

RC DRILLING AT REDCLIFFE EXTENDS GOLD MINERALISATION

SUMMARY

- Excellent grades returned from recent RC drill program testing depth extensions.
- Results include:
 - 14m @ 2.96 g/t Au, incl. 2m @ 6.79g/t Au and 2m @ 6.00g/t Au** at Redcliffe East;
 - 2m @ 4.67 g/t Au** at Hub;
 - 2m @ 2.38 g/t Au** at Hub; and
 - 1m @ 8.43 g/t Au** at Bindy North.
- Mineralisation remains open at depth.
- Diamond drilling underway, aircore drilling to follow shortly.

NTM Gold Ltd (ASX: NTM) (“NTM” or “the Company”) is pleased to provide an exploration update for the 100%-owned Redcliffe Gold Project located near Leonora, Western Australia. Reverse circulation (RC) drilling across a number of prospects has returned good results from a number of areas.

The recently completed RC drilling targeted a number of prospects following up the highly successful 2018 aircore campaign, testing the depth extents of the shallower mineralisation intersected in the aircore.

The program returned some excellent results and has further validated NTM's targeting, with some outstanding gold grades intersected at depth. Other than at the Hub, this was the first RC drilling at the Redcliffe East and Bindy North Prospects. Better results include:

Redcliffe East

14m @ 2.96 g/t Au from 122m, *incl. 2m @ 6.00 g/t Au and 2m @ 6.79 g/t Au.*

Hub

2m @ 4.66 g/t Au from 93m and

2m @ 2.38 g/t Au from 40m

Bindy North

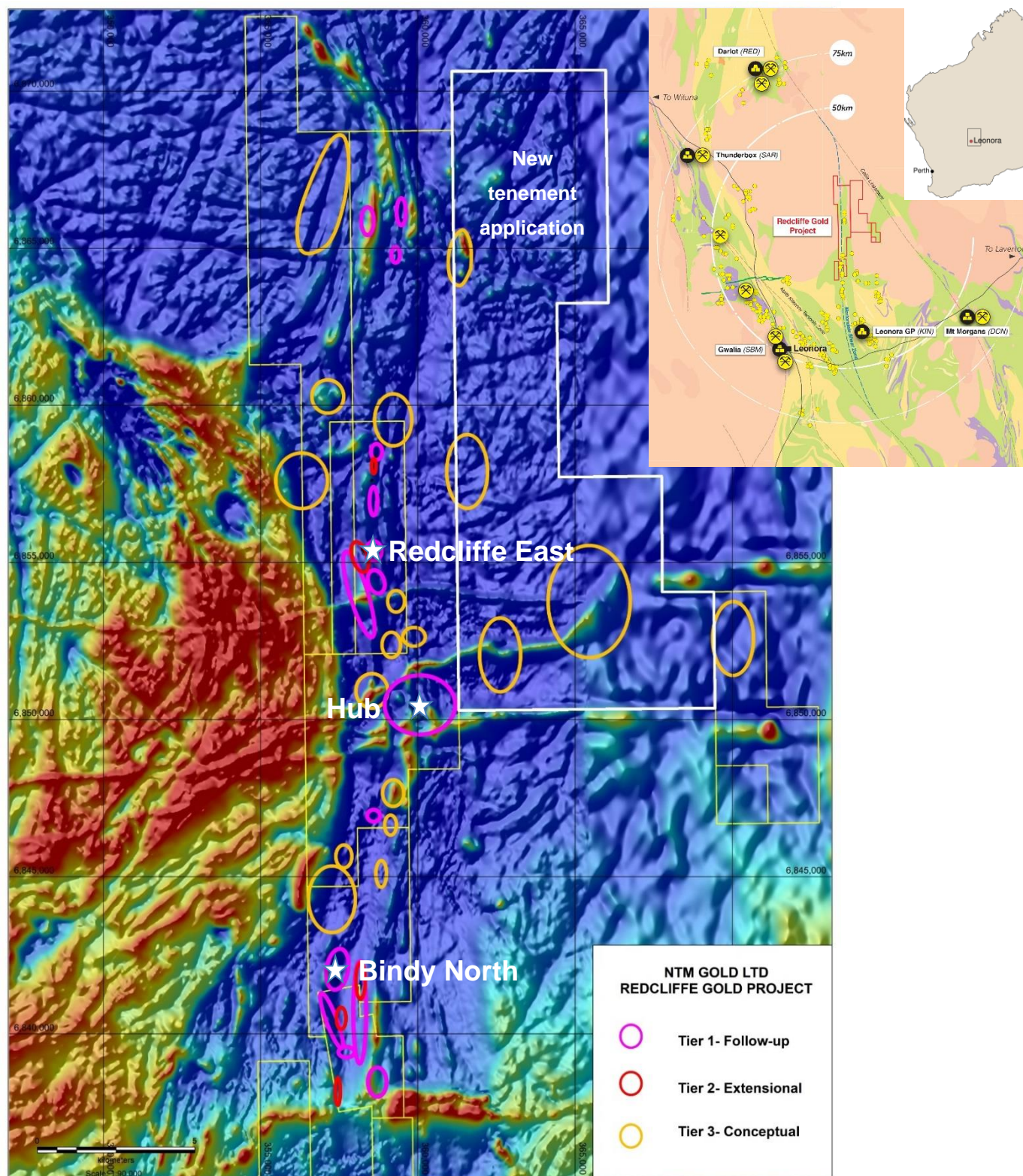
4m @ 2.47 g/t Au from 178m *incl. 1m @ 8.43 g/t Au.*

NTM Gold Managing Director Andrew Muir commented:

“This latest RC drilling continues to highlight the significant potential of the Redcliffe Gold Project, with good grades at a number of different prospects. Furthermore, the mineralisation at all of these prospects remains open at depth and requires significantly more drilling, which we intend to undertake in the coming months.

“In the meantime, extensional diamond drilling is underway, testing a number of deposits at depth. In addition, another aircore program is planned to commence soon to test a number of early stage targets, hopefully replicating the success of the 2018 aircore drilling that confirmed new prospects including the Hub.”

Redcliffe Project Targets and Selected Prospects over Aerial Magnetics



OVERVIEW

A 20-hole, 3,550m RC program was recently completed at Redcliffe. Drilling focused on testing a number of prospects, following up some of the aircore results from 2018 as well as previous RC drilling. In addition, seven holes were completed as pre-collars for subsequent diamond drill holes.

REDCLIFFE EAST

At the Redcliffe East Prospect, a single drill hole was completed to test the depth extent of the mineralisation encountered in the 2018 aircore program. Redcliffe East is located 300m north on a parallel mineralised trend to the Redcliffe Deposit.

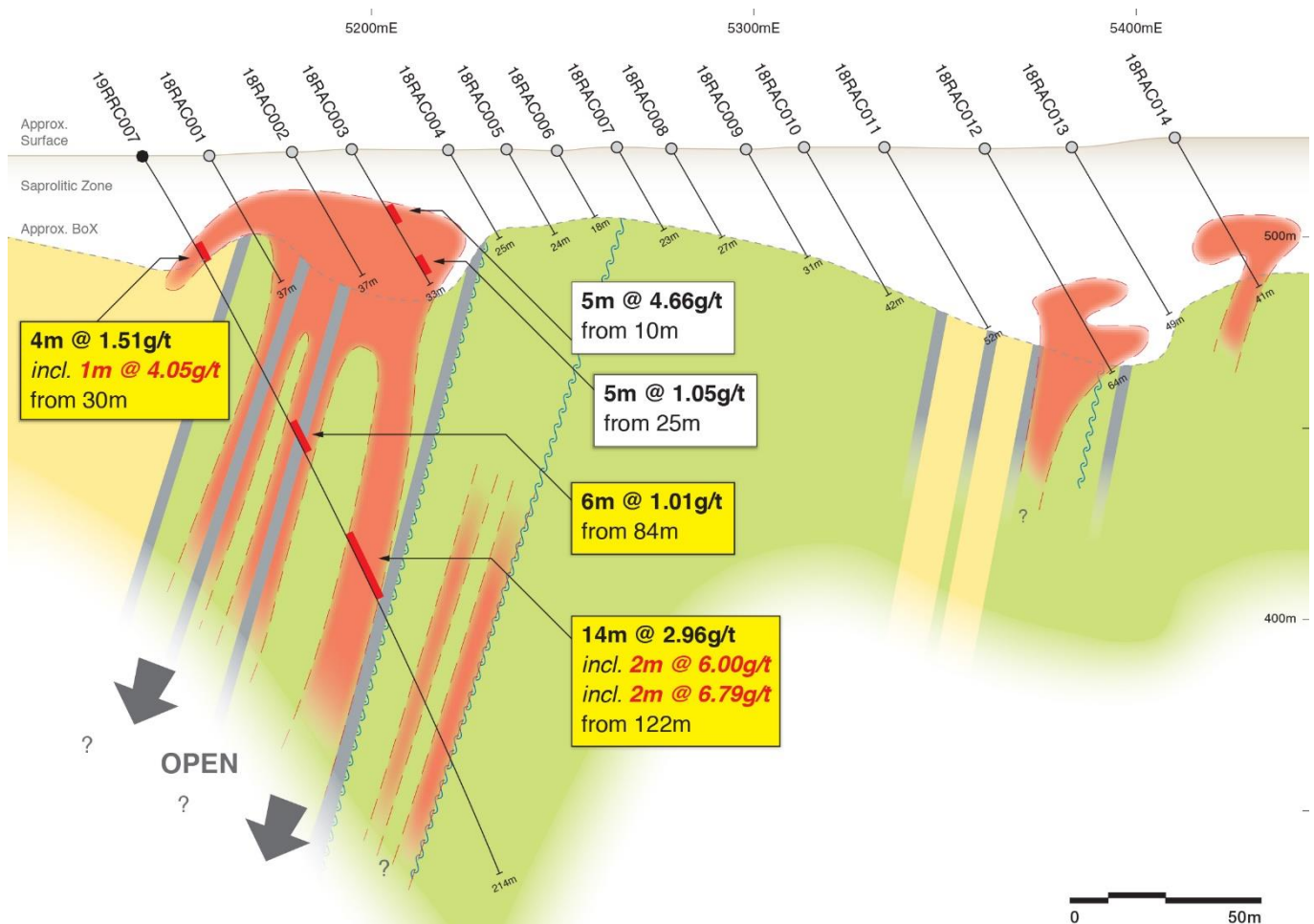
The 2018 aircore drilling intersected anomalous gold including 5m @ 4.66 g/t from 10m in 18RAC003 (see ASX announcement 18 October 2018) in a steeply dipping, NW striking package of felsic schist, mafic schist and shale.

The new RC hole, 19RRC007, intersected multiple zones of mineralisation including:

6m @ 1.01 g/t Au from 84m and

14m @ 2.96 g/t Au from 122m, incl. 2m @ 6.00 g/t Au and 2m @ 6.79 g/t Au.

These results demonstrate good depth continuity of the mineralisation and warrant additional follow-up drilling. Significantly, gold mineralisation is broadly defined over approximately 400m to both north and south by shallow historical RAB drilling and rock chip sampling (to 7g/t). These results upgrade the potential of Redcliffe East with follow-up drilling to be a priority in future programs.



Redcliffe East Prospect Cross Section Schematic

Section looking Northwest +/-20m.
March 2019. GDA 94 Zone 51

AC Drill Result

| | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 14m @ 2.96g/t | 2019 RC result |
| 2m @ 3.45g/t | Previous result |

Drill hole type

- RC
- AC

Mineralised Zones

- +0.1g/t

Simplified geology

- Mafic Schist - Mylonite
- Felsic Schist - Mylonite
- Shale
- ~ Shear /Fault
- BoX Base Of Oxidation

HUB

Drilling at the Hub prospect targeted down-dip extensions and infilling of the previous drill holes. Seven holes were drilled for 904m. However, the drilling proved problematic, with both drill rig breakdowns and challenging ground conditions. Consequently, of the seven holes drilled, only three reached target depth, with most experiencing difficulty in sticky clays within the weathered profile. Unfortunately, the drilling difficulties meant the mineralisation was unable to be effectively tested at depth and along strike from previous intersections.

While not all holes were considered effective, the drilling still intersected a number of significant grades and widths. Better results received included:

2m @ 4.66 g/t Au from 93m in 19RRC002

2m @ 2.38 g/t Au from 40m in 19RRC016 and

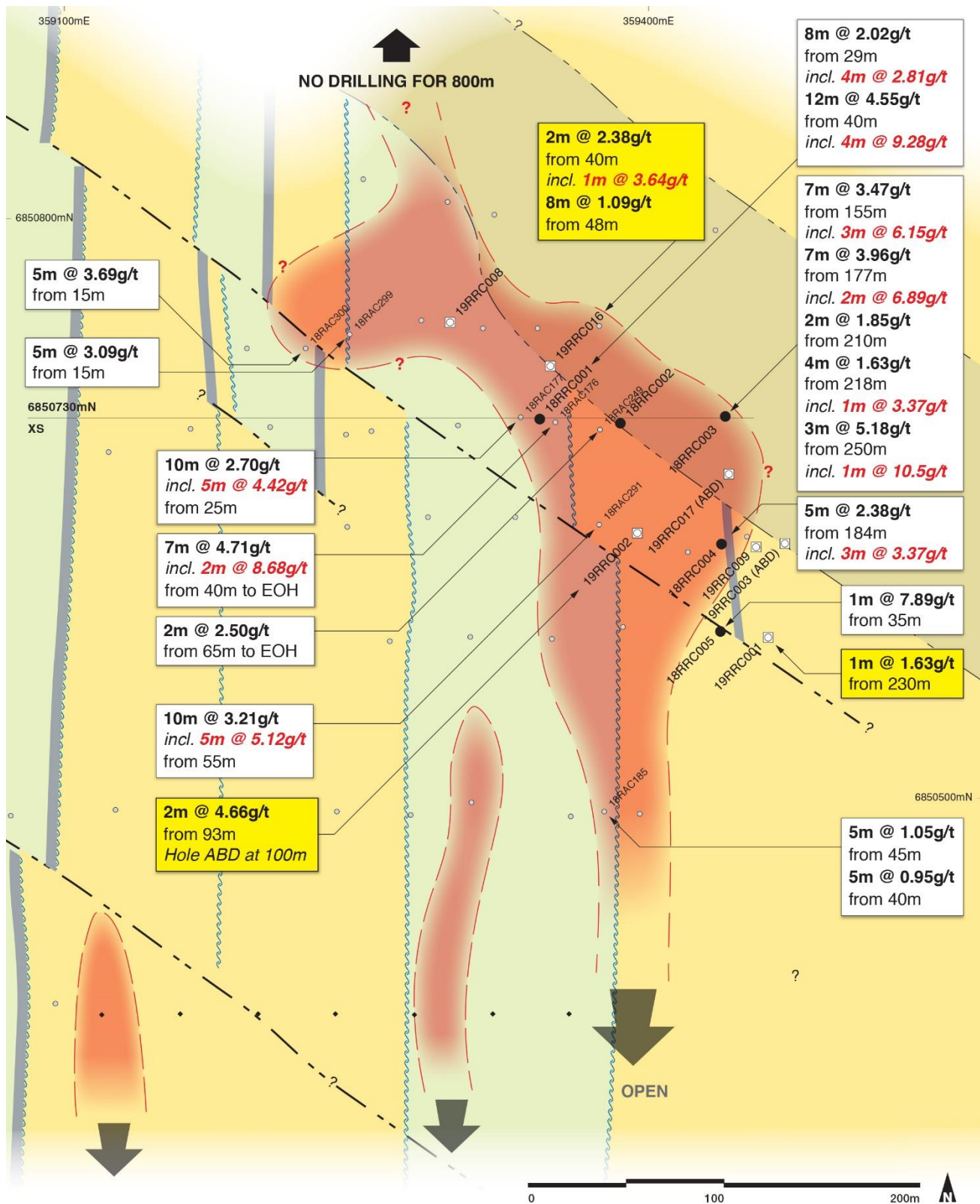
8m @ 1.09 g/t Au from 48m in 19RRC016.

Although the mineralisation was locally disrupted by the presence of a dyke, the interpreted dip is subvertical with a northerly strike, similar to most other Redcliffe deposits.

One of the abandoned holes (19RRC017) will be used as a pre-collar for a follow-up diamond drill, which should allow the target depth to be achieved, as well as key insights into the geology and mineralisation.

Drilling to date has also allowed preliminary modelling of the late-stage dyke. The dyke is interpreted to strike ~300° and dipping 45° south. This interpretation indicates that the mineralisation may occur at shallower depths above the dyke, which will help target future drilling.

Aircore drilling is planned north of the dyke and will look to extend the Hub mineralised zone. Drilling is planned to commence late in the March quarter.



(Aircore results previously announced to ASX on 18 October 2018 & 29 November 2018)

BINDY NORTH

A single RC hole (19RRC015) was completed at the Bindy North prospect, approximately 400m north of the Bindy deposit. The hole was drilled to 220m depth targeting potential depth extensions to anomalous aircore drill intercepts.

Results included:

4m @ 2.47 g/t Au from 178m, *incl. 1m @ 8.43 g/t Au* and

2m @ 1.64 g/t Au from 182m.

The results confirm that the Bindy mineralised trend is prospective for up to at least 400m north of the Bindy Deposit and presents a high-priority follow-up drill target.

The rock types intersected in the hole indicate a similar geological setting to that at the Bindy deposit, with mineralisation associated with the Intermediate-Felsic contact. Furthermore, there are abundant sulphides spatially associated with the contact.

Like Redcliffe East, the results from the RC drilling upgrade the potential of the Bindy mineralised trend, with mineralisation identified over at least 1.5km.

DIAMOND DRILLING

Diamond drilling commenced on February 21, with the first holes completed at the Nambi deposit. The drilling at Nambi consists of three holes, targeting down-plunge extensions to the three mineralised lodes.

The diamond drill rig will then shift to other areas including Hub (1 hole), Bindy (2 holes) and GTS (1 hole). A total of 1,300m is planned, largely testing sizeable down-dip extensions to known mineralisation.

NTM expects the results from the diamond drilling to contribute to future resource upgrades for each deposit as well as help guide future drill programs.

LOOKING FORWARD

This latest RC program was successful in identifying good grades and widths that require follow-up drilling at a number of prospects.

The intersections at both Redcliffe East and Bindy North demonstrate significant potential to add to the current resource base. While the Hub drilling disappointed with a number of ineffective holes, the prospect has substantial potential and the pending diamond drill hole will yield important insights into the mineralisation.

The diamond drill program is underway and should take approximately another two weeks to complete, and will yield key insights to the depth extensions of existing deposits.

In addition, an aircore program is scheduled to begin towards the end of this month to test a number of new prospects, including the 800m gap to the north of the Hub mineralisation.

Beyond these programs, NTM expects to undertake further follow-up resource and extensional programs utilising both RC and diamond drilling.

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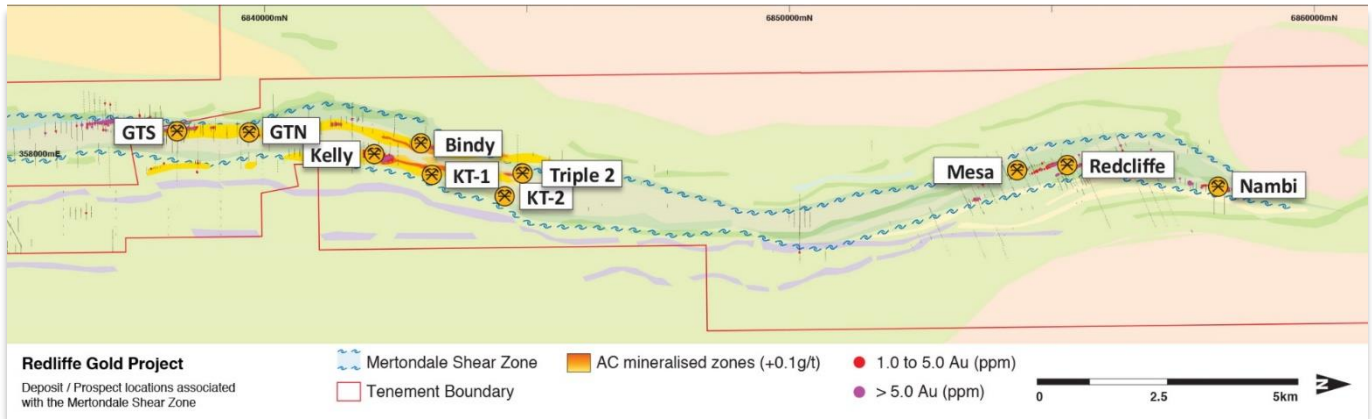
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About NTM

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 (Sons of Gwalia: St Barbara Ltd, Thunderbox: Saracen Mineral Holdings Ltd, and Darlot: Red 5 Limited).

The Redcliffe Gold Project is a 170km² tenement holding covering the Mertondale Shear Zone over some 40km length. The Mertondale Shear Zone is an interpreted major crustal structure important for gold mineralisation.

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 Lyle Thorne, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Thorne a full-time employee of NTM and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity 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". Mr Thorne consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which they appear.

Table 1 – Redcliffe RC Drill Results Summary (19RRC001-020): +1.0g/t Au Intercepts

| PROSPECT | HOLE | FROM | TO | RESULT +1.0 g/t Au |
|----------------|--------------|------|-----|--------------------|
| Hub | 19RRC001 | 230 | 231 | 1m @ 1.63 |
| Hub | 19RRC002 | 93 | 95 | 2m @ 4.66 |
| Infinity | 19RRC005 | 120 | 121 | 1m @ 1.33 |
| Redcliffe East | 19RRC007 | 30 | 34 | 4m @ 1.51 |
| | <i>incl.</i> | 33 | 34 | 1m @ 4.05 |
| | | 84 | 90 | 6m @ 1.01 |
| | | 122 | 136 | 14m @ 2.96 |
| | <i>incl.</i> | 124 | 126 | 2m @ 6.00 |
| | <i>and</i> | 132 | 134 | 2m @ 6.79 |
| GTS | 19RRC011 | 165 | 169 | 4m @ 1.15 |
| Bindy North | 19RRC015 | 175 | 179 | 4m @ 2.47 |
| | <i>incl.</i> | 178 | 179 | 1m @ 8.43 |
| | | 182 | 184 | 2m @ 1.65 |
| Hub | 19RRC016 | 40 | 42 | 2m @ 2.38 |
| | | 48 | 56 | 8m @ 1.09 |

1m resample assays. Calculated at +1.0 g/t Au, two samples maximum internal dilution. EOH = End of Hole

Table 2 – Hub Prospect RC Drill Data Summary (18RRC001-005)

| PROSPECT | HOLE ID | EAST | NORTH | RL | AZ | DIP | DEPTH | COMMENTS |
|----------------|-----------|--------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----------|
| Hub | 19RRC001 | 359436 | 6850574 | 496 | 270 | -60 | 250 | |
| Hub | 19RRC002 | 359387 | 6850623 | 494 | 270 | -60 | 100 | Abandoned |
| Hub | 19RRC003 | 359472 | 6850624 | 496 | 270 | -60 | 76 | Abandoned |
| Infinity | 19RRC004 | 358918 | 6852415 | 500 | 70 | -60 | 106 | Abandoned |
| Infinity | 19RRC005 | 358880 | 6852415 | 507 | 70 | -60 | 166 | |
| Mesa SW | 19RRC006 | 358220 | 6853139 | 505 | 67 | -60 | 148 | |
| Redcliffe East | 19RRC007 | 358156 | 6855866 | 526 | 67 | -60 | 214 | |
| Hub | 19RRC008 | 359306 | 6850724 | 499 | 270 | -60 | 214 | |
| Hub | 19RRC009 | 359464 | 6850622 | 498 | 270 | -60 | 58 | Abandoned |
| GTS | 19RRC010 | 357583 | 6838484 | 485 | 270 | -60 | 250 | |
| GTS | 19RRC011 | 357629 | 6838226 | 483 | 270 | -60 | 282 | |
| GTS | 19RRC012D | 357678 | 6838113 | 483 | 270 | -60 | 220 | Precollar |
| Bindy | 19RRC013D | 358099 | 6843461 | 509 | 270 | -60 | 220 | Precollar |
| Bindy | 19RRC014D | 358132 | 6843549 | 509 | 270 | -60 | 220 | Precollar |
| Bindy North | 19RRC015 | 358047 | 6844517 | 509 | 270 | -60 | 220 | |
| Hub | 19RRC016 | 359353 | 6850704 | 495 | 270 | -60 | 76 | |
| Hub | 19RRC017D | 359416 | 6850652 | 494 | 270 | -60 | 130 | Precollar |
| Nambi | 19RRC018D | 358775 | 6858051 | 512 | 270 | -55 | 200 | Precollar |
| Nambi | 19RRC019D | 358780 | 6857908 | 512 | 270 | -55 | 200 | Precollar |
| Nambi | 19RRC020D | 358782 | 6857854 | 516 | 270 | -60 | 200 | Precollar |

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

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 20 holes were drilled in the reported program for a total of 3,550m of RC at depths ranging from 58 to 250m. Some samples were damp to wet as noted at 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 located by handheld GPS. 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 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.</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 some holes. Sample recoveries were visually estimated and any low recoveries recorded in the drill logs. 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 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 | <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 | <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> | N/A. |
| | <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> | RC samples are collected at 1 m intervals and composited into 5 m samples using a PVC spear to sample individual metre 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. |
| | <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 is 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 | <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 a 30-40gm 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 single meter sampling is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 4 Standards and 3 Blanks per 100 single metre samples. Duplicate samples were collected at a rate of 3 in 100 single meter samples in RC drilling. Similarly, for 5m composite sampling, Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. At the Assay Laboratory additional Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed concurrently with the field samples. Results of the field and Lab QAQC samples were checked on assay receipt. All assays met QAQC protocols, showing no levels of contamination or sample bias. Analysis of field duplicate assay data suggests expected levels of sampling precision, with 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 MD and Exploration Manager. |
| | <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> | 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 at the Leonora Field 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. The drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer and rig is orientated using hand held compass. |
| | 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. | RC drilling was designed to intersect interpreted mineralisation within the Hub mineralized trends. One sample was collected for every metre drilled and selected composite 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 mineralized areas at Hub, but is at an early stage of testing the mineralised zones(s). As this stage, the drill density is not sufficient to be used in estimation purposes. |
| | 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. | Composite samples were submitted 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 | <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 RC drilling occurred within tenement E37/1205 which is held 100% by NTM GOLD Ltd. The Project is located 45km NE of Leonora in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia |
| | <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 tenement subject to this report is 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 regional exploration at Hub has been completed by 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. |
| Geology | <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> | The Redcliffe 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 80-100m down hole. A late mafic dyke cross cuts the Archean lithologies and may have offset mineralisation in the northern portion of the Hub, although further drilling is required to fully understand the distribution of this late stage intrusive. |
| 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"> • 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><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> | Refer to table in the body of text. |
| 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> | Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results. |
| | <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> | All higher-grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals. |
| | <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> | No metal equivalent values are used. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|--|
| Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths | <p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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></p> | The geometry of the mineralisation at depth is interpreted to vary from steeply west dipping to sub-vertical. (80 to 90 degrees). All assay results are based on down-hole lengths, and true width of mineralisation is not known. |
| Diagrams | <p><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></p> | Refer to Figure in the body of text. |
| Balanced reporting | <p><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></p> | Refer to results reported in body of text and summary statistics for the elements reported. |
| Other substantive exploration data | <p><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></p> | Refer to body of text and this appendix. |
| Further work | <p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>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></p> | Further drill testing at depth and along strike targeting 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 prospect. |