TANAMI GOLD NL

DRILLING AT THE RIPCORD GOLD DEPOSIT YIELDS ENCOURAGING INTERCEPTS

- **Results received for all 15 RC holes completed at Ripcord during the 2022 field season.**

- **Results have yielded a series of significant intercepts above 0.5 g/t gold including:**

  - **7.0 metres @ 3.21 g/t gold from 103.0 metres in RCRC0002**
  - **14.0 metres @ 1.81 g/t gold from 117.0 metres in RCRC0002**
  - **4.0 metres; 3.79 g/t gold from 120.0 metres in RCRC0006.**

- **Drilling has confirmed the presence of gold mineralisation along the northerly strike extension of the Ripcord gold deposit.**
- **Final results remain pending for 12 holes drilled at Jims and Groundrush during the 2022 field season.**
- **Drilling is scheduled to resume in the 2023 field season at Ripcord and Groundrush immediately after the wet season.**

Perth, Australia, 19 January 2023: Tanami Gold NL (ASX:TAM) ("Tanami Gold" or the "Company") is pleased to advise that analytical results have been received for all 15 reverse circulation ("RC") drill holes completed at the Ripcord Gold Deposit ("Ripcord") during the 2022 field season on the Central Tanami Project Joint Venture ("CTPJV").

Results from Ripcord have returned a series of significant intercepts above 0.5 g/t gold, including 7.0 metres @ 3.21 g/t gold, 14.0 metres @ 1.81 g/t gold and 4.0 metres @ 3.79 g/t gold, confirming the presence of gold mineralisation along the northerly strike extensions. Results have also been received for the final two RC holes completed at the Western Dolerite Prospect ("Western Dolerite").

Final results for 5 diamond core drillholes ("DDH") from Jims Gold Deposit ("Jims") and 7 DDH holes from the Groundrush Gold Deposit ("Groundrush") that were drilled during the 2022 field season remain pending and are expected in the coming months.

Preparation for activities in the 2023 field season have also commenced, with the CTPJV approaching suitable RC and DDH drill contractors to allow planned campaigns at Ripcord and Groundrush to resume immediately after the wet season.

The CTPJV is a 50/50 Joint Venture between Tanami Gold and ASX listed Northern Star Resources Limited (ASX:NST) ("Northern Star"), which was established to advance exploration on the 2,211km^2 tenement area in the Tanami Region held by the CTPJV. The tenement area encompasses highly prospective, underexplored geological sequences, in an area that is known to be well endowed with gold mineralisation. The objective of the CTPJV is to develop and mine Groundrush, and any other gold deposits delineated within the CTPJV tenements at the earliest time, commensurate with good mining practice and utilising mining infrastructure already in place on the project area.

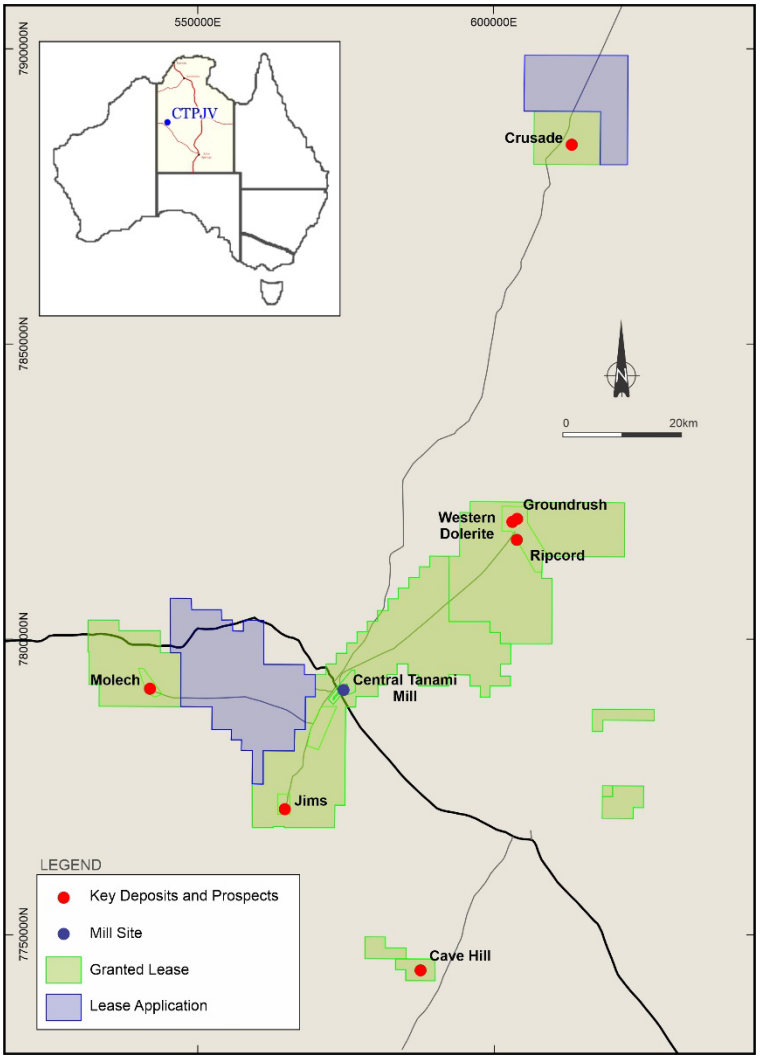

Figure 1 – CTPJV Project Holding

Ripcord

A campaign of RC drilling commenced at the Ripcord deposit during the 2022 field season with 15 of the planned 41 holes completed for an advance of 1,981 metres by the cessation of drilling in October 2022. This campaign was designed to infill historic drilling along the northerly strike extensions of the Ripcord deposit with view to expanding the projects mineral resources.

Results have been received for all 15 holes completed, yielding a series of significant intercepts including:

- 10.0 metres @ 0.99 g/t gold from 34.0 metres in RCRC0002
- 5.0 metres @ 2.09 g/t gold from 96.0 metres in RCRC0002
- 7.0 metres @ 3.21 g/t gold from 103.0 metres in RCRC0002
- 14.0 metres @ 1.81 g/t gold from 117.0 metres in RCRC0002
- 4.0 metres @ 2.79 g/t gold from 55.0 metres in RCRC0003
- 4.0 metres @ 3.79 g/t gold from 120.0 metres in RCRC0006.

The intercepts received dominantly occur in quartz-sulphide (pyrite) bearing veinlets in dolerite and confirm the presence of mineralisation along the northerly strike extensions in keeping with expectations.

Table 1 - Results from the reverse circulation drilling campaign that targeted the Ripcord Gold Deposit on the CTPJV. All intercepts reported at a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off.

Hole	East	North	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
RCRC0001	605739	7816956	418	050	-60	186	97.0	1.0	0.56
							103.0	1.0	4.64
							111.0	2.0	2.43
							124.0	1.0	1.04
							138.0	1.0	2.82
							154.0	2.0	0.69
RCRC0002	605768	7816980	418	050	-60	170	34.0	10.0	0.99
							57.0	1.0	0.80
							67.0	1.0	0.85
							96.0	5.0	2.09
							103.0	7.0	3.21
							117.0	14.0	1.81
RCRC0003	605791	7816999	417	050	-60	136	0.0	1.0	0.82
							24.0	1.0	0.72
							29.0	3.0	0.59
							55.0	4.0	2.79
							66.0	1.0	0.66
							83.0	2.0	1.93
							100.0	2.0	0.67
RCRC0004	605813	7817017	418	050	-60	100	No Significant Intercept		
RCRC0005	605837	7817032	417	050	-60	70	No Significant Intercept		
RCRC0006	605684	7817040	416	050	-60	175	87.0	1.0	0.58
							96.0	1.0	0.78
							108.0	1.0	1.25
							115.0	1.0	4.17
							120.0	4.0	3.79
							142.0	2.0	3.81
							154.0	1.0	1.58
RCRC0007	605704	7817057	415	050	-60	174	54.0	1.0	8.65
							63.0	1.0	0.75
							90.0	1.0	0.64
							100.0	2.0	0.78

							115.0	4.0	0.75
							122.0	1.0	0.56
RCRC0008	605730	7817075	414	50	-60	140	25	3	1.47
							32	1	0.88
							37	1	1.03
							41	4	1.19
							59	3	0.66
							93	1	0.79
							98	4	0.98
							105	1	1.59
							108	1	0.68
RCRC0009	605750	7817096	413	050	-60	100	90.0	1.0	0.90
RCRC0010	605774	7817114	410	050	-60	70	25.0	1.0	0.57
RCRC0011	605629	7817127	417	050	-60	126	96.0	1.0	1.06
							116.0	2.0	0.62
							123.0	1.0	0.89
RCRC0012	605652	7817146	417	050	-60	174	63.0	1.0	1.34
							88.0	1.0	1.53
							93.0	2.0	0.59
							103.0	1.0	3.41
RCRC0013	605675	7817166	417	050	-60	150	19.0	1.0	1.67
							46.0	1.0	2.44
							65.0	1.0	1.95
							106.0	6.0	1.05
							125.0	2.0	1.35
RCRC0014	605695	7817186	413	050	-60	120	12.0	1.0	0.76
							21.0	1.0	3.78
							44.0	1.0	2.00
							66.0	4.0	0.82
							74.0	1.0	0.53
RCRC0015	605715	7817204	413	050	-60	90	31.0	4.0	0.90
							88.0	1.0	0.50

The Ripcord deposit is located on Mining Lease ML22934, approximately 3 kilometres southeast of the 1Moz Groundrush deposit and approximately 40 km northeast of the Central Tanami Mill site.

The geology and deposit style at Ripcord appears to have similarities to the nearby Groundrush deposit, although it is yet to be fully determined if the host dolerite body is the same as that which hosts gold mineralisation at Groundrush. The host dolerite unit at Ripcord shows similar fractionation textures as observed at Groundrush, with fractionated quartz dolerite bounded on both sides by transitional quartz dolerite zones.

Gold mineralisation is primarily hosted within the larger main dolerite body, with minor mineralisation extending in to the turbiditic sediments on the footwall contact. The main mineralised lodes consist of 1 - 6m wide zones of quartz veining that trend north to northwest and dip at 80° to the southwest.

The strike of the mineralised zone is about 1200 metres and the known down dip extent from drill data is about 150 metres. The width of the zone of primary mineralisation is in the order of 40 metres.

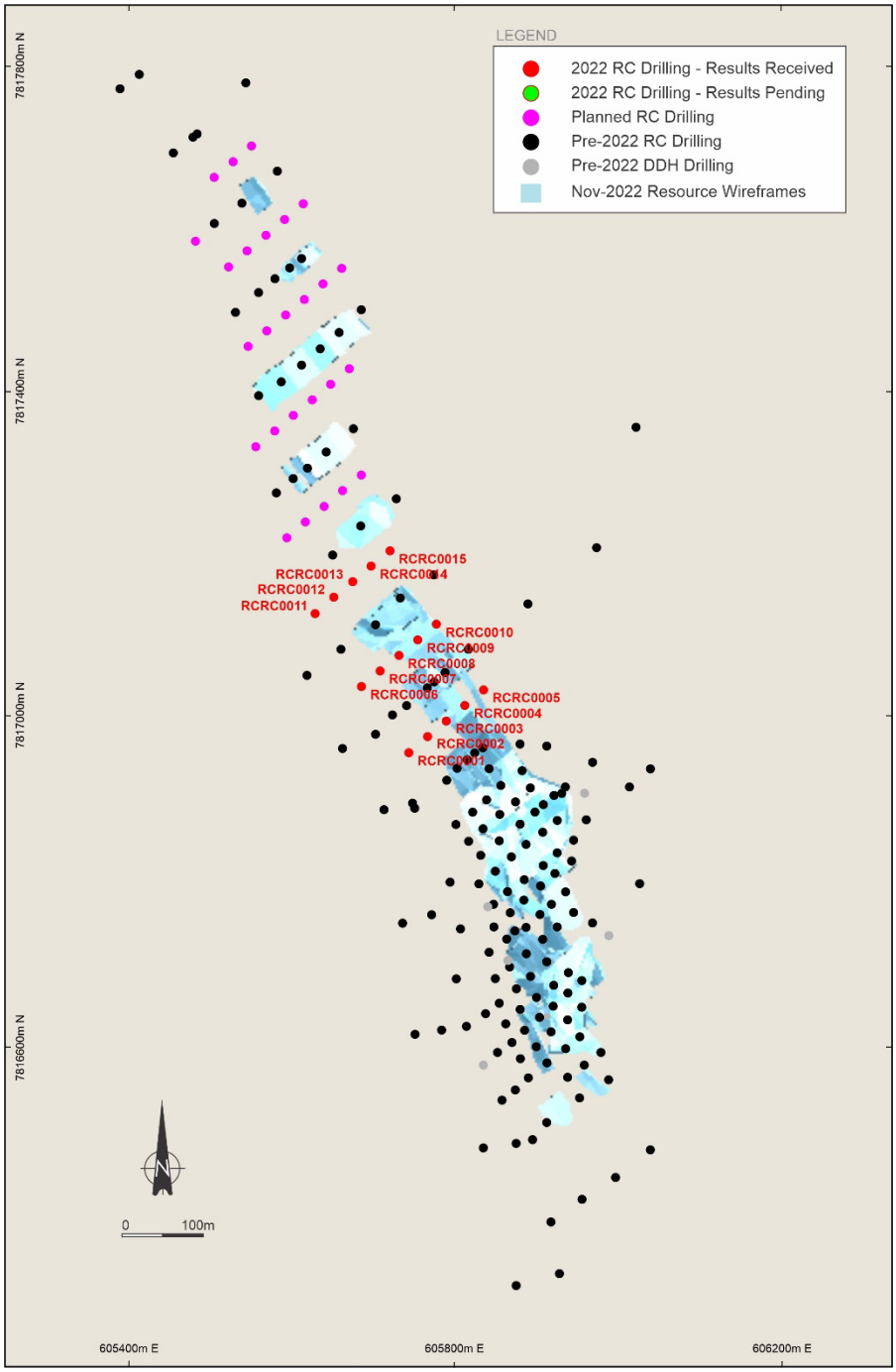

Figure 2 – Plan view of the Ripcord area displaying location of drilled and planned drill hole collars

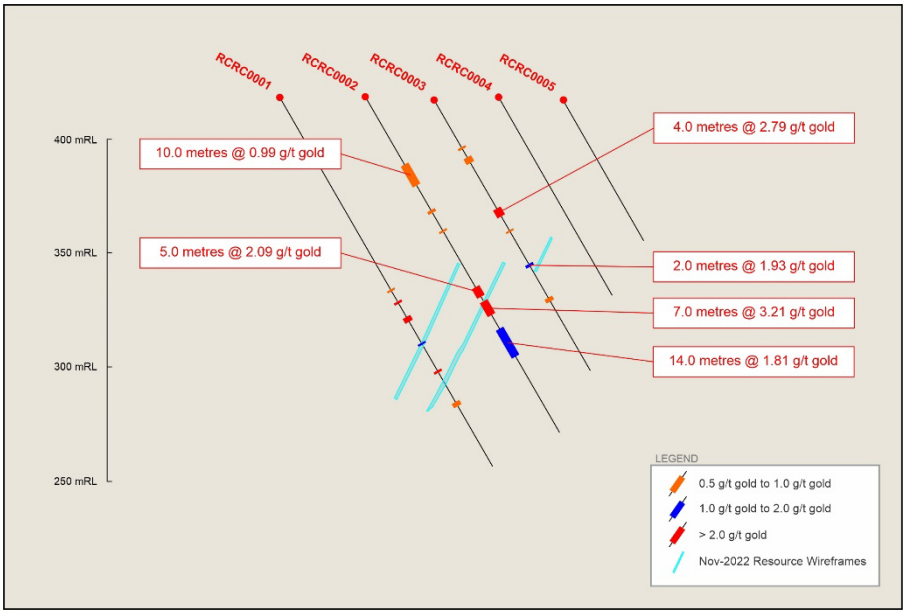

Figure 3 – Drill Hole Cross Section RCRC0001 to RCRC0005.

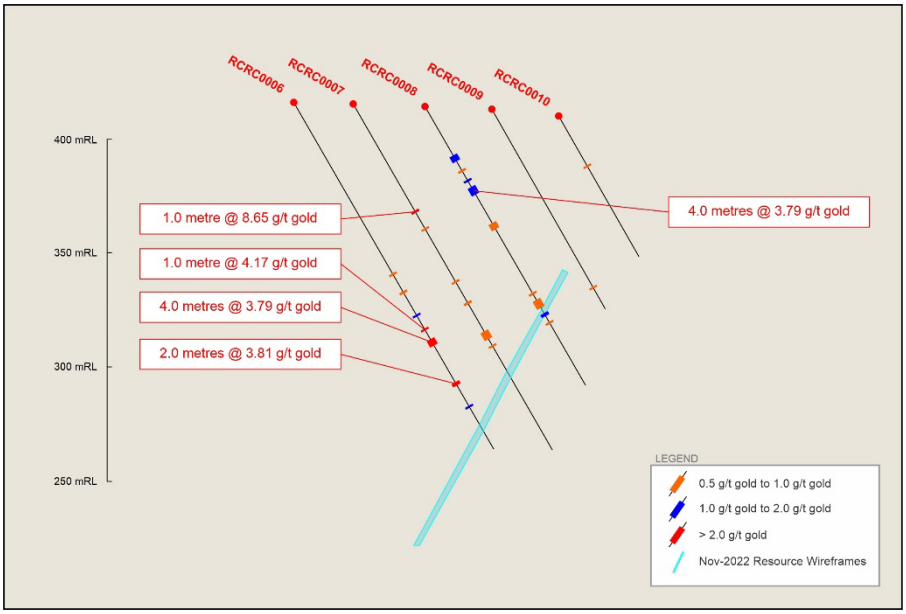

Figure 4 – Drill Hole Cross Section RCRC0006 to RCRC0010.

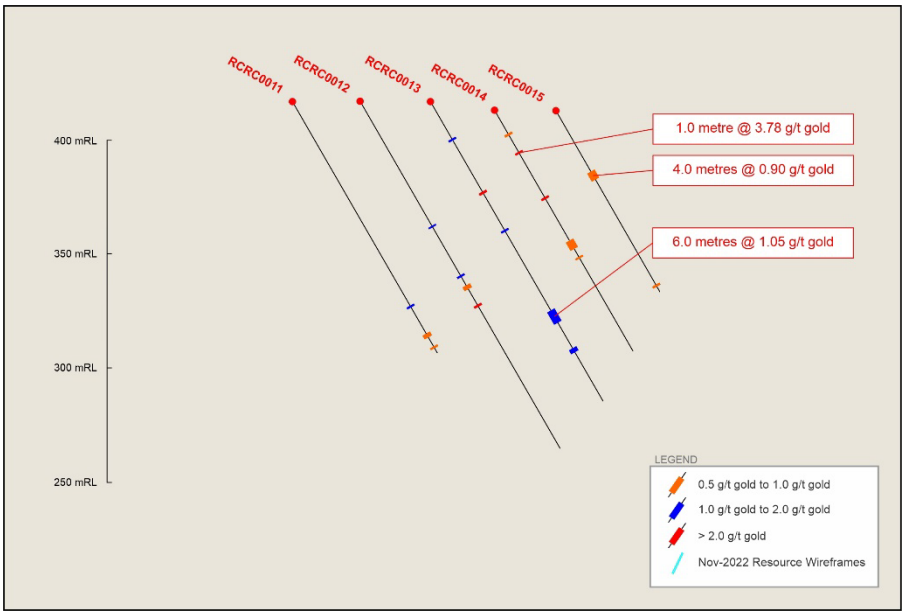

Figure 5 – Drill Hole Cross Section RCRC0011 to RCRC0015.

Western Dolerite

A 14 hole campaign of RC drilling was completed at the Western Dolerite in July for a total advance of 2,246.0 metres. The campaign was designed to infill an area of known mineralisation and has successfully confirmed the steeply, southwest dipping geometry of the Western Dolerite unit, intersecting multiple intervals of quartz-sulphide veining.

Results have been received for the final 2 holes of the 14 hole campaign, WDRC0006 and WDRC0012. The results for the initial 12 holes were released to the ASX on the 25 October 2022 – Update on Recent Drilling Activities Completed on the Central Tanami Project.

Table 2 - Results of the final 2 holes from the RC drilling campaign that targeted the Western Dolerite Prospect on the CTPJV. All intercepts reported at a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off.

Hole	East	North	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
WDRC0006	604081	7819378	420	50	-60	240	No significant intercepts		
WDRC0012	604075	7819510	421	50	-60	180	77.00	1.00	0.52
							80.00	1.00	0.57

The Western Dolerite Prospect is located on Mining Lease ML22934 approximately 45km northeast of the Central Tanami Mill site, to the immediate west of the Groundrush gold deposit. The Western Dolerite is a relatively well defined unit, that appears comparable in size and similar in mineralogy to the nearby Groundrush Dolerite.

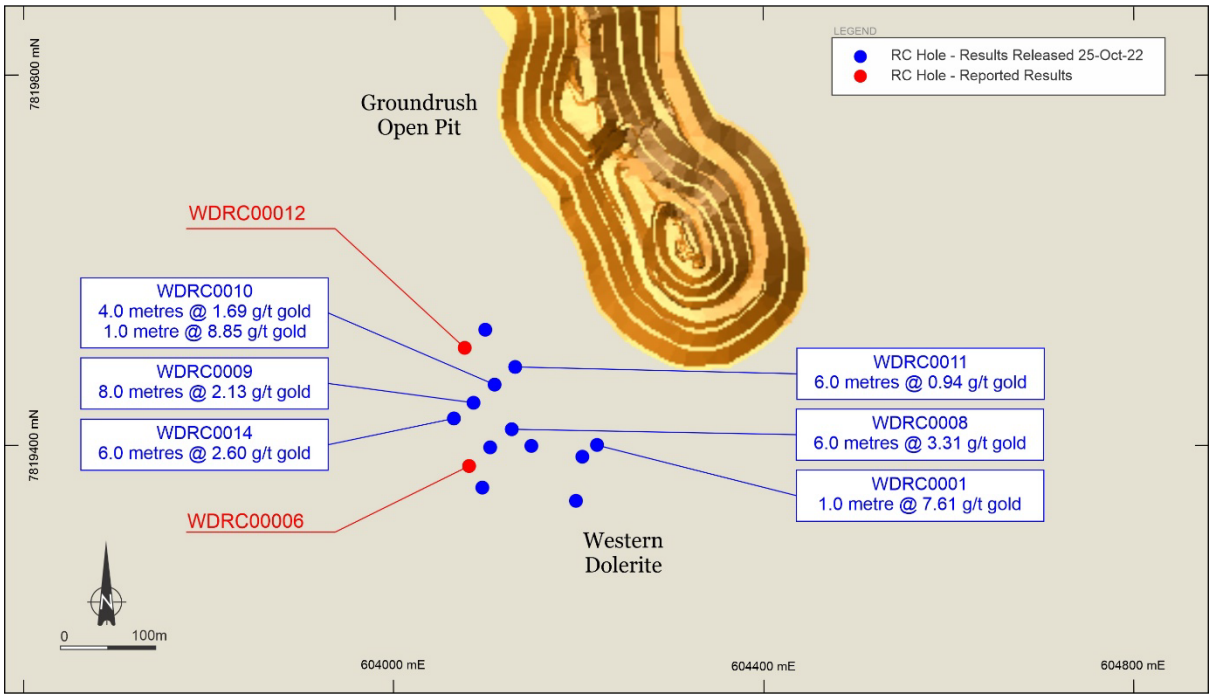

Figure 6 – Plan view of the RC drill campaign completed at the Western Dolerite Prospect. Displayed results previously reported to the ASX on the 25 October 2022 – Update on Recent Drilling Activities Completed on the Central Tanami Project.

Information on Tanami's projects can be found on the Company's website at https://www.tanami.com.au

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors of Tanami Gold NL.

Arthur Dew
Chairman

Contact Details:
Tanami Gold NL
(ABN 51 000617 17
Unit 202, 39 Mends Street
South Perth WA 6151
T: 618 63735130
W: www.tanami.com.au

)

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results fairly represents information and supporting documentation that was compiled by Mr. Neale Edwards BSc (Hons), a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, who is a Director of the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting for Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Neale Edwards has provided written consent approving the inclusion of the Exploration Results in the report in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this report that relates to previously disclosed Exploration results was released to the ASX on 25 October 2022 – Update on Recent Drilling Activities Completed on the Central Tanami Project (ASX Code: TAM). It is based on information compiled Mr Neale Edwards, a Competent Person who is a Director of Tanami Gold NL. Mr Edwards is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration 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 (JORC Code). Mr Edwards previously provided consent for the inclusion in the 25 October 2022 report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appeared.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Exploration Results as reported on the 25 October 2022, and the assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Exploration Results in the 25 October 2022 report continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Mr Neale Edwards BSc (Hons), a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, who is a Director of Tanami Gold NL and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting for Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves confirms that the form and context in which the Exploration Results dated 25 October 2022 presented in this report have not been materially modified and are consistent with the 25 October 2022 release. Mr Neale Edwards has provided written consent approving the use of previously reported Exploration Results in this report in the form and context in which they appear.

Appendix 1 - JORC Table 1
Ripcord Gold Deposit

Section 1 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.*	Sampling by reverse circulation drilling ("RC") completed by the CTPJV. RC samples are collected via a rig mounted cone splitter, splitting the sample in a 75/25 ratio. The smaller split is retained for dispatch to the laboratory, the larger split retained as a bulk reject.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	RC metres intervals are defined by paint markings on the rig. The larger split or sample reject is left at the sample pad to indicate metres drilled.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	RC drilling is completed to a high standard, with samples collected at one metre intervals. Samples are crushed and pulverised at the ALS laboratory facility in Malaga, Western Australia to produce a ca. 200g, P85 passing 75µm sub-sample to use in the analytical process. Samples are subjected to fire assay analysis for gold using a 50g charge at ALS laboratory facility in Malaga, Western Australia.
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.).*	RC drilling completed in the reported campaign was completed using a face sampling hammer with a 143mm diameter drill bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Approximate RC recoveries are sometimes recorded as percentage ranges based on a visual and/or weight estimate of the sample. RC recovery in the completed campaign was considered consistent.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	An experienced RC drilling contractor was engaged to complete the drilled campaign. Drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by the CTPJV geologists.
	• *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.*	No relationship was noted between RC sample recovery and grade. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 holes were logged by CTPJV geologists to a high level of detail to support resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. RC logging is undertaken on a metre by metre basis at the time of drilling.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*	RC samples are logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. Visual estimates are made of sulphide, quartz and alteration as percentages. RC samples are not photographed.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	All drilling completed in the reported campaign was completed by RC methods. Samples are collected using a rig mounted cone splitter.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	RC samples are dried at 100°C. All samples below 4kg are totally pulverised in LM5's to a nominal 85% passing a 75µm screen. Samples above 4kg are crushed to <6mm and riffle split prior to pulverisation. The sampling methodology in use is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and should generate representative results.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	Repeat analysis of pulp samples occurs at a rate of 1 in 20 samples.
	• *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.*	Field duplicates are routinely analysed at a rate of 1 in 20 samples.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Gold concentration was determined by fire assay using the lead collection method with a 50g sample charge weight. MP-AES instrument finish was used to measure gold levels. The methodology used measures total gold.
	• *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..*	Not applicable.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Field QAQC protocols include the use of commercially prepared certified reference materials ("CRM") that are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. The CRM is not identifiable to the laboratory and is assessed on import to the database and reported monthly, quarterly and annually.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Laboratory QAQC protocols include repeat analysis of pulp samples at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. Screen tests (percentage of pulverised sample passing the 75µm mesh) are undertaken at a rate of 1 in 40 samples. The laboratory reports its own QAQC data on a regular basis. The laboratories standards are routinely loaded into the database. Failed standards are followed-up by re-assaying a second 50g pulp sub-sample of all samples in the batch above 0.1 ppm gold by the same method at the primary laboratory. Both the accuracy component (CRM's) and the precision component (duplicates and repeats) of the QAQC protocols are thought to provide an acceptable level of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections are verified by appropriately qualified CTPJV management.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	No twinned holes were completed.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	Primary data is imported into a SQL acQuire database using semi-automated or automated data entry with hard copies of core assays and surveys stored at site. Visual checks occur as a result of regular use of the data.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	The first (primary) gold assay is almost always utilised for any resource estimation, except where evidence from re-analysis and or check analysis dictates. A systematic procedure utilising several re-assays and/or check assays is employed to determine if/when the first (primary) gold assay is changed for the final assay.
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.*	Drillholes are sited with a handheld global positioning system (GPS), and the initial drillhole pickup is usually with a handheld GPS, as well; with accuracy between ± 0.3 to 1m. After program completion, differential GPS (DGPS) is used for the final collar pickup with an accuracy of ± 5mm.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	Collar coordinates are recorded in MGA94 Zone 52. The difference between magnetic north ("MN") and true north ("TN") is 0°14' 38". The difference between TN and GDA is zero.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	A DGPS elevation with an accuracy of ± 10mm is used.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Exploration results from the reported campaign range from 20m by 20m drill hole spacing to 50m by 50m.
	• *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 data spacing and distribution from the reported campaigns is sufficient to establish geological and/or grade continuity. Further drilling will be required to ensure that it is appropriate for resource estimation and classifications to be applied.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Sample compositing is not applied until the resource estimation stage
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.*	Drill holes in the reported campaign are drilled at an angle that is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends.
	• *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*	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the recent drill hole data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody of samples is managed by CTPJV personnel. Samples are bagged in tied numbered calico bags, grouped in larger tied plastic bags and placed in large bulka bags with sample submission sheets. The bulka bags are sent by road freight to the ALS laboratory in Malaga, Western Australia. CTPJV personnel have no further involvement. Results of analysis are returned via email and secure FTP. Sample pulp splits are stored at the ALS laboratory in Malaga, Western Australia. Retained bulk residue and pulp packets are returned to the Central Tanami Mine for storage.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The CTPJV have undertaken internal reviews of applied sampling techniques and data. The completed reviews raised no issues.

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 Ripcord Gold Deposit is located in the Tanami Region in the Northern Territory on Mining Lease ML22934, approximately 45km northeast of the Central Tanami Mill site, to the southeast of the Groundrush gold deposit. ML22934 covers an area of 3,950ha and forms part of the Central Tanami Project, a 50/50 Joint Venture between Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Resources Limited. The 2,211km2 tenement area in the Tanami Region held by the CTPJV are registered jointly in the name of Northern Star (Tanami) Pty Ltd and Tanami (NT) Pty Ltd. The CTPJV comprises ten Exploration Licences, eight of which are granted and two applications, nineteen Mineral Lease (Southern) and one Mining Licence.
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	ML22934 is granted and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Recent exploration in the area has been completed by the Joint Venture partners, Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Resources Limited.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geology and deposit style at Ripcord appears to have similarities to the nearby Groundrush deposit, although it is yet to be fully determined if the host dolerite body is the same as that which hosts gold mineralisation at Groundrush. The host dolerite unit at Ripcord shows similar fractionation textures as observed at Groundrush, with fractionated quartz dolerite bounded on both sides by transitional quartz dolerite zones. Gold mineralisation is primarily hosted within the larger main dolerite body, with minor mineralisation extending in to the turbiditic sediments on the footwall contact. The main mineralised lodes consist of 1 - 6m wide zones of quartz veining that trend north to northwest and dip at 80° to the southwest. The strike of the mineralised zone is about 1200 metres and the known down dip extent from drill data is about 150 metres. The width of the zone of primary mineralisation is in the order of 40 metres.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing 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*
		The reported RC campaign targeted the northerly extensions of the Ripcord Gold Deposit. Full details of the completed campaign are provided in:
		
		Table 1 - Results from the reverse circulation drilling campaign that targeted the Ripcord Gold Deposit on the CTPJV.

	• *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.*	Not applicable to this report.
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.*	Results are reported as weighted averages using a nominal 0.5 g/t gold cut-off and up to 2 metres of internal dilution. No high-grade cuts were applied.
	• *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.*	High-grade intervals internal to broader lower grade zones of mineralisation are reported at a 15 g/t gold cut-off as included intervals. No included high-grade intervals were recorded from the reported campaign.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	The reported drill holes have been drilled approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the targeted mineralised trends at a -60° angle.
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	Mineralisation is sub-vertical to vertical.
	• *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').*	Only down hole lengths have been reported. True widths have not been determined.
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.*	Diagrams are included in the report.
Balanced Reporting	• *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.*	Drillholes are sited with a handheld global positioning system (GPS), and the initial drillhole pickup is usually with a handheld GPS, as well; with accuracy between ± 0.3 to 1m. After program completion, differential GPS (DGPS) is used for the final collar pickup with an accuracy of ± 5mm.
	• *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.*	Reporting of all drill details and available results as been provided in this report. Refer to: Table 1 - Results from the reverse circulation drilling campaign that targeted the Ripcord Gold Deposit on the CTPJV.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Exploration results have previously been regularly reported to the ASX by the Joint Venture parties.
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).*	Infill drilling of northern extensions will continue.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Diagrams are included.

Appendix 2 - JORC Table 1
Western Dolerite Prospect

Section 1 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.*	Sampling by reverse circulation drilling ("RC") completed by the CTPJV. RC samples are collected via a rig mounted cone splitter, splitting the sample in a 75/25 ratio. The smaller split is retained for dispatch to the laboratory, the larger split retained as a bulk reject.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	RC metres intervals are defined by paint markings on the rig. The larger split or sample reject is left at the sample pad to indicate metres drilled.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	RC drilling is completed to a high standard, with samples collected at one metre intervals. Samples are crushed and pulverised at the ALS laboratory facility in Malaga, Western Australia to produce a ca. 200g, P85 passing 75µm sub-sample to use in the analytical process. Samples are subjected to fire assay analysis for gold using a 50g charge at ALS laboratory facility in Malaga, Western Australia.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core*	RC drilling completed in the reported campaign was completed using a face sampling hammer with a 143mm diameter drill bit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.).	
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Approximate RC recoveries are sometimes recorded as percentage ranges based on a visual and/or weight estimate of the sample. RC recovery in the completed campaign was considered consistent.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	An experienced RC drilling contractor was engaged to complete the drilled campaign. Drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by the CTPJV geologists.
	• *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.*	No relationship was noted between RC sample recovery and grade. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.
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 holes were logged by CTPJV geologists to a high level of detail to support resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. RC logging is undertaken on a metre by metre basis at the time of drilling.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*	RC samples are logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. Visual estimates are made of sulphide, quartz and alteration as percentages. RC samples are not photographed.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	All drilling completed in the reported campaign was completed by RC methods. Samples are collected using a rig mounted cone splitter.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	RC samples are dried at 100°C. All samples below 4kg are totally pulverised in LM5's to a nominal 85% passing a 75µm screen. Samples above 4kg are crushed to <6mm and riffle split prior to pulverisation. The sampling methodology in use is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and should generate representative results.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	Repeat analysis of pulp samples occurs at a rate of 1 in 20 samples.
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for*	Field duplicates are routinely analysed at a rate of 1 in 20 samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	field duplicate/second-half sampling.	
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Gold concentration was determined by fire assay using the lead collection method with a 50g sample charge weight. MP-AES instrument finish was used to measure gold levels. The methodology used measures total gold.
	• *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..*	Not applicable.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Field QAQC protocols include the use of commercially prepared certified reference materials ("CRM") that are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. The CRM is not identifiable to the laboratory and is assessed on import to the database and reported monthly, quarterly and annually. Laboratory QAQC protocols include repeat analysis of pulp samples at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. Screen tests (percentage of pulverised sample passing the 75µm mesh) are undertaken at a rate of 1 in 40 samples. The laboratory reports its own QAQC data on a regular basis. The laboratories standards are routinely loaded into the database. Failed standards are followed-up by re-assaying a second 50g pulp sub-sample of all samples in the batch above 0.1 ppm gold by the same method at the primary laboratory. Both the accuracy component (CRM's) and the precision component (duplicates and repeats) of the QAQC protocols are thought to provide an acceptable level of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections are verified by appropriately qualified CTPJV management.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	No twinned holes were completed.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	Primary data is imported into a SQL acQuire database using semi-automated or automated data entry with hard copies of core assays and surveys stored at site. Visual checks occur as a result of regular use of the data.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	The first (primary) gold assay is almost always utilised for any resource estimation, except where evidence from re-analysis and or check analysis dictates. A systematic procedure utilising several re-assays and/or check assays is employed to determine if/when the first (primary) gold assay is changed for the final assay.
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.*	Drillholes are sited with a handheld global positioning system (GPS), and the initial drillhole pickup is usually with a handheld GPS, as well; with accuracy between ± 0.3 to 1m. After program completion, differential GPS (DGPS) is used for the final collar pickup with an accuracy of ± 5mm.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	Collar coordinates are recorded in MGA94 Zone 52. The difference between magnetic north ("MN") and true north ("TN") is 0°14' 38". The difference between TN and GDA is zero.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	A DGPS elevation with an accuracy of ± 10mm is used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Exploration results from the reported campaign range from 20m by 20m drill hole spacing to 50m by 50m.
	• *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 data spacing and distribution from the reported campaigns is sufficient to establish geological and/or grade continuity. Further drilling will be required to ensure that it is appropriate for resource estimation and classifications to be applied.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Sample compositing is not applied until the resource estimation stage
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.*	Drill holes in the reported campaign are drilled at an angle that is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends.
	• *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.*	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the recent drill hole data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody of samples is managed by CTPJV personnel. Samples are bagged in tied numbered calico bags, grouped in larger tied plastic bags and placed in large bulka bags with sample submission sheets. The bulka bags are sent by road freight to the ALS laboratory in Malaga, Western Australia. CTPJV personnel have no further involvement. Results of analysis are returned via email and secure FTP. Sample pulp splits are stored at the ALS laboratory in Malaga, Western Australia. Retained bulk residue and pulp packets are returned to the Central Tanami Mine for storage.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The CTPJV have undertaken internal reviews of applied sampling techniques and data. The completed reviews raised no issues.

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.*	Western Dolerite Prospect is located in the Tanami Region in the Northern Territory on Mining Lease ML22934, approximately 45km northeast of the Central Tanami Mill site, to the immediate west of the Groundrush gold deposit. ML22934 covers an area of 3,950ha and forms part of the Central Tanami Project, a 50/50 Joint Venture between Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Resources Limited. The 2,211km2 tenement area in the Tanami Region held by the CTPJV are registered jointly in the name of Northern Star (Tanami) Pty Ltd and Tanami (NT) Pty Ltd. The CTPJV comprises ten Exploration Licences, eight of which are granted and two applications, nineteen Mineral Lease (Southern) and one Mining Licence.
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	ML22934 is granted and in good standing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Recent exploration in the area has been completed by the Joint Venture partners, Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Resources Limited.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Western Dolerite is a relatively well defined dolerite unit, that appears comparable in size and similar in mineralogy to the nearby Groundrush Dolerite.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing 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*
		The reported RC campaign targeted the Western Dolerite Prospect. Full details of the completed campaign are provided in:
		
		Table 2 - Results of the final 2 holes from the RC drilling campaign that targeted the Western Dolerite Prospect on the CTPJV.

	• *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.*	Not applicable to this report.
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.*	Results are reported as weighted averages using a nominal 0.5 g/t gold cut-off and up to 2 metres of internal dilution. No high-grade cuts were applied.
	• *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.*	High-grade intervals internal to broader zones of lower-grade mineralisation are reported at a 15 g/t gold cut-off as included intervals. No included high-grade intervals were recorded from the reported campaign.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	The reported drill holes have been drilled approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the targeted mineralised trends at a -60° to -70°angle.
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	Mineralisation is sub-vertical to vertical.
	• *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').*	Only down hole lengths have been reported. True widths are 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.*	Diagrams are included in the report.
Balanced Reporting	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other*	Drillholes are sited with a handheld global positioning system (GPS), and the initial drillhole pickup is usually with a handheld GPS, as well; with accuracy between ± 0.3 to 1m. After program completion, differential GPS (DGPS) is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	used for the final collar pickup with an accuracy of ± 5mm.
	• *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.*	Reporting of all drill details and available results as been provided in this report. Refer to: Table 2 - Results of the final 2 holes from the RC drilling campaign that targeted the Western Dolerite Prospect on the CTPJV.
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.*	Exploration results have previously been regularly reported to the ASX by the Joint Venture parties.
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).*	Upon receipt of all results, a review of drilling completed is required before further work is planned.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Diagrams are included