

## DRILLING CONFIRMS RIPCORD NORTHERN EXTENSION

- Second phase of Reverse Circulation drilling at Ripcord yields a series of significant intercepts including:
  - 7.0 metres @ 2.27 g/t gold from 117.0 metres in RCRC0045
  - 1.0 metre @ 21.00 g/t gold from 122.0 metres in RCRC0050
  - 8.0 metres @ 2.61 g/t gold from 71.0 metres in RCRC0054
  - 4.0 metres @ 5.83 g/t gold from 57.0 metres in RCRC0063
  - 7.0 metres @ 3.02 g/t gold from 121.0 metres in RCRC0068
  - 4.0 metres @ 5.56 g/t gold from 63.0 metres in RCRC0101
  - 2.0 metres @ 10.08 g/t gold from 24.0 metres in RCRC0126
  - 23.0 metres @ 2.09 g/t gold from 69.0 metres in RCRC0126
  - 12.0 metres @ 1.91 g/t gold from 107.0 metres in RCRC0127
- These intercepts confirm the northern extension of the Ripcord Gold Deposit over a strike length of 450 metres.
- An update of the Ripcord Mineral Resource estimate is underway, incorporating results from the 95 holes drilled during the 2022 and 2023 field seasons.
- Drilling at Ripcord is expected to resume in the 2024 field season to further improve confidence in the resource model in readiness for future mining studies.
- Results remain pending for 8 RC/DD drill holes completed at Jims, Beaver and Groundrush-Ripcord Link, as well as 123 air core drill holes completed at Ripcord, Miracle West and Northern Limb. These results will be communicated to the market once available.

**Perth, Australia, 5 December 2023:** Tanami Gold NL (ASX:TAM) ("Tanami Gold" or the "Company") is pleased to advise that analytical results have been received for the second phase of reverse circulation ("RC") drilling completed at the Ripcord Gold Deposit ("Ripcord") on the Central Tanami Project ("CTP").

This campaign was completed during the 2023 field season, with 54 RC hole, 6,455 metre drilled. Designed to improve the resource classification of the northern extension of the deposit and close-off open sections in the southern part, it successfully yielded a series of significant intercepts above 0.5 g/t gold, validating the results from earlier campaigns and confirming the presence of mineralisation to the north of the known mineral resource over a strike length of 450 metres.

Final results remain pending for 3 RC/diamond core holes ("DD") completed at Jims Gold Deposit ("Jims"), 2 DD holes completed at the Beaver Gold Deposit ("Beaver") in the Molech area and 3 RC/DD holes completed in the Groundrush-Ripcord Link area. Additionally, results are also pending for a 123 hole air core ("AC") campaign that targeted the Ripcord area, the Miracle West target and the North Limb target in the Molech area. Results from these holes will be communicated to the market once available.

The Central Tanami Project Joint Venture ("CTPJV") is a 50/50 Joint Venture between Tanami Gold and ASX listed Northern Star Resources Limited ("Northern Star"). It was established to advance

exploration across the 2,211km² tenement area in the Tanami Region held by the CTPJV. This tenement area encompasses highly prospective, yet underexplored geological sequences known for their abundant gold mineralisation. The primary objective of the CTPJV is to develop and mine the Groundrush deposit, alongside any other gold deposits defined within the CTPJV tenements, while adhering to best mining practices and utilising existing mining infrastructure within the project area.

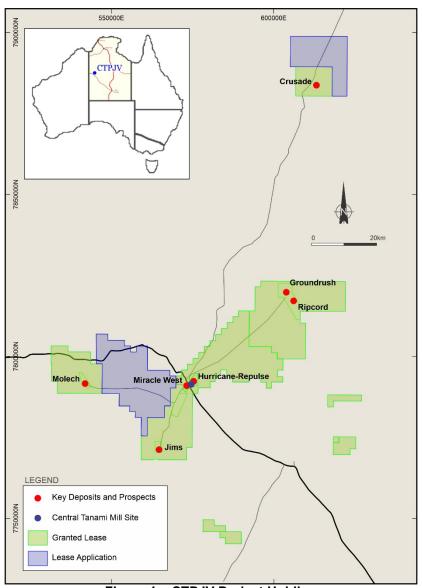


Figure 1 - CTPJV Project Holding

### Ripcord

Results have been received for all 54 RC holes from the second phase of drilling conducted at Ripcord during the 2023 field season. The objective of this campaign was to improve the resource classification of the northern extension of the deposit and close-off open sections in the southern part. The assays for these holes have yielded a series of significant intercepts based on a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off including:

- 12.0 metres @ 0.90 g/t gold from 84.0 metres in RCRC0044;
- 7.0 metres @ 1.56 g/t gold from 29.0 metres in RCRC0045;
- 7.0 metres @ 2.27 g/t gold from 117.0 metres in RCRC0045;
- 1.0 metre @ 21.00 g/t gold from 122.0 metres in RCRC0050;
- 8.0 metres @ 2.61 g/t gold from 71.0 metres in RCRC0035;
- 7.0 metres @ 1.79 g/t gold from 35.0 metres in RCRC0056;
- 4.0 metres @ 5.83 g/t gold from 57.0 metres in RCRC0063;
- 8.0 metres @ 1.75 g/t gold from 105.0 metres in RCRC0068;
- 7.0 metres @ 3.02 g/t gold from 121.0 metres in RCRC0068;
- 1.0 metre @ 18.30 g/t gold from 123.0 metres in RCRC0070;
- 4.0 metres @ 5.56 g/t gold from 63.0 metres in RCRC0101;
- 5.0 metres @ 1.98 g/t gold from 66.0 metres in RCRC0102;
- 4.0 metres @ 2.93 g/t gold from 93.0 metres in RCRC0102;
- 10.0 metres @ 1.22 g/t gold from 33.0 metres in RCRC0107;
- 16.0 metres @ 1.09 a/t gold from 45.0 metres in RCRC0112;
- 23.0 metres @ 2.09 g/t gold from 69.0 metres in RCRC0126; and
- 12.0 metres @ 1.91 g/t gold from 107.0 metres in RCRC0127.

The intercepts primarily occur within quartz-sulphide (pyrite) bearing veinlets in dolerite and have confirmed the presence of mineralisation along the northerly strike extension of the Ripcord deposit. Details for the campaign are listed in Table 1.

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)
RCRC0042	605852.57	7817013.64	416.56	47.89	-60.55	74.0	59.0	1.0	0.84
RCRC0043	605829.59	7816994.36	416.46	49.65	-60.42	120.0	No Si	gnificant Re	sults
RCRC0044	605806.61	7816975.07	416.70	49.82	-59.59	144.0	19.0	1.0	1.39
							39.0	1.0	0.55
							84.0	12.0	0.90
							115.0	1.0	0.96
RCRC0045	605783.63	7816955.79	416.84	50.46	-60.82	174.0	29.0	7.0	1.56
							51.0	1.0	0.76
							61.0	2.0	3.59
							90.0	2.0	1.70
							103.0	6.0	1.16
							117.0	7.0	2.27
							128.0	1.0	6.93
RCRC0046	605760.65	7816936.50	417.27	50.07	-60.81	200.0	87.0	4.0	0.88
							97.0	6.0	1.37
							124.0	1.0	1.02
							150.0	2.0	0.76
RCRC0047	605820.43	7817051.94	416.56	48.32	-61.14	70.0	26.0	1.0	0.52
RCRC0048	605797.45	7817032.66	416.46	48.64	-61.28	100.0	No Si	gnificant Re	sults
RCRC0049	605774.47	7817013.37	416.70	50.34	-60.77	140.0	19.0	1.0	0.76
							27.0	1.0	1.05
							36.0	1.0	0.90



							69.0	1.0	1.13
							73.0	2.0	1.57
							78.0	1.0	0.62
							86.0	2.0	0.79
							92.0	2.0	1.35
							108.0	2.0	2.09
RCRC0050	605751.49	7816994.09	416.84	50.89	-60.69	170.0	45.0	3.0	0.68
							51.0	2.0	0.88
							56.0	2.0	0.91
							63.0	6.0	1.33
							79.0	2.0	0.63
							97.0	1.0	0.81
							112.0	1.0	0.95
							122.0	1.0	21.00
							135.0	4.0	0.86
RCRC0051	605794.38	7817094.61	417.00	51.13	-59.85	70.0	24.0	1.0	1.32
RCRC0052	605771.40	7817075.32	417.00	52.86	-60.90	100.0	1.0	1.0	2.18
RCRC0053	605748.42	7817056.04	416.90	50.43	-60.81	140.0	40.0	2.0	1.97
							99.0	4.0	1.04
							110.0	3.0	2.18
RCRC0054	605725.44	7817036.76	417.03	50.56	-61.53	170.0	51.0	2.0	1.51
							66.0	1.0	0.56
							71.0	8.0	2.61
							87.0	3.0	0.61
							107.0	1.0	1.23
							117.0	2.0	1.77
RCRC0055	605702.46	7817017.47	417.28	49.82	-61.33	200.0	84.0	1.0	4.12
							130.0	1.0	1.95
	225-22		447.00	40.00	22.22		187.0	1.0	0.54
RCRC0056	605762.24	7817132.91	417.00	49.39	-60.89	70.0	35.0	7.0	1.79
RCRC0057	605739.26	7817113.62	417.00	49.30	-61.19	100.0	70.0	2.0	0.98
RCRC0058	605716.28	7817094.34	416.90	50.25	-60.86	140.0	39.0	4.0	0.52
							46.0	10.0	0.59
							60.0	1.0	0.51
DODOOSEO	005000.00	7047075.00	447.00	40.00	04.50	470.0	105.0	5.0	0.60
RCRC0059	605693.30	7817075.06	417.03	49.20	-61.50	170.0	52.0	2.0	1.90
							75.0	1.0	0.52
							79.0	2.0	2.00 1.37
							85.0 120.0	1.0	3.45
RCRC0060	605670.32	7817055.77	417.28	51.53	-61.37	200.0	87.0	4.0	1.64
NCNC0000	003070.32	7617033.77	417.20	31.33	-01.37	200.0	121.0	3.0	2.00
							147.0	1.0	1.64
							156.0	1.0	1.04
RCRC0061	605737.36	7817185.03	416.92	49.05	-61.73	90.0	130.0	1.0	0.99
RCRC0061	605714.38	7817165.03	417.17	49.03	-61.73	120.0		gnificant Re	
RCRC0062 RCRC0063	605691.40	7817146.46	417.17	50.61	-60.88	140.0	8.0	4.0	1.03
1101100000	000001.40	7017170.40	711.20	30.01	30.00	1-70.0	41.0	3.0	1.12
							57.0	4.0	5.83
		+		in	cludes 1 0	metre @		gold from 59	1
				"'	1.0		78.0	1.0	0.92
					1		107.0	1.0	0.91
					1		121.0	1.0	0.65
RCRC0064	605668.42	7817127.18	417.24	50.83	-61.65	170.0	116.0	1.0	3.47
	330000.72		2	30.00	31.00	., 0.0	142.0	1.0	0.64
RCRC0065	605645.44	7817107.89	417.09	50.41	-60.82	200.0	84.0	2.0	1.15
	3300-0.77	. 5 1 1 10 1 .00		J JJ7 I	30.02	_00.0	57.0	2.0	1.10



							113.0	2.0	1.14
							124.0	1.0	0.58
RCRC0066	605705.22	7817223.33	416.92	51.35	-60.55	90.0	25.0	1.0	0.67
							39.0	6.0	0.52
RCRC0067	605682.24	7817204.05	417.17	50.98	-60.71	120.0	2.0	3.0	1.07
							22.0	2.0	1.42
							49.0	3.0	1.22
							55.0	2.0	0.53
							63.0	4.0	1.26
							70.0	1.0	1.60
							74.0	1.0	0.66
RCRC0068	605659.26	7817184.76	417.23	50.16	-60.92	140.0	52.0	4.0	1.76
							105.0	8.0	1.75
							121.0	7.0	3.02
							131.0	1.0	1.42
RCRC0069	605636.28	7817165.48	417.24	51.77	-60.20	170.0	90.0	1.0	1.34
							126.0	1.0	0.80
							142.0	3.0	1.56
							153.0	1.0	0.89
RCRC0070	605613.30	7817146.19	417.09	50.24	-60.60	200.0	95.0	1.0	2.16
							116.0	1.0	0.68
							123.0	1.0	18.30
							129.0	1.0	8.71
RCRC0094	605654.85	7817513.14	416.45	48.42	-60.82	100.0	49.0	1.0	0.54
RCRC0095	605631.87	7817493.86	416.51	51.16	-60.77	120.0	31.0	1.0	0.75
							42.0	4.0	1.45
	22-24-22		110.11		22.22		52.0	1.0	0.91
RCRC0099	605645.69	7817570.73	416.41	52.33	-60.26	72.0		gnificant Re	
RCRC0100	605622.71	7817551.45	416.45	50.05	-60.25	100.0	24.0	6.0	0.80
DODOGICA	005500 70	7047500 40	440.54	50.54	00.05	400.0	53.0	1.0	1.02
RCRC0101	605599.73	7817532.16	416.51	50.54	-60.65	120.0	44.0	1.0	0.80
					-11 4.0		63.0	4.0	5.56
				ır	iciudes 1.0	metre @		old from 65	
DCDC0400	005570.74	7047540.00	440.07	50.00	00.07	140.0	79.0	1.0	0.54
RCRC0102	605576.74	7817512.88	416.97	50.28	-60.27	140.0	21.0	1.0	0.81 1.98
							66.0	5.0	
RCRC0103	605553.76	7817493.60	417.09	50.54	-60.66	150.0	93.0 52.0	2.0	2.93 0.78
NCINCO 103	003333.70	7017493.00	417.09	30.34	-00.00	130.0	94.0	1.0	1.27
RCRC0104	605530.78	7817474.31	417.09	48.77	-60.83	186.0	4.0	1.0	1.43
RCRC0104	003330.76	7017474.31	417.09	40.77	-00.03	100.0	93.0	1.0	0.90
							148.0	1.0	1.18
RCRC0105	605630.48	7817611.66	416.34	49.99	-60.92	72.0	45.0	1.0	0.59
RCRC0106	605607.49	7817592.37	416.58	50.35	-60.42	90.0	28.0	2.0	1.11
TCTC0100	003007.49	1011392.31	410.50	30.33	-00.42	30.0	36.0	2.0	1.20
							79.0	1.0	3.14
RCRC0107	605584.51	7817573.09	416.62	50.27	-60.92	120.0	33.0	10.0	1.22
1.01.00107	000004.01	7011013.08	710.02	50.21	-00.82	120.0	47.0	1.0	0.51
							66.0	1.0	0.67
							70.0	3.0	2.09
RCRC0108	605561.53	7817553.81	416.89	46.88	-61.54	150.0	22.0	1.0	1.34
RCRC0109	605538.55	7817534.52	416.96	50.56	-60.82	170.0		gnificant Re	l
RCRC0111	605575.35	7817630.68	416.58	50.52	-60.77	87.0		gnificant Re	
RCRC0111	605552.37	7817611.39	416.62	50.44	-60.31	120.0	45.0	16.0	1.09
RCRC0116	605543.98	7817663.51	416.43	52.11	-60.37	102.0		gnificant Re	
RCRC0117	605521.00	7817644.23	416.49	49.87	-60.51	98.0		gnificant Re	
1101100111	000021.00	1011077.20	710.70	70.07	00.01	00.0	1 10 01	gouiit i 10	Juito



RCRC0126	605822.90	7816922.00	414.12	49.56	-61.04	138.0	24.0	2.0	10.08
				in	cludes 1.0	metre @	12.15 g/t զ	gold from 25	metres
							30.0	1.0	0.60
							69.0	23.0	2.09
RCRC0127	605803.80	7816906.00	414.12	50.04	-60.89	150.0	27.0	1.0	1.85
							58.0	1.0	1.10
							64.0	3.0	1.95
							91.0	1.0	0.63
							96.0	1.0	1.23
							107.0	12.0	1.91
							122.0	1.0	0.56
RCRC0128	605949.30	7816734.00	414.00	48.95	-60.85	60.0	No Si	gnificant Re	sults
RCRC0129	605930.20	7816718.00	414.00	51.60	-60.91	60.0	30.0	1.0	0.60
							41.0	3.0	1.86
							56.0	1.0	1.07
RCRC0130	605956.80	7816707.00	414.03	51.97	-60.97	60.0	41.0	3.0	1.43
							51.0	2.0	0.57
RCRC0131	605974.70	7816697.00	414.01	50.71	-60.73	66.0	42.0	1.0	0.57
RCRC0132	605993.30	7816680.00	414.16	50.32	-60.62	72.0	No Si	gnificant Re	sults
RCRC0133	605974.20	7816664.00	414.16	51.74	-60.65	60.0	39.0	1.0	0.75

Ripcord 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 geological characteristics and deposit style at Ripcord exhibit similarities to the nearby Groundrush deposit, although the determination of whether the host dolerite body is the same as that at Groundrush is still pending. The host dolerite unit at Ripcord displays comparable fractionation textures as observed at Groundrush, featuring 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 into the turbiditic sediments on the footwall contact. The main mineralised lodes comprise 1 - 6m wide zones of guartz veining that trend north to northwest and dip at 80° to the southwest.

The mineralised zone has a strike length of approximately 1200 metres and the known down dip extent from drill data reached about 150 metres. The width of the primary mineralisation zone is estimated to be around 40 metres.

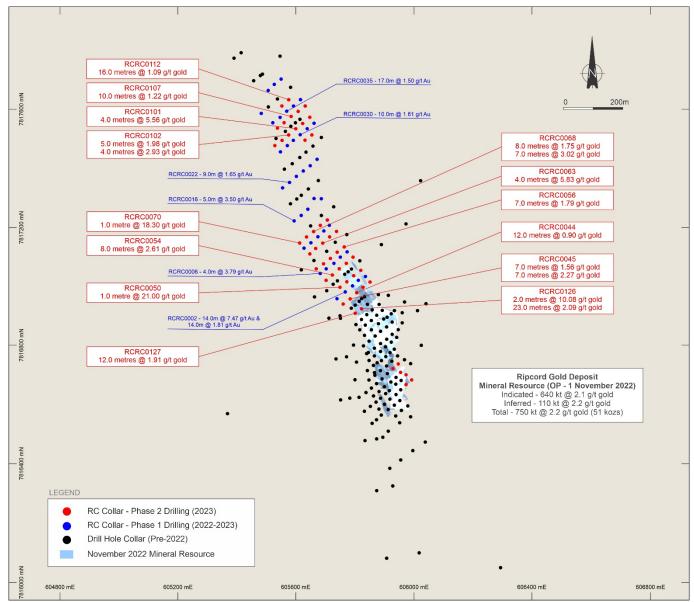


Figure 2 - Ripcord Drill Hole Collar Plan.

Note: The included tabulated Mineral Resource was released to the ASX on the 24 November 2022 – Mineral Resource Updates Completed for Five Gold Deposits on the Central Tanami Project Joint Venture Yields 1.5M Ounces. The historic drill results displayed in blue were released to the ASX on the 19 January 2023 – Drilling at the Ripcord Gold Deposit Yields Encouraging Intercepts and 4 October 2023 – Encouraging Intercepts Received from the Central Tanami Project.

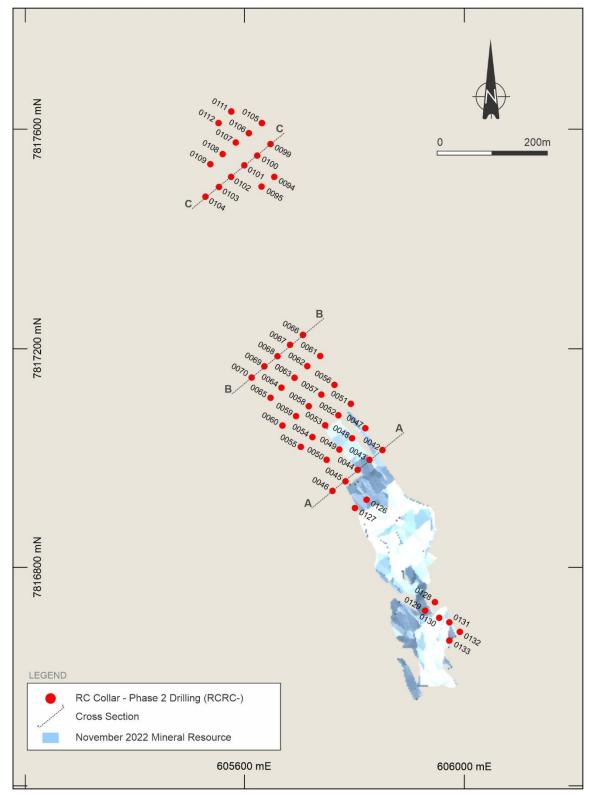


Figure 3 – Phase 2 Reverse Circulation Drill Hole Collar Plan.

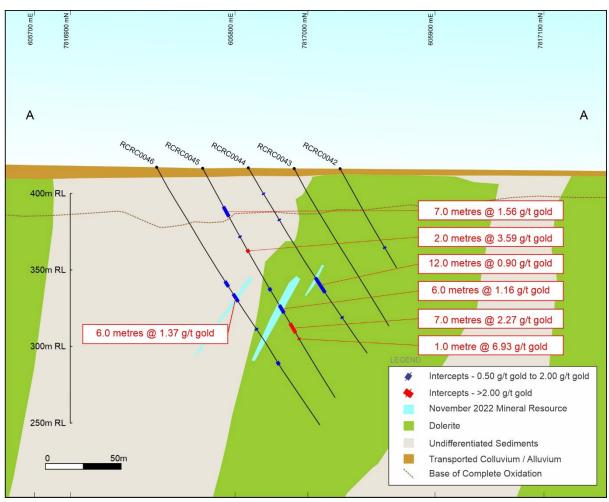


Figure 4 - Drill Hole Cross Section A-A.

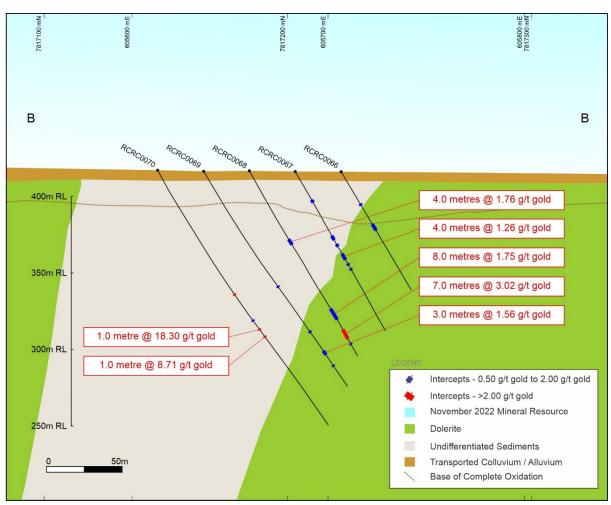


Figure 5 – Drill Hole Cross Section B-B.

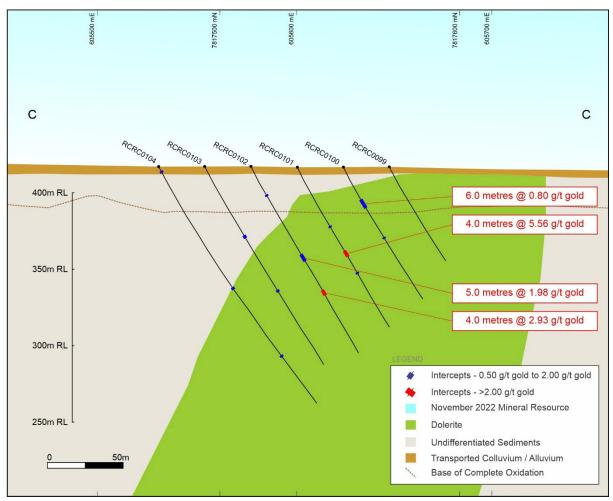


Figure 6 - Drill Hole Cross Section C-C.

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 Tanami Gold NL

### **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 release that relates to the Mineral Resource estimate of the Ripcord Gold Deposit is based on information compiled by Mr. Graeme Thompson, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and is an employee of MoJoe Mining Pty Ltd. Mr Graeme Thompson has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person, as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

Mr Graeme Thompson provided written consent approving the inclusion of the Mineral Resource estimates in the report dated 24 November 2022 – Mineral Resource Updates Completed for Five Gold Deposits on the Central Tanami Project Joint Venture Yields 1.5m Ounces in the form and context in which they appear.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Mineral Resource estimates as reported on the 24 November 2022, noting the drilling undertaken at Ripcord during the 2022 and 2023 field seasons, and the assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimates reported in the 24 November 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 Mineral Resource estimates dated 1 November 2022 are presented in this report have not been materially modified and are consistent with the 24 November 2022 release.

The information in this report that relates to previously disclosed Exploration Results was released to the ASX on 19 January 2023 – Drilling at the Ripcord Gold Deposit Yields Encouraging Intercepts and 4 October 2023 – Encouraging Intercepts Received from the Central Tanami Project (ASX Code: TAM). They were based on information compiled by 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 19 January 2023 and 4 October 2023, and the assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Exploration Results in the 19 January 2023 and 4 October 2023 reports 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 19 January 2023 and 4 October 2023 presented in this report have not been materially modified and are consistent with the 19 January 2023and 4 October 2023 releases.

# 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	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>	and metallurgical studies.
	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.	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.
	<ul> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> </ul>	Repeat analysis of pulp samples occurs at a rate of 1 in 20 samples.
	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> </ul>	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.
	<ul> <li>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</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>	inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. The CRM is not identifiable to the laboratory and is assessed on import to the

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 $\pm$ 0.3 to 1m. After program completion, differential GPS (DGPS) is used for the final collar pickup with an accuracy of $\pm$ 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.
distribution	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:  e easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length  If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that	The 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.  Not applicable to this report.
	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.	
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 continuous 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 10 g/t gold cut-off as included intervals.
	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.
mercept lengths	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	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.
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	Exploration results have previously been regularly reported to the ASX by the Joint Venture parties.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).	
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Diagrams are included.