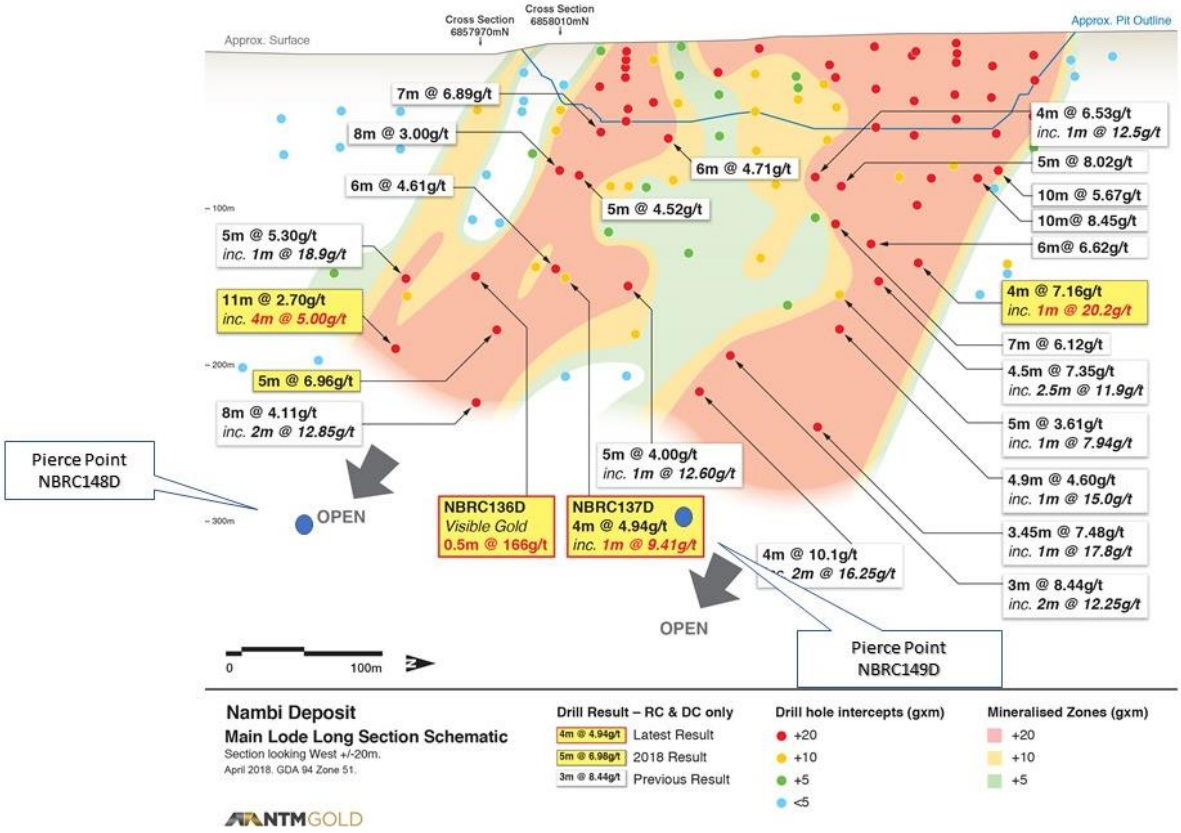
- (+0.1g/t)

Simplified geology

- Intermediate Schist
- Felsic Schist
- Black Shale
- Fault (Inferred)

NAMBI

At the Nambi Deposit, two RC pre-collars were each drilled (NBRC148D & 149D) to 150m depth. These holes will be extended by diamond drilling down to 400-450m in the coming months. The diamond drilling is aimed at testing the three Nambi lodes, intercepting each lode approximately 100m down plunge from previous drilling, and will assess the continuity of the Nambi system.



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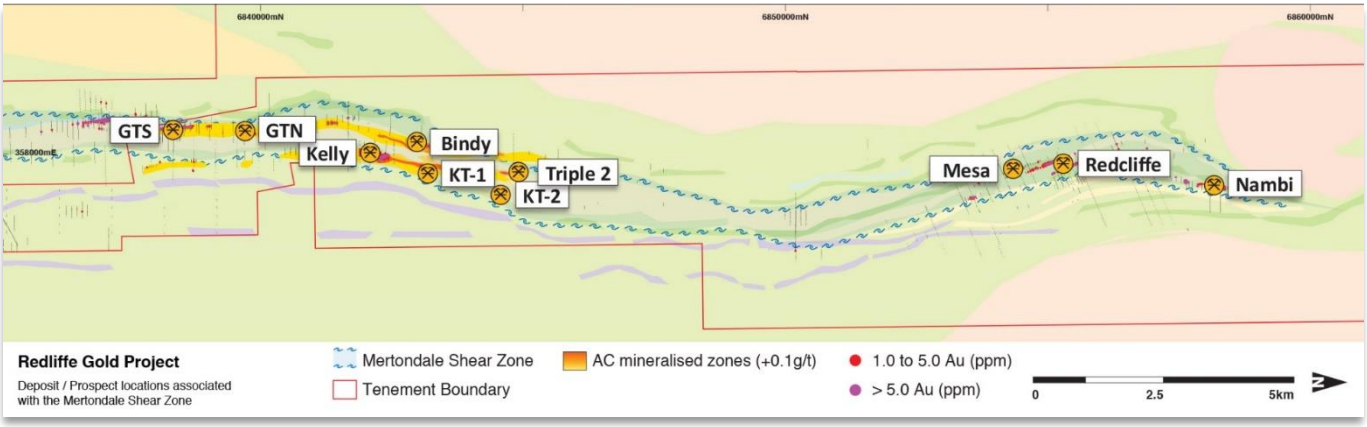

About NTM

NTM Gold Ltd (ASX: NTM) is an emerging Perth-based explorer focused on the Leonora region, in the heart of Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields. The Leonora Laverton Terrane has produced more than 50 million ounces of gold historically and is considered to be one of Australia's most prospective provinces. NTM owns 100% of the Redcliffe Gold Project, a major developing project with established resources close to existing infrastructure and mines (e.g. St Barbara, Saracen Mineral Holdings and Red 5).

The Redcliffe Gold Project is a 170km^2 tenement holding covering the Mertondale Shear Zone over some 30km length. The Mertondale Shear Zone is an interpreted major crustal structure important for gold mineralisation. Exploration work has identified and delineated the Golden Terrace South (GTS) and Kelly prospects in the southern section of the Project, and the Redcliffe and Nambi prospects in the northern section. First-pass regional exploration in 2017 resulted in new discoveries Bindy, KT and Triple 2.

NTM has an experienced team who are committed to developing the Redcliffe Gold Project. An aggressive exploration program is under way, which has delivered drilling success across much of the Redcliffe project area. NTM's ambition is to upgrade the Redcliffe resource base to fast-track commercialisation options.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Mr. Lyle Thorne who is a Members of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Thorne a full-time employee of NTM and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity they are 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”. Mr. Thorne consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1: Better Results from the Recent RC Drilling Campaign – 5m Composite Samples

PROSPECT	HOLE	FROM	TO	RESULT (Au g/t)
Bindy	GTRC479	45	50	5m @ 0.49
	GTRC480	**185**	**190**	**5m @ 1.55**
	GTRC481	**235**	**238 (EOH)**	**3m @ 5.24**
	GTRC482	85	90	5m @ 0.48
	GTRC483	70	80	10m @ 0.63
	GTRC484	185	190 (EOH)	5m @ 0.54
Westlode South	NBRC138	**25**	**30**	**5m @ 2.06**
		65	70	5m @ 0.93
Redcliffe East	NBRC139	80	85	5m @ 0.73
Redcliffe	NBRC140	15	20	5m @ 0.56
		110	125	15m @ 0.62
	Incl	**120**	**125**	**5m @ 1.01**
		135	145	10m @ 0.66
	NBRC141	180	225	45m @ 0.76
	Inc.	**190**	**195**	**5m @ 1.06**
	&	**205**	**215**	**10m @ 1.70**
Westlode	NBRC142	120	160	40m @ 0.67
	NBRC143			NSR
Redcliffe South	NBRC144	**125**	**130**	**5m @ 3.10**
	NBRC145	**60**	**65**	**5m @ 3.10**
		140	**145**	**5m @ 1.18**
	NBRC146	165	175	10m @ 0.72
	NBRC147			NSR
	NBRC148D			NSR
	NBRC149D			NSR

Preliminary 5m composite assays. Results calculated at +0.1 g/t maximum one sample internal dilution and are not used in Resource estimations. Note NBRC148D & 149D drilled are pre-collars. NSR = No significant result

Table 2: Drill Hole Summary

HOLE	AREA	EAST	NORTH	RL	TD	DIP	Azim
GTRD481	Bindy Nth	358002	6843908	501	238	-60	270
GTRC479	Bindy Nth	357951	6843862	501	178	-60	270
GTRC480	Bindy Nth	358001	6843862	501	202	-60	270
GTRC482	Bindy Nth	357898	6844024	503	148	-60	270
GTRC483	Bindy Nth	357943	6844059	502	136	-60	270
GTRC484	Bindy Nth	357988	6844059	502	190	-60	270
NBRC148D	Nambi	358738	6857878	516	150	-65	270
NBRC149D	Nambi	358750	6858049	515	150	-65	270
NBRC141	Redcliffe	358158	6855358	526	238	-55	67.5
NBRC143	Redcliffe	358276	6855177	523	202	-60	67.5
NBRC145	Redcliffe Sth	358327	6855039	520	160	-60	67.5
NBRC140	Redcliffe	358133	6855464	525	190	-60	67.5
NBRC142	Westlode	358158	6855295	531	190	-60	247.5
NBRC146	Westlode	358100	6855001	518	184	-60	67.5
NBRC144	Redcliffe Sth	358349	6855000	518	178	-60	67.5
NBRC138	Westlode	358263	6854679	524	166	-60	67.5
NBRC147	Redcliffe E	358240	6855808	532	118	-60	67.5
NBRC139	Redcliffe E	358595	6855147	523	112	-60	67.5

Appendix I

REDCLIFFE RESOURCE

NTM released the Estimate of Minerals Resources to the ASX on 13 June 2018, containing the statements and consent referred to in ASX Listing Rule 5.22.

NTM confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially effects the information included in the announcement of 13 June 2018 and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning that estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Table 1: Redcliffe Project Resource Estimate Summary – 0.5g/t Lower Cut-Off

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	T	g/t Au	Oz	T	g/t Au	Oz	T	g/t Au	Oz
Oxide	403,287	2.13	27,572	2,348,470	0.93	70,442	2,751,757	1.11	98,013
Transition	378,884	2.03	24,726	3,422,570	1.01	110,711	3,801,454	1.11	135,437
Fresh	971,109	2.35	73,409	5,001,083	1.44	231,018	5,972,192	1.59	304,427
Grand Total	**1,753,280**	**2.23**	**125,706**	**10,772,123**	**1.19**	**412,157**	**12,525,403**	**1.34**	**537,862**

Table 2: Redcliffe Project Resource Estimate Summary – 1.0g/t Lower Cut-Off

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	T	g/t Au	Oz	T	g/t Au	Oz	T	g/t Au	Oz
Oxide	314,619	2.52	25,531	553,259	1.72	30,569	867,878	2.01	56,100
Transition	307,649	2.32	22,978	1,151,353	1.59	58,990	1,459,002	1.75	81,968
Fresh	835,429	2.61	70,072	2,660,589	2.06	176,315	3,496,018	2.19	246,387
Grand Total	**1,457,697**	**2.53**	**118,581**	**4,365,201**	**1.89**	**265,874**	**5,822,898**	**2.05**	**384,455**

Notes to Table 1 and 2:

1. Totals may differ due to rounding, Mineral Resources reported on a dry in-situ basis.

2. The Statement of estimates of Mineral Resources has been compiled by Mr Andrew Bewsher who is a full-time employee of BMGS and a Member of the AIG. Mr Bewsher has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code (2012).

3. All Mineral Resources figures reported in the table above represent estimates at 1st June 2018. Mineral Resource estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location, shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. The totals contained in the above table have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate. Rounding may cause some computational discrepancies.

4. Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The Joint Ore Reserves Committee Code – JORC 2012 Edition).

Appendix II

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – RC drilling (Bindy, Redcliffe & Westlode)

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 18 holes were drilled in the reported program for a total of 3130m of RC at depths ranging from of 118 to 238m. At Bindy, holes were drilled at –60 degrees at approximately 270^0. Holes at Redcliffe/Westlode were drilled -60/067o with exception of NBRC142 (-60/247o). Nambi RC was drilled -55/270o. 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 at 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 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	RC holes were drilled with a 5.25-inch face-sampling bit. One-metre samples were collected through a cyclone and riffle splitter to form a 2-3kg sub sample. These samples were sorted and dried by the assay laboratory and pulverised to form a 40gm charge for Fire Assay/AAS.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	A Schramm T685 Reverse Circulation drilling rig, operated by Ausdrill Pty Ltd, was used to collect the samples.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	The majority of samples was 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 and generally estimated to be full. 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 were 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 were 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 egress into the holes resulted in some damp to wet samples at depth, 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	*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 geologists, using the Company's 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. All samples were wet-sieved and stored in chip trays. These trays were 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.*	N/A.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	One-metre drill samples are channelled 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 were used to identify which 1m samples were to be submitted to the laboratory. 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 SGS 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 30g 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 and composited into 5m samples using a PVC spear to sample individual 1m samples. Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) and/or in-house controls, blanks, splits and replicates were analysed with each batch of samples. These quality control results were 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.	One-metre samples were 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	*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 were 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 suggested expected levels of sampling precision, with less than 10% pair difference.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company*	Significant results were checked by the MD and the Exploration Manager.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twin holes were not employed during this part of the program.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All field logging was carried out on hardcopy geological log sheet. Data was entered electronically to the Database in the Redcliffe 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 is 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 stainless steel rod.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Relative Levels were 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.*	RC drilling was designed to intersect interpreted mineralisation within the Bindy, Redcliffe & Westlode mineralised trends. 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 50m spaced through the known mineralised areas at Bindy, and as such will be incorporated into Resource estimations. Drilling at Redcliffe, Westlode and regional areas is wise spaced and further drilling will be required.
	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. Down hole widths are quoted.
	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 SGS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for assaying.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling and assaying techniques were 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 tenements M37/1295 & M37/1286 which are held 100% by NTM GOLD 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, Industry Regulation and Safety.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous regional exploration at Bindy has been completed by CRAE, Ashton and Sons of Gwalia in the 1990's. This work broadly outlined anomalous low-level gold trends although the majority of drilling was terminated in the depletion zone. Historical drilling was predominantly RAB and spacing was generally 100-200m with minor RC drilling completed. At Redcliffe/Westlode, extensive historical RAB and RC drilling prior to mining was completed by Forrest Gold/Dominion and Ashton. Where relevant, assay data from this earlier exploration has been incorporated into Company databases.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Bindy mineralisation is hosted largely within Archaean-aged felsic, sediment (inc chert, black shale, graphitic in part) and intermediate-mafic rocks. A schistose to mylonitic fabric is observable in the lithologies. Gold mineralisation occurs in northerly striking, sub-vertical to steep west dipping zones associated with silica-sulphide-mica alteration and veining. Depth of oxidation is generally 100m down hole. Gold mineralisation at Redcliffe-Westlode area is associated with a subvertical to steep dipping, highly sheared to mylonitised package of mafic, felsic and sedimentary rocks, interpreted to be tightly folded, showing geological similarities to the Nambi Deposit some 2-3km north. Depth of oxidation is generally 30-50m downhole. Mineralisation is spatially associated with quartz sulphide veins proximal to a mafic-felsic (+/- black shale) contact. Alteration is noted as predominately silica-biotite-chlorite
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.
	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.*	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 the 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 figure in the body of text.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Refer to results reported in body of text and summary statistics for the elements reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Refer to body of text and this appendix.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling*	Further drill testing at depth targeting primary mineralisation is planned, 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 full extent of mineralisation at the prospects drilled.