

EXCEPTIONAL GOLD RESULTS FROM HUB NORTH

SUMMARY

- First aircore holes to the north of Hub intersect exceptional gold grades including:
 - 10m @ 23.3 g/t Au** from 55m – *with visible gold at 59m & 62m*,
 - 10m @ 9.0 g/t Au** from 65m,
 - 2m @ 3.1 g/t Au** from 25m to EOH, and
 - 5m @ 2.9 g/t** from 75m.
- The drilling tested the 800m gap north of the Hub prospect, defining mineralisation over +500m of strike and still open to the north
- Aircore drilling is ongoing with infill lines at Hub underway

Goldfields explorer NTM Gold Ltd (ASX: NTM) (“NTM” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce exceptional aircore drilling results from Hub prospect within the Redcliffe Project located near Leonora, Western Australia. The Hub drilling is part of a larger campaign testing a number of targets, with the majority of the program testing potential northern extensions to NTM’s 2018 Hub discovery.

NTM completed 65 aircore holes to the north of Hub for 4,785m of the c.8,000m program. Other areas being tested include Nambi North and Aliso. The assay results from the northern Hub drilling are exceptional, and demonstrate the potential for the Hub prospect to host significant mineralisation. Better results include (5m composites):

10m @ 23.3 g/t from 55m in 19RAC005,	10m @ 9.0 g/t from 65m in 19RAC016,
5m @ 2.9 g/t from 20m in 19RAC024,	2m @ 3.1 g/t from 25m in 19RAC056, and
5m @ 2.9 g/t from 75m in 19RAC059.	

This latest drilling has defined a mineralised corridor north of the original Hub mineralised zone of at least 500m length and still open to the north. This is in addition to the +300m of strike of the original Hub discovery in 2018, south of the ultramafic dyke, which remains open to the south.

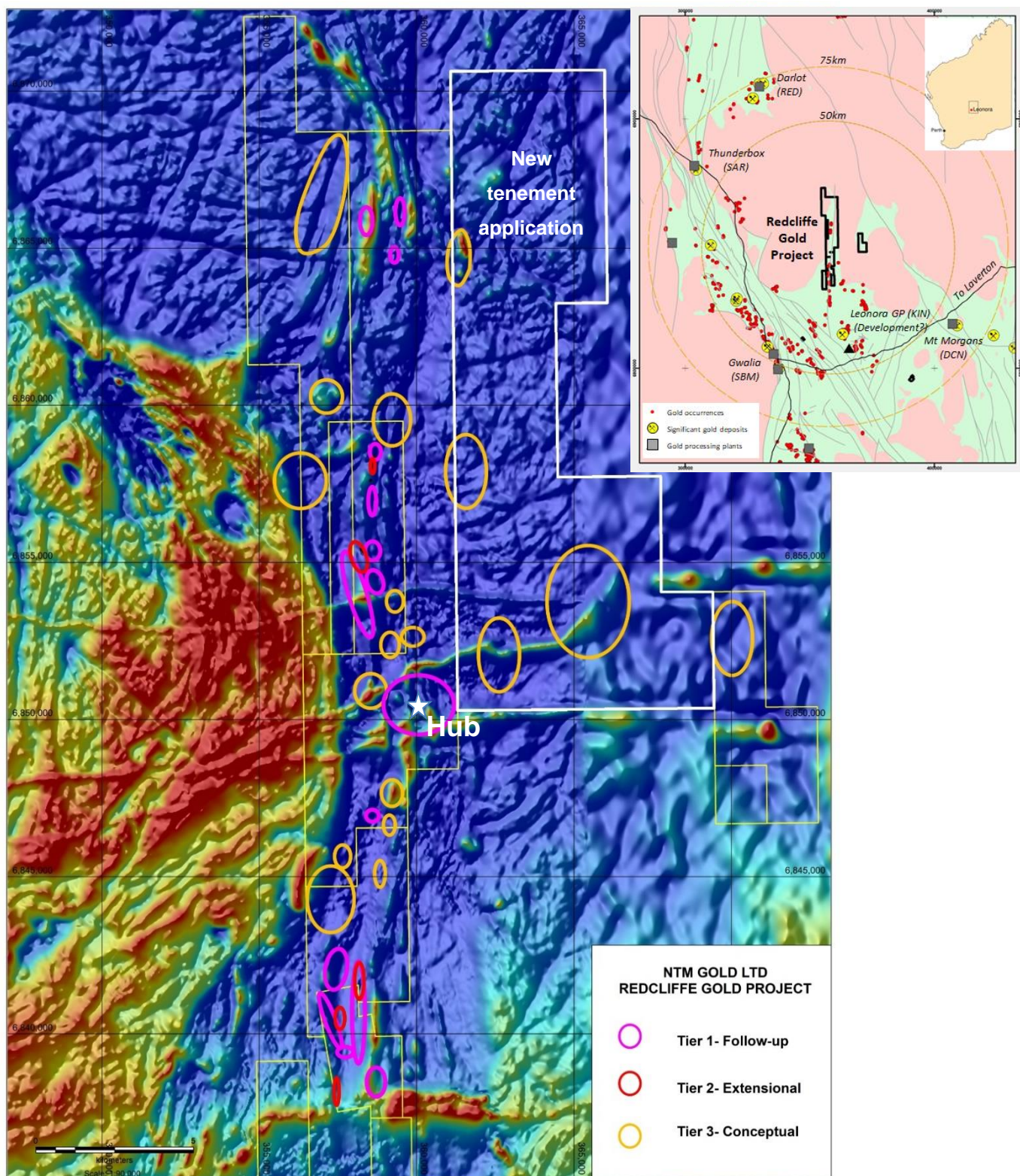
Two follow-up infill aircore lines are currently underway between several of the first pass 200m spaced lines to better define the mineralised zone, with results due in the next few weeks.

NTM Gold Managing Director Andrew Muir commented:

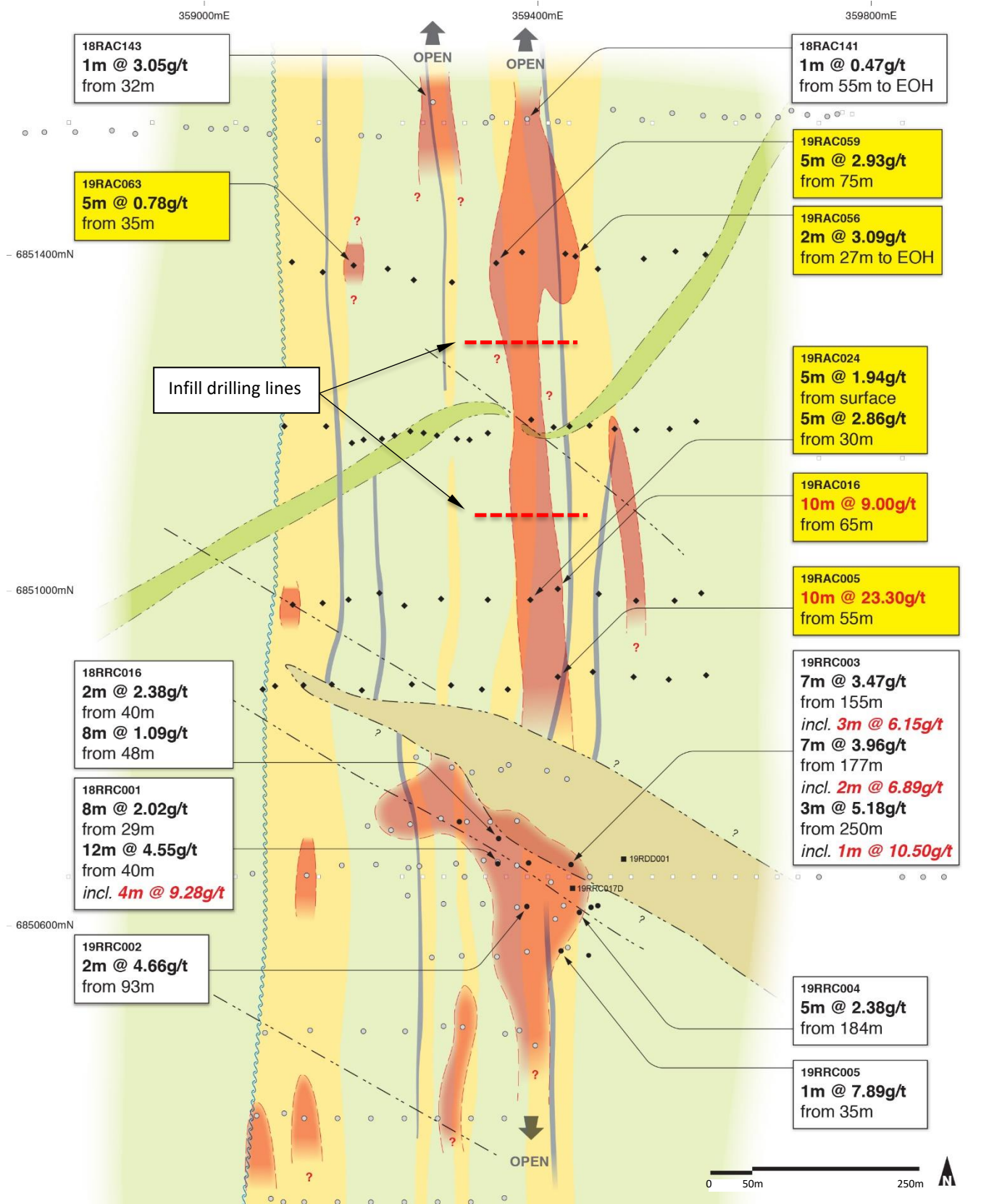
“The results from testing the northern extensions of Hub has delivered some remarkable results, demonstrating that the Hub mineralisation continues for at least another 500m and remains open, growing the Hub footprint substantially.

Infill aircore drilling is underway, with deeper follow-up RC drilling planned for May. The RC will give crucial information to the extent of the mineralisation, and should results be positive, the Company will undertake more detailed drilling with the aim of defining an initial resource estimate towards the end of 2019”.

Redcliffe Project Targets and Hub Prospect over Aerial Magnetics



The current aircore program is a first pass testing phase to assess for the presence of gold mineralisation, with positive results to be followed up by Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. The aircore holes are drilled to blade refusal, with depths ranging from 27m to 120m, depending upon the depth of oxidation. All samples were taken as 5m composites.



Hub Prospect Regional Geology Plan

Drill holes on simplified geology
April 2019, GDA 94 Zone 51

Drill hole type

- NTM DDH
- NTM RC
- ◆ 2019 NTM AC (19RAC001-065)
- NTM Aircore
- Previous RAB

- 3m @ 7.30g/t New result
- 8m @ 2.02g/t Previous result
- Mineralised Zone (+0.1g/t)

Simplified geology

- Mafic Schist - Mafic Mylonite
- Felsic Schist to Felsic Mylonite
- Shale/Graphitic Schist
- Dyke (Ultramafic)
- Dyke (Dolerite)
- Fault (Inferred)
- ~ Shear

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(For previously released drill results, see announcements to ASX on 18 October 2018, 29 November 2018 & 18 March 2019)

BACKGROUND

The Hub prospect is interpreted as a structurally complex area located in the centre of the Redcliffe Project. The initial aircore discovery holes were drilled by NTM in 2018 (see ASX announcement 17 October 2018), returning 7m @ 4.71 g/t Au from 40m and 10m @ 2.06 g/t Au from 25m. The mineralisation is subvertical with a north-south strike of at least 300m. A number of RC and diamond holes have since been completed into the original southern portion of Hub, identifying mineralisation down to at least 250m depth (see ASX announcement 15 January 2019), with at least a 300m strike length, and open to the south.

However, the mineralisation was truncated to the north by a NW-SE ultramafic dyke, with no drilling for approximately 800m north of the dyke. This latest aircore program was designed to test the 800m gap for potential northern continuations of the mineralisation already identified.

LATEST DRILLING

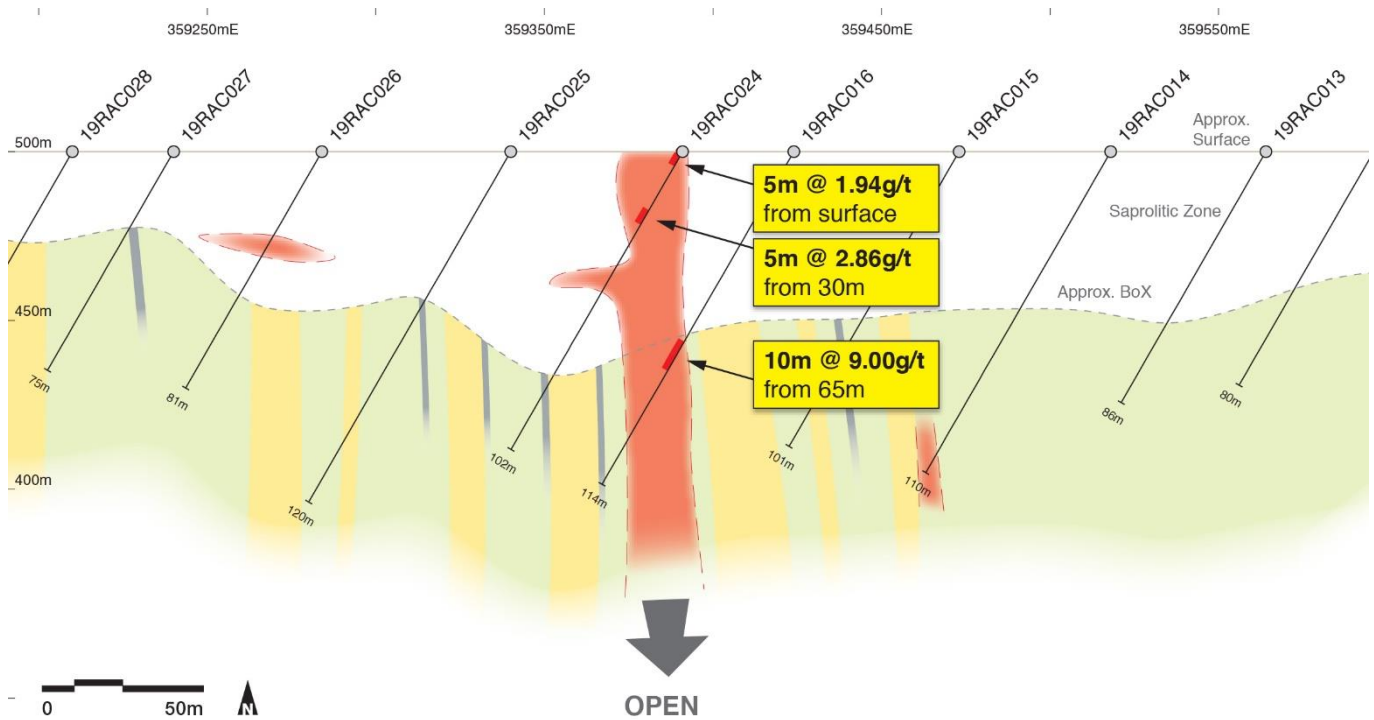
In this program, 65 aircore holes were completed for 4,785m, with holes drilled at 60 degrees to the west to blade refusal. Lines were either 100m or 200m apart. The drilling confirmed the same geology as on the southern side of the ultramafic dyke, with a series of felsic and mafic volcanics and interbedded shales. The ultramafic dyke appears to continue further to the west, but c.300m away from the main mineralised zone, striking approximately 300°.

All results have now been returned for the Hub, demonstrating that the mineralisation continues over at least 500m and remaining open to the north, with some excellent grades. Better results include (5m composites):

- 10m @ 23.3 g/t** from 55m in 19RAC005,
- 10m @ 9.0 g/t** from 65m in 19RAC016,
- 5m @ 1.9 g/t** from surface in 19RAC024,
- 5m @ 2.9 g/t** from 20m in 19RAC024,
- 2m @ 3.1 g/t** from 25m in 19RAC056, and
- 5m @ 2.9 g/t** from 75m in 19RAC059.

The high-grade mineralisation in 19RAC005 and 19RAC016 is on two 100m spaced lines immediately north of the dyke. Wider spaced reconnaissance drilling at 200m and 400m north of the high-grade zone intersected anomalous gold (+0.1 g/t) along the Hub mineralised trend with 2m @ 3.09 g/t in 19RAC056 and 5m @ 2.9 g/t from 75m in 19RAC059 400m to the north.

Mineralisation is sub-vertical, north-south striking, and hosted within a sericite-silica altered fine grained mafic and felsic schists with sulphides and cherty-quartz veining. Some brecciation was also seen in the drill chips. Later dolerite dyke(s) have intruded the mineralised zone along 6851200mN, and appear to have disrupted the zone, with a NW-SE fault interpreted in the magnetics in the same location.



Hub Prospect

Cross Section Schematic 6851000mN

Section looking North +/-20m.
April 2019. GDA 94 Zone 51



AC Drill Result

10m @ 9.00g/t 5m composite

Mineralised Zones (+0.1g/t)

Simplified geology

- Mafic Schist - Mafic Mylonite
- Felsic Schist to Felsic Mylonite
- Felsic (Sheared - Porphyritic)
- Shale/Graphitic Schist
- Base Of Oxidation (BoX)
- Shear

Field checking of the 10m at 23.3g/t in 19RAC005 indicated that the mineralisation is associated with silica alteration, with 0.5mm specks of visible gold found at 59m and 62m. The host rock is a chlorite schist with strong limonite weathering.

LOOKING AHEAD

Two lines of infill drilling between the 200m spaced lines is currently underway to refine the location of the zone given the coarse line spacing.

Following the infill drilling, NTM's plan is to undertake RC drilling on the northern mineralisation to test the depth extent and refine understanding of the grade distribution and geology.

Beyond that, a more detailed resource style drill out is scheduled in the second half of the year with a view to generating a maiden resource at Hub, which will incorporate both the northern and southern components of the deposit.

The Company is highly encouraged by these wide spaced regional aircore drilling results at Hub north. Significantly, the mineralisation remains open to the north and south. In the north, the greenstone belt changes in orientation from north-south to northwest, near the Company's Infinity Prospect. Further drilling is planned to test these zones.



Outside of the Hub, the current diamond drilling program has been completed with assays awaited. This includes two diamond holes at the Hub, south of the ultramafic dyke. The diamond drilling will recommence in future months after the RC drilling commences, with ongoing testing of Hub as well as a number of other Redcliffe deposits, with a view to updating the current 0.5moz resource (See Appendix I).

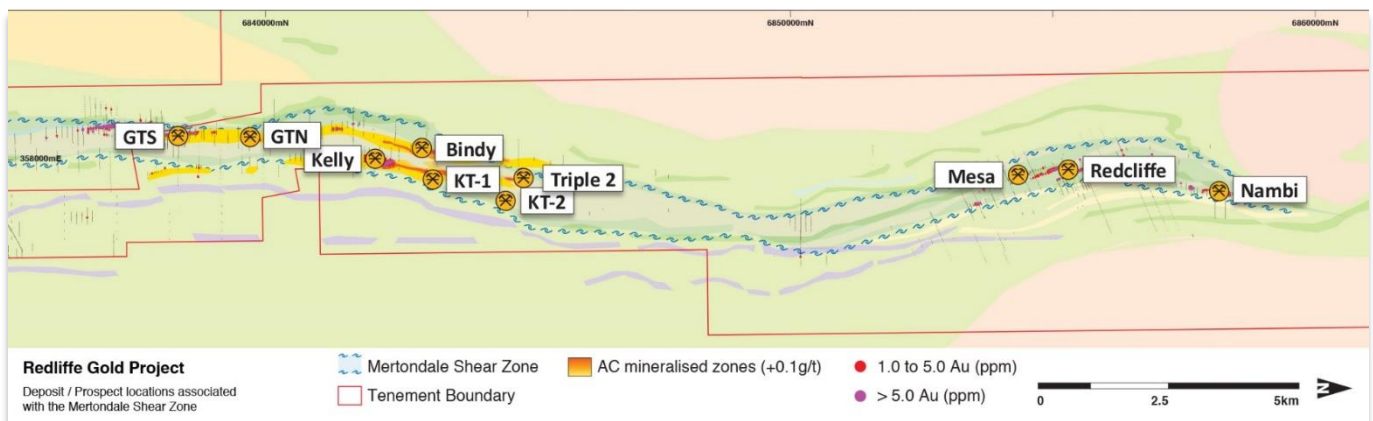
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About NTM

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 Mertonale Shear Zone over some 40km length. The Mertonale 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: Results - AC Drilling Campaign – 5m Composite Samples – All results +0.5g/t Au

PROSPECT	HOLE	FROM	TO	RESULT +0.5 g/t Au
Hub	19RAC005	55	75	20m @ 12.0
	<i>Incl.</i>	55	65	10m @ 23.3
	19RAC016	65	75	10m @ 9.0
	19RAC024	0	5	5m @ 1.9
	19RAC024	20	25	5m @ 2.9
	19RAC056	25	27 EOH	2m @ 3.1
	19RAC059	75	80	5m @ 2.9
	19RAC063	35	40	5m @ 0.8

Preliminary 5m composite assays. Calculated at +0.5 g/t Au, one sample maximum internal dilution. EOH = End of Hole

Table 2: Hub Aircore Drill Hole Summary (19RAC001-065)

HOLE	DEPTH	GRID	EAST	NORTH	RL
19RAC001	96	MGA94_51	359602	6850899	500
19RAC002	93	MGA94_51	359557	6850894	500
19RAC003	101	MGA94_51	359515	6850897	500
19RAC004	98	MGA94_51	359466	6850903	500
19RAC005	96	MGA94_51	359424	6850897	500
19RAC006	72	MGA94_51	359364	6850882	500
19RAC007	86	MGA94_51	359333	6850882	500
19RAC008	85	MGA94_51	359296	6850887	500
19RAC009	111	MGA94_51	359249	6850888	500
19RAC010	117	MGA94_51	359189	6850881	500
19RAC011	78	MGA94_51	359153	6850888	500
19RAC012	80	MGA94_51	359596	6850997	500
19RAC013	86	MGA94_51	359564	6850988	500
19RAC014	110	MGA94_51	359518	6850988	500
19RAC015	101	MGA94_51	359473	6850996	500
19RAC016	114	MGA94_51	359424	6851002	500
19RAC017	63	MGA94_51	359119	6850887	500
19RAC018	51	MGA94_51	359085	6850886	500
19RAC019	90	MGA94_51	359070	6850882	500
19RAC020	66	MGA94_51	359028	6850884	500
19RAC021	54	MGA94_51	358996	6850883	500

HOLE	DEPTH	GRID	EAST	NORTH	RL
19RAC022	79	MGA94_51	358972	6850894	500
19RAC023	60	MGA94_51	358925	6850886	500
19RAC024	102	MGA94_51	359391	6850989	500
19RAC025	120	MGA94_51	359340	6850989	500
19RAC026	81	MGA94_51	359284	6850990	500
19RAC027	75	MGA94_51	359240	6850982	500
19RAC028	66	MGA94_51	359210	6850997	500
19RAC029	69	MGA94_51	359173	6850989	500
19RAC030	81	MGA94_51	359142	6850985	500
19RAC031	82	MGA94_51	359106	6850983	500
19RAC032	67	MGA94_51	359590	6851202	500
19RAC033	101	MGA94_51	359558	6851193	500
19RAC034	44	MGA94_51	359518	6851192	500
19RAC035	53	MGA94_51	359492	6851193	500
19RAC036	42	MGA94_51	359462	6851197	500
19RAC037	43	MGA94_51	359438	6851196	500
19RAC038	39	MGA94_51	359419	6851195	500
19RAC039	41	MGA94_51	359392	6851204	500
19RAC040	41	MGA94_51	359340	6851188	500
19RAC041	28	MGA94_51	359318	6851180	500
19RAC042	36	MGA94_51	359303	6851181	500
19RAC043	30	MGA94_51	359279	6851185	500
19RAC044	27	MGA94_51	359263	6851188	500
19RAC045	27	MGA94_51	359247	6851190	500
19RAC046	31	MGA94_51	359228	6851185	500
19RAC047	36	MGA94_51	359213	6851181	500
19RAC048	38	MGA94_51	359191	6851180	500
19RAC049	56	MGA94_51	359177	6851176	500
19RAC050	99	MGA94_51	359146	6851196	500
19RAC051	114	MGA94_51	359096	6851196	500
19RAC052	69	MGA94_51	359601	6851401	500
19RAC053	81	MGA94_51	359565	6851405	500
19RAC054	88	MGA94_51	359527	6851396	500
19RAC055	78	MGA94_51	359472	6851384	500
19RAC056	27	MGA94_51	359445	6851399	500

HOLE	DEPTH	GRID	EAST	NORTH	RL
19RAC057	94	MGA94_51	359433	6851402	500
19RAC058	87	MGA94_51	359381	6851404	500
19RAC059	110	MGA94_51	359350	6851391	500
19RAC060	90	MGA94_51	359297	6851368	500
19RAC061	62	MGA94_51	359253	6851332	500
19RAC062	72	MGA94_51	359220	6851384	500
19RAC063	76	MGA94_51	359179	6851388	500
19RAC064	93	MGA94_51	359142	6851380	500
19RAC065	102	MGA94_51	359105	6851392	500

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 – Aircore (AC) 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 Aircore drilling (AC) . A total of 65 holes (19RAC01-065) were drilled in the reported program for a total of 4785m of AC at depths ranging from of 28 to 117m. Holes were drilled at - 60° at approximately to 270° Sample quality was high with only minimal sample loss around the annulus in the top 53m of each hole. Some samples were damp to wet as noted 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>	AC holes were drilled with a 3.5-inch face-sampling bit, 1m samples collected through a cyclone into buckets and placed on the ground as 1m samples, generally in rows of 10. Samples are collected with a scoop to generate 5m composite samples, or variable samples at EOH. The 2-3 kg composite samples were dispatched to SGS in Kalgoorlie. These samples were sorted and dried by the assay laboratory, pulverised to form a 30gm 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>	Inclined aircore drilling was completed by Ausdrill based in Kalgoorlie.
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>	Drill cyclone and sample buckets were cleaned between rod changes and after each hole 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>	There is no observed relationship between recovery and grade in the AC drilling.
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 holes 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 AC samples records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and EOH samples 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>	AC composite samples, 1m individual samples and EOH samples were collected using a scoop. Samples are recorded as dry, wet or damp. 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 or Perth. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 90% passing 75um, and a reference sub-sample of approximately 200g retained. A nominal 30g or 40 g 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>	AC samples are collected at 1 m intervals and composited into 5 m samples using a scoop to sample individual metre samples. Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) and/or blanks 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>	Compositing of samples involves collection of representative scoops from within the single sample meter pile. Samples weigh 2-3kg 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 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>	For 5m composite AC sampling, Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks are inserted regularly within the sample sequence. 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 acceptable 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</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.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	All field logging was carried out on hardcopy geological log sheet. Data is entered electronically 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.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for analysis purposes. No averaging is employed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	AC 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.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Relative Levels are allocated to the drill hole collars using current Digital Terrain Model's for the area. The accuracy of the DTM is estimated to be better than 5m.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	AC drilling was designed to intersect modelled oxide mineralisation within the known mineralized structures along the Mertondale Shear Zone One sample was collected for every 5 metres (maximum) drilled and selected samples submitted for assay.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	The drilling is part of a first pass wide spaced regional exploration programme, and is not suitable for Resource estimation purposes.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No compositing has been employed in the reported results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The orientation of the drill hole (azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the targeted mineralisation.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	The drill orientation is estimated to be approximately perpendicular to the main mineralised trend. It is unclear at present whether cross structures are mineralised, however it is considered unlikely that any sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the program.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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 AC drilling occurred within tenements E37/1205 which is held 100% by NTM GOLD Pty 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 exploration has been completed on this prospect by Ashton Gold, Dominion and CRAE in the 1990's. This work broadly outlined mineralised trends in some areas of the Mertondale Shear Zone to shallow depths resulting in the open pit mining of the Redcliffe and Mesa pits. Where relevant, assay data from this earlier exploration has been incorporated into Company databases.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The gold mineralisation is hosted largely within Archaean-aged felsic, sediment (incl. black shale) and minor mafic rocks. A schistose fabric is observable in the lithologies. Gold mineralisation occurs in sub-vertical to steep dipping zones associated with quartz-carbonate-sulphide-mica veins and alteration. Alteration intensity and quartz- sulphide (pyrite) abundance are controls to mineralisation in the primary zone. Depth of oxidation varies from very shallow depths (<20m) away from sheared or mineralised zones to greater than 90m within sheared or mineralised zones. The area is cross cut by several late mafic-ultramafic dykes on varying orientations. The ultramafic dyke in the southern part of the Hub Prospect has disrupted gold mineralisation, the extent of which is still to be fully ascertained.
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>	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>	Due to the wide spacing of the AC drilling, the geometry of the mineralization is not known, but inferred to be broadly similar to known mineralized zones within the Mertondale Shear Zone further south. 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. All samples over 0.5 g/t Au are 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 is planned, as described in this announcement. Location of drilling is still to be determined.