



FINAL ASSAYS RECEIVED FOR DRILLING CAMPAIGNS COMPLETED ON THE CENTRAL TANAMI PROJECT

- Final assays received for all outstanding Reverse Circulation / Diamond Core drill holes completed during the 2023 field season.
- The second phase of drilling at Jims Gold Deposit yields several significant intercepts from the three hole drilling campaign including:
 - 14.00 metres @ 2.74 g/t gold from 251.00 metres in drill hole JPRCD0001
 - 2.00 metres @ 16.39 g/t gold from 83.00 metres in drill hole JPRCD0003
 - 3.81 metres @ 4.39 g/t gold from 208.42 metres in drill hole JPRCD0003
- The two hole drilling campaign that targeted the depth extensions of the Beaver Gold Deposit returned a best intercept of 3.18 metres @ 4.78 g/t gold from 331.02 metres in drill hole BVDD0001, confirming the depth extension of mineralisation below the historic open pit.
- The maiden drill holes in the Groundrush-Ripcord Link target area returned an intercept of 1.38 metres @ 3.55 g/t gold from 557.20 metres in drill hole GRRCL002, approximately 500 metres southeast of the Groundrush Gold Deposit.
- Results for the completed 123 hole Air Core campaign that targeted the region near the Ripcord Gold Deposit, the southwestern extension of the Miracle West Gold Deposit and the North Limb target remain pending and will be communicated with the market once available.
- Planning underway for 2024 field season, proposed Reverse Circulation and Diamond Core drilling campaigns expected to commence at the end of the northern wet season in April/May 2024.

Perth, Australia, 27 March 2024: Tanami Gold NL (ASX:TAM) ("Tanami Gold" or the "Company") is pleased to advise that final assays have been received for the drilling campaigns completed at Jims Gold Deposit ("Jims"), Beaver Gold Deposit ("Beaver") and the Groundrush-Ripcord Link target, on the Central Tanami Project ("CTP").

The assays are from a series of drill holes completed during the 2023 field season, which include a 3 hole, 997.10 metre Reverse Circulation ("RC") Pre-collar with Diamond Core ("DD") Tails campaign that targeted the Jims Gold Deposit ("Jims"), a 2 hole, 1,210 metre DD campaign that targeted the depth extensions of the Beaver Gold Deposit and a 3 hole, 2,317 metre RC Pre-collar/DD Tails campaign targeting an area approximately 500 metres southeast of the Groundrush Gold Deposit, part of the Groundrush-Ripcord Link target.

These campaigns returned several encouraging intercepts, including:

Jims

- 14.00 metres @ 2.74 g/t gold from 251.00 metres in drill hole JPRCD0001
- 2.00 metres @ 16.39 g/t gold from 83.00 metres in drill hole JPRCD0003
- 3.81 metres @ 4.39 g/t gold from 208.42 metres in drill hole JPRCD0003

Beaver

- 3.18 metres @ 4.78 g/t gold from 331.02 metres in drill hole BVDD0001

Groundrush-Ripcord Link

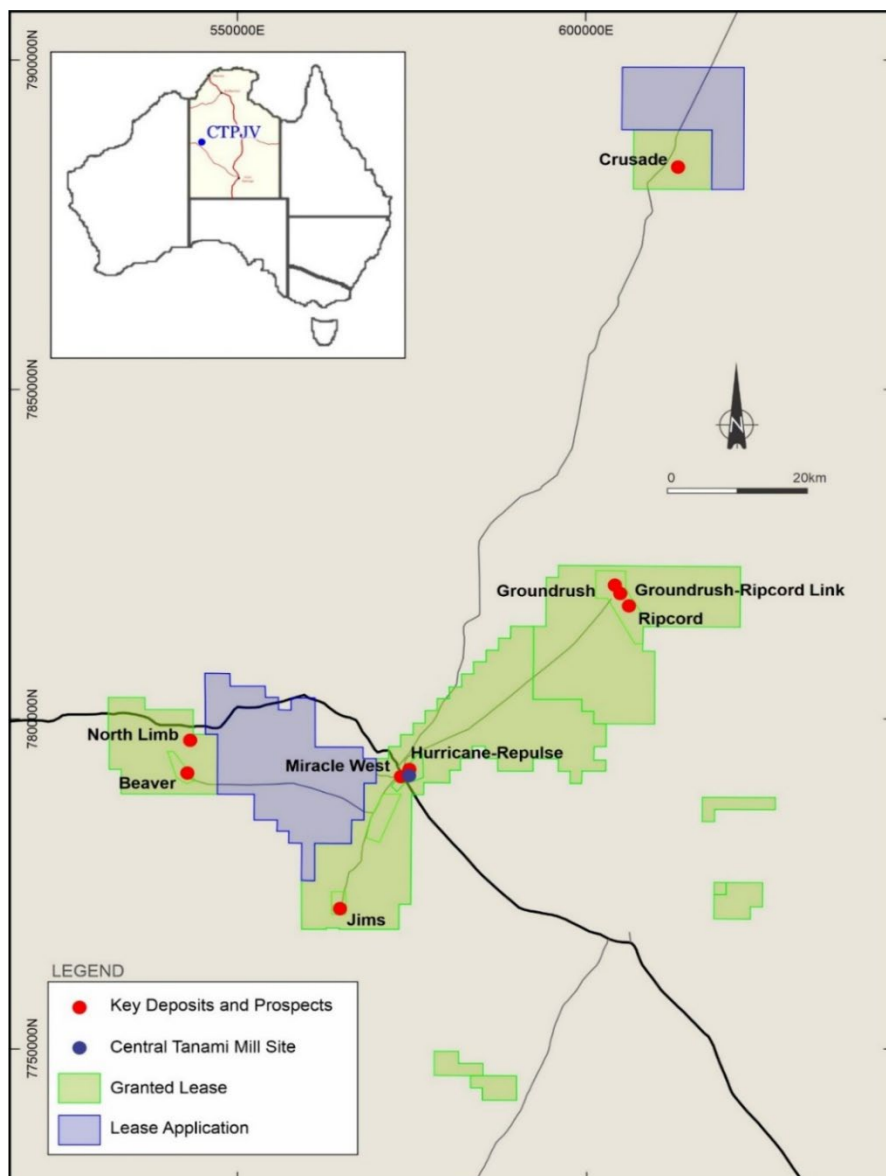
- 1.38 metres @ 3.55 g/t gold from 557.20 metres in drill hole GRRCL002



The CTPJV is now appraising all results to formulate exploration plans for the 2024 field season, which is expected to commence during April/May 2024 following the northern wet season.

Final assays for the completed 123 hole Air Core (“AC”) campaign that targeted the region near the Ripcord Gold Deposit (“Ripcord”), the southwestern extension of the main mineralised structure at the Miracle West Gold Deposit (“Miracle West”) and the North Limb target (“North Limb”) in the Molech area remain outstanding. These results will be communicated with 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 in a region that is known to be well endowed with gold mineralisation. The primary objective of the CTPJV is to develop and mine the Groundrush deposit, alongside any other gold deposits identified within the CTPJV tenements.



**Figure 1 – Central Tanami Project Joint Venture Tenement Holding
Jims Gold Deposit**



Assay results have been received for the second phase of drilling completed at Jims during the 2023 field season. The 3 hole, 997.10 metres RC Pre-collar/DD Tails drilling campaign targeted the interpreted down plunge extensions and an underexplored corridor north of the DD campaign completed during the 2022 field season.

The assays generated several encouraging intercepts based on a 1.00 g/t gold cut-off level including:

- 14.00 metres @ 2.74 g/t gold from 251.00 metres in drill hole JPRCD0001
- 2.00 metres @ 16.39 g/t gold from 83.00 metres in drill hole JPRCD0003
- 3.81 metres @ 4.39 g/t gold from 208.42 metres in drill hole JPRCD0003

These intercepts align well with expectations for the structurally controlled mineralisation, with the obtained intercepts displaying lots of veining and pervasive sericite alteration within the variably textured basalt host rock.

Full details for the campaign are listed in Table 1.

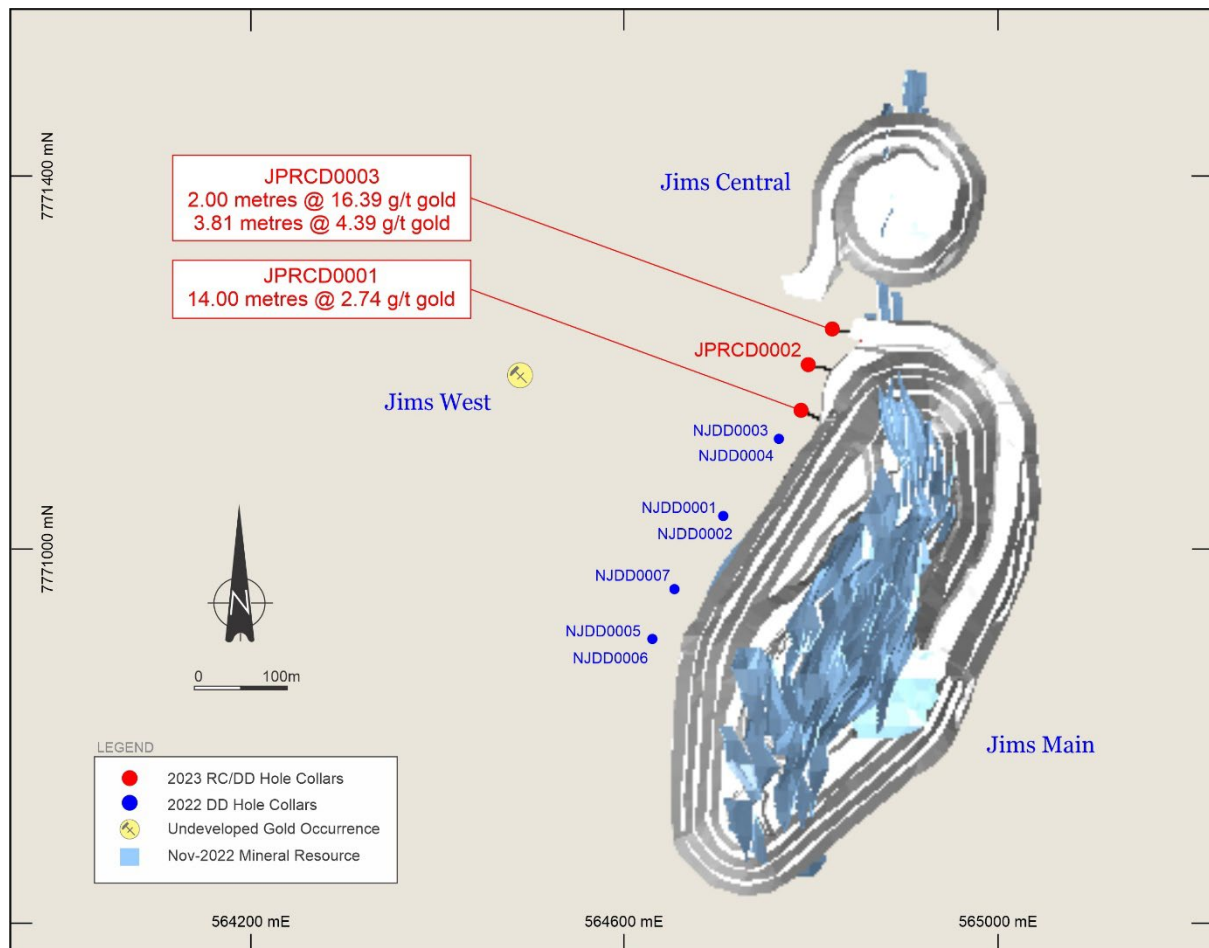


Figure 2 – Jims drill hole layout. Plan view.

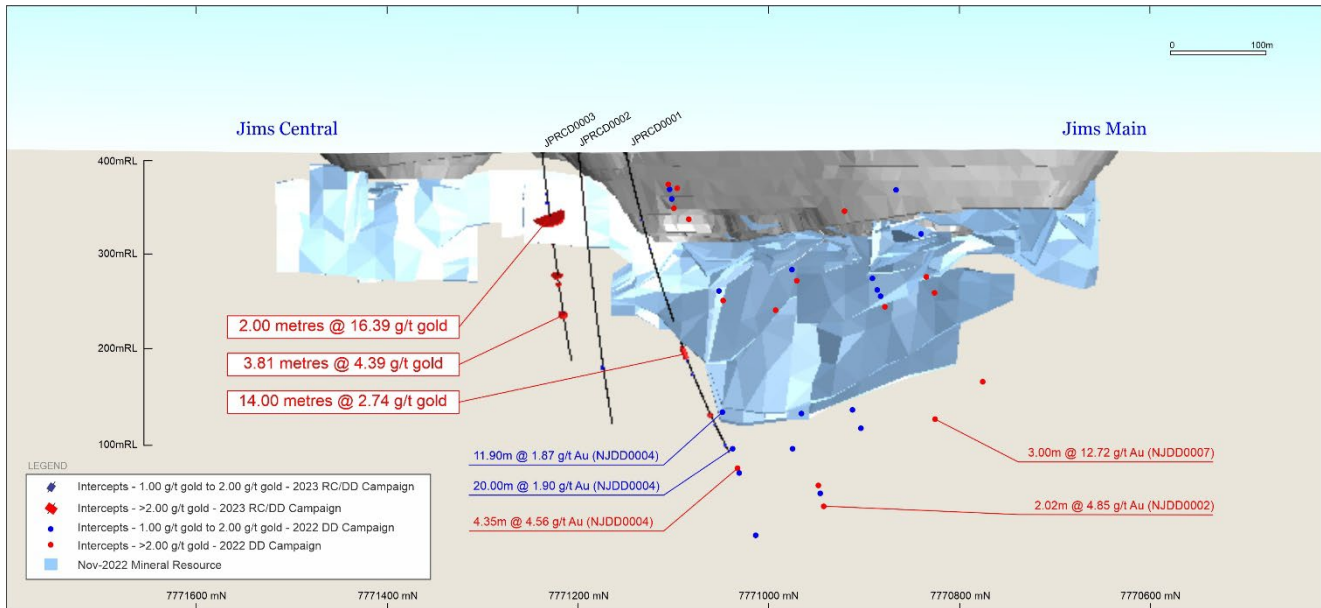


Figure 3 – Jims Long Section, view looking east.

Note: The included drill hole result from the 2022 DD campaign were previously released to the ASX on the Update on 25 October 2022 - Recent Drilling Activities Completed on the Central Tanami Project and 4 October 2023 – Encouraging Intercepts Received from the Central Tanami Project.

Table 1 - Results from the Reverse Circulation Pre-Collar - Diamond Core Tails drilling campaign that targeted the Jims Gold Deposit. All intercepts reported at a 1.00 g/t gold cut-off.

Hole	East	North	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
JPRCD0001	564787.7	7771148.4	415.7	113.3	-59.8	396.10	85.00	1.00	1.81
							121.00	1.00	1.17
							226.97	0.52	2.07
							251.00	14.00	2.74
							268.16	0.89	1.18
							285.07	3.41	1.55
							342.36	2.73	2.45
							357.06	0.94	1.07
							385.83	1.10	1.66
JPRCD0002	564794.1	7771197.3	415.4	100.5	-59.7	330.00	261.00	2.16	1.81
JPRCD0003	564820.8	7771235.5	415.5	99.7	-57.5	271.00	53.00	1.00	1.59
							65.00	1.00	1.72
							83.00	2.00	16.39
							Includes 1.00 metre @ 26.80g/t gold from 83.00 metres		
							106.00	2.00	1.76
							114.00	1.00	4.47
							158.70	1.00	5.68
							169.82	1.08	3.05
							204.06	0.99	1.25
							208.42	3.81	4.39
Includes 1.02 metres @ 11.70g/t gold from 211.21 metres									

Note:
 JPRCD0001 – 186.0 metres RC Pre-collar; 210.10 metres DD Tail
 JPRCD0002 – 202.0 metres RC Pre-collar; 124.00 metres DD Tail
 JPRCD0003 – 150.0 metres RC Pre-collar; 121.00 metres DD Tail



Jims is located on Mineral Lease (Southern) MLS168, approximately 23 kilometres southwest of the Central Tanami Mill site. Mining at Jims was previously carried out during the mid-1990's, with open pits established over the Main and Central deposits.

The Jims gold deposits are located mostly on the north-eastern side of an interpreted north-northwest trending regional fault, with mineralisation hosted by pillow and undifferentiated basalt, intercalated with minor sediments.

The mineralised trend at Jims Main strikes north-south, dipping moderately to steeply west in the upper extent but changes to a steep to east dipping below the 320m RL. The main ore zone has a true thickness of 15 to 25 metres but has areas up to 60 metres thick. The strike length of the Jims Main mineralisation is of the order of 300 metres and mineralisation has been interpreted down to 250 metres below the surface. The mineralisation at Jims Central appears to be the northern strike extension of the Jims Main mineralisation. The mineralisation has a strike of about 200 metres and is 2 metres to several metres thick and has been interpreted to a depth of 150 metres below the surface.

Jims West is adjacent to the current waste dump and occurs close to the north-northwest striking regional fault. Mineralisation is striking about north-south and dips approximately 45 degrees west. The strike length of Jims West is of the order of 150 metres with true thickness between 1 metre and 7 metres, with individual lenses interpreted to extend up to 120 metres down dip. The Jims West area has previously not been mined.

Beaver Gold Deposit

Assay results were received for the 2 hole, 1,210 metre DD campaign completed at Beaver that targeted the depth extensions of mineralisation, below the open pit. Historical mining operations were ceased before all mineralisation was extracted, and mineralisation was considered to be open at depth. This drilling campaign was partially funded through the Northern Territory's Round 16 Resourcing the Territory Exploration Grant.

Based on a 1.00 g/t gold cut-off level a best intercept of 3.18 metres @ 4.78 g/t gold was obtained, confirming the extension of known mineralisation. This intercept is sited down dip of the southeastern most zone of mineralisation and confirms that it extends below the open pit. There are additional significant intercepts in the second hole, but further modelling is required to determine how these results fit with the known mineralisation.

Full details for the campaign are listed in Table 2.

Table 2 - Results from the Diamond Core drilling campaign that targeted the depth extensions of the Beaver Gold Deposit. All intercepts reported at a 1.00 g/t gold cut-off.

Hole	East	North	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
BVDD0001	542943.5	7791556.2	417.4	300.4	-50.7	600.00	331.02	3.18	4.78
				Includes 0.45 metres @ 17.65 g/t gold from 332.57 metres					
BVDD0002	542484.1	7791879.9	421.3	120.4	-51.3	610.00	350.20	1.55	3.60
							399.50	1.14	2.12

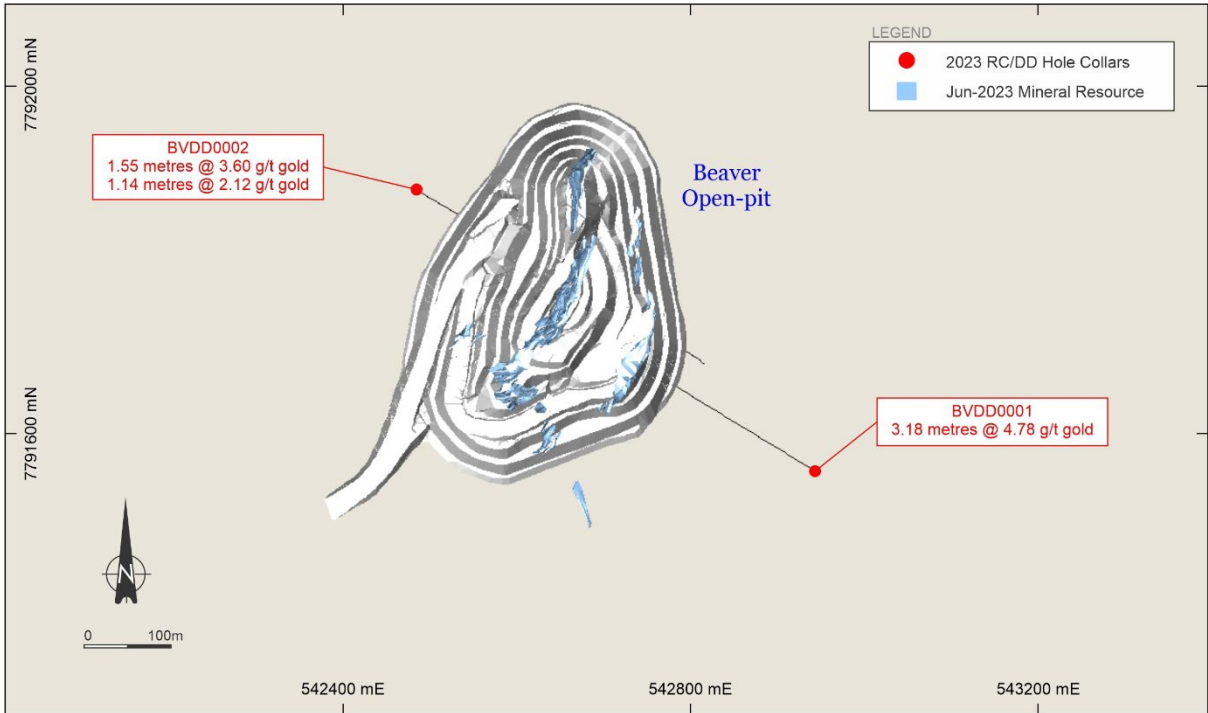


Figure 4 – Beaver Drill Hole Layout. Plan View

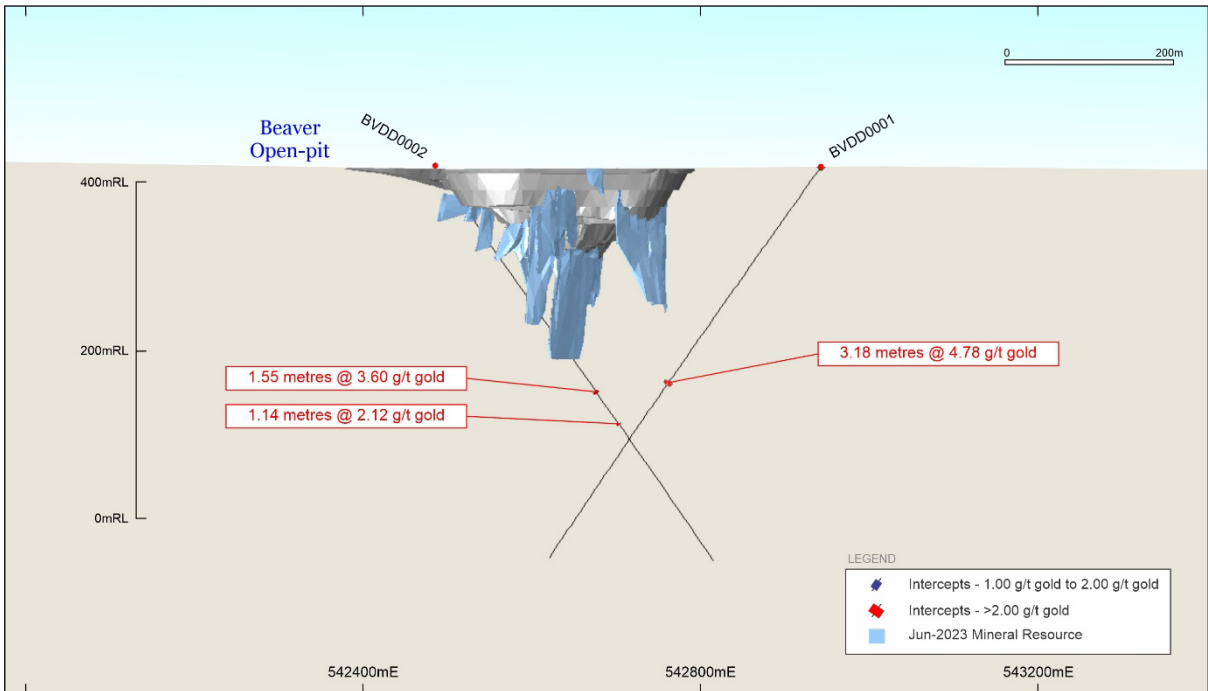


Figure 5 – Beaver Long Section. View looking north.

Beaver is located within granted Mineral Lease (Southern) MLS180, which is located approximately 36 kilometres west of the Central Tanami Mill Site in the Molech area. Beaver was previously subject to open-pit mining by Otter between June 1999 and April 2001, with 540 kt mined at a reconciled grade of 3.3 g/t gold for 57 kozs of gold. Historic production came from two dominant structures locally named the Main and East Lodes. Both lodes are offset by cross cutting faults with a displacement of 15 to 20 metres.



Beaver is hosted by intercalated mudstone, siltstone, sandstone, coarse grained volcanoclastic units, and undifferentiated basalt from the Mt Charles Formation.

Groundrush-Ripcord Link Target

Assay results were received for the maiden 3 hole, 2,317.00 metre Groundrush-Ripcord Link RC Pre-collar/DD Tails campaign, which was designed to evaluate the stratigraphy between the Groundrush and Ripcord deposits and resolve the position of the Groundrush dolerite and associated mineralisation. Drilling was carried out along a single fence line, approximately 500 metres southeast of Groundrush with the 3 drill holes spaced at 400 metres distance.

A best intercept of 1.38 metres @ 3.55 g/t gold was received in GRRCL002 from 557.20 metres based on a 1.00 g/t gold cut-off level. This intercept is associated with a sediment-basalt contact in pyrite-rich, chloritized shale with quartz-carbonate veins.

Full details for the campaign are listed in Table 3.

Table 3 - Results from the Reverse Circulation Pre-Collar - Diamond Core Tails drilling campaign that targeted the Groundrush-Ripcord Link target. All intercepts reported at a 1.00 g/t gold cut-off.

Hole	East	North	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
GRRCL002	604254.0	7818558.7	418.3	68.4	-59.6	882.08	557.20	1.38	3.55
GRRCL003	604634.6	7818638.5	417.7	75.8	-60.8	708.50	No Significant Results		
GRRCL004	605012.7	7818802.5	416.1	69.0	-61.8	522.70	No Significant Results		

Note:
 GRRCL002 – 0.0 metres RC Pre-collar; 882.08 metres DD Tail
 GRRCL003 – 204.0 metres RC Pre-collar; 504.50 metres DD Tail
 GRRCL004 – 120.0 metres RC Pre-collar; 402.50 metres DD Tail

The Groundrush-Ripcord Link RC Pre-collar/DD Tails campaign drilling campaign was partially funded through the Northern Territory's Round 16 Resourcing the Territory Exploration Grant.

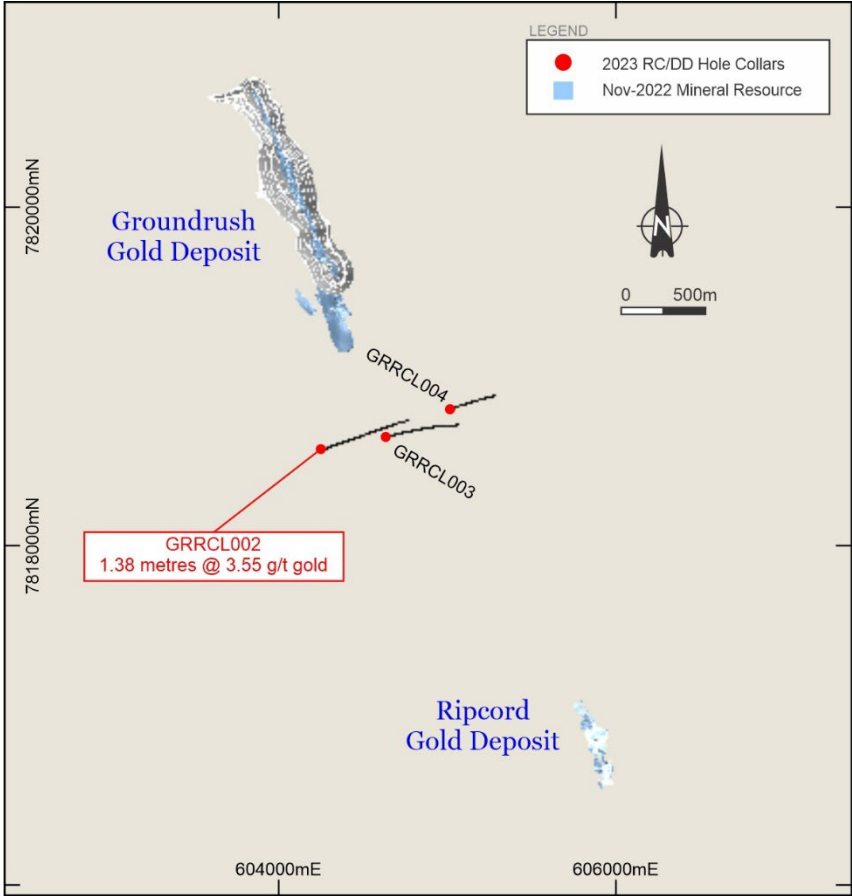


Figure 5 – Groundrush-Ripcord Link Drill Hole Layout. Plan View.

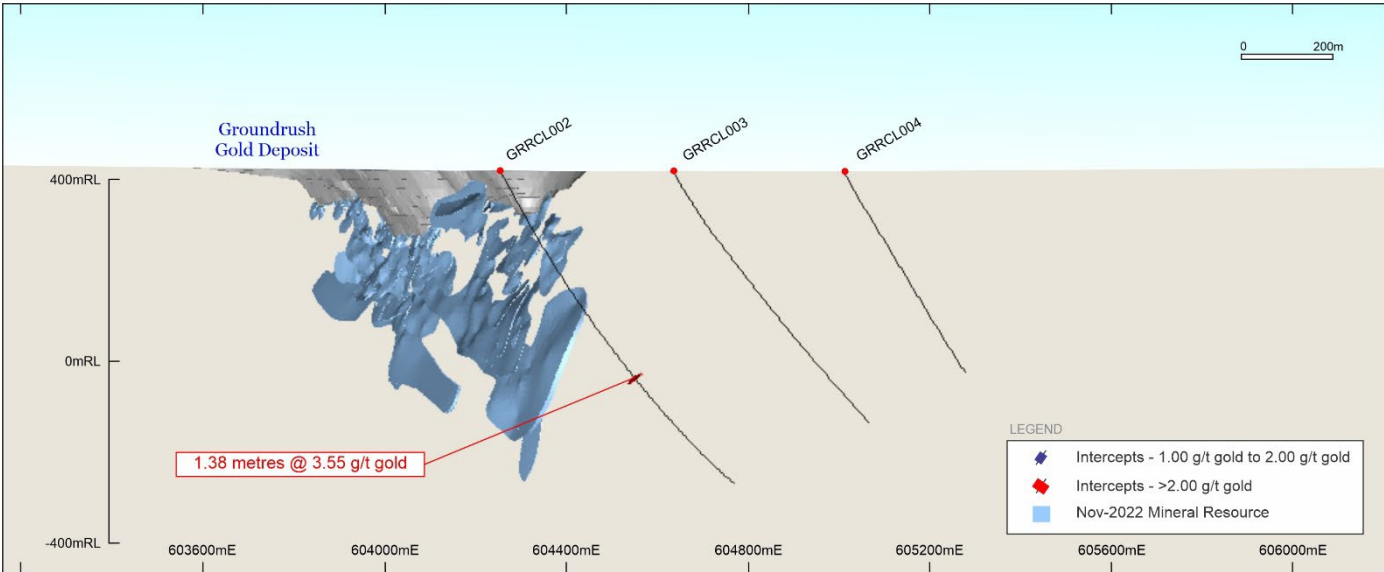


Figure 6 – Groundrush-Ripcord Link Drill Hole Cross Section. View looking North.



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 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 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 and 4 October 2023 reports 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 4 October 2023, and the assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Exploration Results in the 25 October 2022 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 25 October 2022 and 4 October 2023 presented in this report have not been materially modified and are consistent with the 25 October 2022 and 4 October releases.

Appendix 1 - JORC Table 1
Jims Gold Deposit

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Sampling by reverse circulation ("RC") pre-collars and diamond core ("DD") tails completed by the CTPJV.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>DD samples are HQ and NQ core with samples defined by the geologist to honour geological boundaries ranging from 0.3 metres to 1.2 metres in length.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<p>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.</p> <p>DD core is reconstructed into continuous runs, measured by tape and compared to down hole core blocks consistent with industry practice.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done is 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. 	<p>RC drilling is completed to a high standard, with samples collected at one metre intervals.</p> <p>DD drilling is completed to industry standards, with samples collected at varying lengths based on geological intervals.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Samples are subjected to fire assay analysis for gold using a 50g charge at ALS laboratory facility in Malaga, Western Australia.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<p>RC drilling completed in the reported campaign was completed using a face sampling hammer with a 143mm diameter drill bit.</p> <p>DD drilling completed in the reported campaign was completed at a HQ (63mm) and NQ2 (50mm) core diameter using a standard tube. Core was fully orientated using the bottom dead centre technique.</p> <p>Deviation surveys were completed on all holes using Boart Longyear TruCore and Axis Champ Ori equipment.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<p>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.</p> <p>DD core was reconstructed into continuous runs with depths checked against core blocks. Core recoveries are recorded as a percentage and calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals by the geologists. Core recovery in the completed campaign was high with recoveries >97%.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 	<p>Experienced DD and RC drilling groups were engaged to complete the drilled campaign. Drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by the CTPJV geologists.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>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.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		No relationship was noted between core recovery and grade. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>All holes were logged by CTPJV geologists to a high level of detail to support resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</p> <p>RC logging is undertaken on a metre by metre basis at the time of drilling at the rig.</p> <p>DD logging is undertaken in the specialised onsite core logging facility away from the rig.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. 	<p>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 chip trays are photographed.</p> <p>Core is logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation and structure. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. It is standard practice that drill core is routinely photographed.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 	<p>DD core is halved with an Almonte core saw on site. Sample intervals are defined by a qualified geologist to honour geological boundaries.</p> <p>All mineralised zones are sampled plus barren material in contact with the mineralised zones.</p> <p>DD core is sampled on the width of the geological/mineralised structure with a minimum sample length of 0.3m and maximum sample length of 1.2m.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. 	RC samples were collected using a rig mounted cone splitter.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	<p>RC and DD samples are dried at 100°C.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The sampling methodology in use is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and should generate representative results.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Field duplicates of RC samples are routinely analysed at a rate of 1 in 20 samples.</p> <p>No field duplicates were collected from DD samples.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. ICP-AES instrument finish was used to measure gold levels. The methodology used measures total gold.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, 	Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc..</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The laboratory reports its own QAQC data on a regular basis.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> 	Significant intersections are verified by appropriately qualified CTPJV management.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> 	No twinned holes were completed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> 	<p>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.</p> <p>Visual checks occur as a result of regular use of the data.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	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 3m to 5m. After program completion, differential GPS (DGPS) is used for the final collar pickup with an accuracy of ± 5mm.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> 	<p>Collar coordinates are recorded in MGA94 Zone 52.</p> <p>The difference between magnetic north (“MN”) and true north (“TN”) is 0°14' 38”. The difference between TN and GDA is zero.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	A DGPS elevation with an accuracy of ± 10mm is used.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	Exploration results from the reported campaign range from 20m by 20m drill hole spacing to 50m by 50m.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 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 higher classifications to be applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	Sample compositing is not applied until the resource estimation stage
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	Drill holes in the reported campaign are drilled at an angle that is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the recent drill hole data.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<p>Chain of custody of samples is managed by CTPJV personnel.</p> <p>CTPJV personnel transport diamond core to the core logging facilities where CTPJV geologists log the core.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Results of analysis are returned via email and secure FTP.</p> <p>Sample pulp splits are stored at the ALS laboratory in Malaga, Western Australia.</p> <p>Retained bulk residue and pulp packets are returned to the Central Tanami Mine for storage.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<p>The CTPJV have undertaken internal reviews of applied sampling techniques and data.</p> <p>The completed reviews raised no issues.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Jims Gold Deposit is located in the Tanami Region in the Northern Territory on Mineral Lease (Southern) MLS168, approximately 23km southwest of the Central Tanami Mill site.</p> <p>MLS168 covers an area of 711.9ha and forms part of the Central Tanami Project, a 50/50 Joint Venture between Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star 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.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>MLS 168 is granted and in good standing.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Recent exploration in the area has been completed by the Joint Venture partners, Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Resources Limited.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>The Jims gold deposits are located mostly on the north-eastern side of an interpreted north-northwest trending regional fault. The mineralisation is hosted by pillow and undifferentiated basalt intercalated with minor sediments.</p>
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length 	<p>The reported RC precollar - DD tails drilling campaign targeted the Jims Main gold deposit. Full details of the completed campaign are provided in:</p> <p>Table 1 - Results from the Reverse Circulation Pre-Collar - Diamond Core Tails drilling campaign that targeted the Jims Gold Deposit.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Not applicable to this report.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Results are reported as weighted averages using a nominal 1.0 g/t gold cut-off and can include up to 2 metres continuous of internal dilution. No high-grade cuts were applied.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Any high-grade zones above 10g/t gold within a reported intercept are reported as included intervals.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<p>No metal equivalents are reported.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	The reported drill holes have been drilled approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the targeted mineralised trends at a -57.5° to -59.8° angle.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> 	Mineralisation is sub-vertical to vertical.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	Only down hole lengths have been reported. True widths have not been determined.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	Diagrams are included in the report.
Balanced Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	Reporting of all drill details and available results as been provided in this report. Refer to: Table 1 - Results from the Reverse Circulation Pre-Collar - Diamond Core Tails drilling campaign that targeted the Jims Gold Deposit.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	Exploration results have previously been regularly reported to the ASX by the Joint Venture parties.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	A review of drilling completed is required before further work is planned.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	Diagrams are included in the report.

Appendix 2 - JORC Table 1
Beaver Gold Deposit

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Sampling by diamond core ("DD") completed by the CTPJV.</p> <p>DD samples are HQ and NQ core with samples defined by the geologist to honour geological boundaries ranging from 0.3 metres to 1.2 metres in length for half core and 0.6 meters to 2.4 meters in length for quarter core.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	DD core is reconstructed into continuous runs, measured by tape and compared to down hole core blocks consistent with industry practice.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this is 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. 	<p>DD drilling is completed to industry standards, with samples collected at varying lengths based on geological intervals.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Samples are subjected to fire assay analysis for gold using a 50g charge at ALS laboratory facility in Malaga, Western Australia.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<p>DD drilling completed in the reported campaign was completed at a HQ (63mm) and NQ2 (50mm) core diameter using a standard tube. Core was fully orientated using the bottom dead centre technique.</p> <p>Deviation surveys were completed on all holes using Boart Longyear TruCore and Axis Champ Ori equipment.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	DD core was reconstructed into continuous runs with depths checked against core blocks. Core recoveries are recorded as a percentage and calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals by the geologists. Core recovery in the completed campaign was high with recoveries >97%.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 	An experienced DD drilling group was engaged to complete the drilled campaign. Drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by the CTPJV geologists.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 core recovery and grade. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>All holes were logged by CTPJV geologists to a high level of detail to support resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</p> <p>DD logging is undertaken in the specialised onsite core logging facility away from the rig.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. 	Core is logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation and structure. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. It is standard practice that drill core is routinely photographed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 	DD core is halved or quartered with an Almonte core saw on site. Sample intervals are defined by a qualified geologist to honour geological boundaries. All mineralised zones are sampled plus barren material in contact with the mineralised zones. DD core is sampled on the width of the geological/mineralised structure with a minimum sample length of 0.3m and maximum sample length of 1.2m for half core samples and 0.6m minimum length to 2.4m minimum length for quarter core samples.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. 	Not applicable.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	DD 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 style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	No field duplicates were collected from DD samples.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. ICP-AES instrument finish was used to measure gold levels. The methodology used measures total gold.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>The laboratory reports its own QAQC data on a regular basis.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> 	Significant intersections are verified by appropriately qualified CTPJV management.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> 	No twinned holes were completed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> 	<p>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.</p> <p>Visual checks occur as a result of regular use of the data.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	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 3m to 5m. After program completion, differential GPS (DGPS) is used for the final collar pickup with an accuracy of ± 5 mm.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> 	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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	A DGPS elevation with an accuracy of ± 10 mm is used.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	Exploration results from the reported campaign range from 20m by 20m drill hole spacing to 50m by 50m.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 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 higher classifications to be applied.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	Sample compositing is not applied until the resource estimation stage
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	Drill holes in the reported campaign are drilled at an angle that is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the recent drill hole data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<p>Chain of custody of samples is managed by CTPJV personnel.</p> <p>CTPJV personnel transport diamond core to the core logging facilities where CTPJV geologists log the core.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Results of analysis are returned via email and secure FTP.</p> <p>Sample pulp splits are stored at the ALS laboratory in Malaga, Western Australia.</p> <p>Retained bulk residue and pulp packets are returned to the Central Tanami Mine for storage.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<p>The CTPJV have undertaken internal reviews of applied sampling techniques and data.</p> <p>The completed reviews raised no issues.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>The Beaver Gold Deposit is located in the Tanami Region in the Northern Territory on Mineral Lease (Southern) 180 ("MLS180"), approximately 36km west of the Central Tanami Mill site.</p> <p>MLS180 covers an area of 803.6ha and EL26925 60 blocks (190.01 km²) and are registered to Northern Star (Tanami) Pty Ltd and Tanami (NT) Pty Ltd. They form part of the 2,211km² Central Tanami Project, a 50/50 Joint Venture between Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Resources Limited.</p> <p>The Central Tanami Project area lies on Aboriginal land within the Central Desert Aboriginal Land Trust and the Mt Frederick Aboriginal Land Trust, both administered by the Central Land Council.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>MLS 180 is granted and in good standing.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Recent exploration in the area has been completed by the Joint Venture partners, Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Resources Limited.</p> <p>The area has been explored since the mid 1980's. Numerous companies, including Zapopan NL, Otter Gold NL, Normandy Mining Ltd, Newmont (Asia Pacific), and Tanami Gold NL have been active in the area.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>The Beaver Gold Deposit is hosted by intercalated mudstone, siltstone, sandstone, coarse grained volcanoclastic units and undifferentiated basalt from the Mt Charles Formation (Thomson, 2012).</p> <p>Geological interpretations of drill logging and aeromagnetic data suggest that the basalt and sediments are striking about 315° and dipping steeply. Mapping from the open pit describes the lithology as thick sequence of mudstone to siltstone that strike 315° and dip 70° South.</p>
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length 	<p>The reported DD drilling campaign targeted the Beaver Gold Deposit. Full details of the completed campaign are provided in:</p> <p>Table 2 - Results from the Diamond Core drilling campaign that targeted the depth extensions of the Beaver Gold Deposit.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Not applicable to this report.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 1.0 g/t gold cut-off and can include up to 2 metres continuous of internal dilution. No high-grade cuts were applied.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Any high-grade zones above 10g/t gold within a reported intercept are reported as included intervals.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 -50.7° to -51.3° angle.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 from the Diamond Core drilling campaign that targeted the depth extensions of the Beaver Gold Deposit.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The area has been explored since the mid 1980's. Numerous companies, including Zapopan NL, Otter Gold NL, Normandy Mining Ltd, Newmont (Asia Pacific), and Tanami Gold NL have been active in the area.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). 	A review of drilling completed is required before further work is planned.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 in the report.

Appendix 3 - JORC Table 1
Groundrush-Ripcord Link Target

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Sampling by reverse circulation ("RC") pre-collars and diamond core ("DD") tails completed by the CTPJV.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>DD samples are HQ and NQ core with samples defined by the geologist to honour geological boundaries ranging from 0.3 metres to 1.2 metres in length for half core and 0.6 metres to 2.4 metres in length for quarter core.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<p>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.</p> <p>DD core is reconstructed into continuous runs, measured by tape and compared to down hole core blocks consistent with industry practice.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>RC drilling is completed to a high standard, with samples collected at one metre intervals.</p> <p>DD drilling is completed to industry standards, with samples collected at varying lengths based on geological intervals</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Samples are subjected to fire assay analysis for gold using a 50g charge at ALS laboratory facility in Malaga, Western Australia.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<p>RC drilling completed in the reported campaign was completed using a face sampling hammer with a 143mm diameter drill bit.</p> <p>DD drilling completed in the reported campaign was completed at a HQ (63mm) and NQ2 (50mm) core diameter using a standard tube. Core was fully orientated using the bottom dead centre technique.</p> <p>Deviation surveys were completed on all holes using Boart Longyear TruCore and Axis Champ Ori equipment.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<p>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.</p> <p>DD core was reconstructed into continuous runs with depths checked against core blocks. Core recoveries are recorded as a percentage and calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals by the geologists. Core recovery in the completed campaign was high with recoveries >97%.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 	<p>Experienced DD and RC drilling groups were engaged to complete the drilled campaign. Drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by the CTPJV geologists.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and 	<p>No relationship was noted between RC sample recovery and grade.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></p>	<p>The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.</p> <p>No relationship was noted between core recovery and grade. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<p>All holes were logged by CTPJV geologists to a high level of detail to support resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</p> <p>RC logging is undertaken on a metre by metre basis at the time of drilling at the rig.</p> <p>DD logging is undertaken in the specialised onsite core logging facility away from the rig.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> 	<p>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 chip trays are photographed.</p> <p>Core is logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation and structure. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. It is standard practice that drill core is routinely photographed.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>All holes were logged in full.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> 	<p>DD core is halved or quartered with an Almonte core saw on site. Sample intervals are defined by a qualified geologist to honour geological boundaries.</p> <p>All mineralised zones are sampled plus barren material in contact with the mineralised zones.</p> <p>DD core is sampled on the width of the geological/mineralised structure with a minimum sample length of 0.3m and maximum sample length of 1.2m for half core samples and 0.6m minimum length to 2.4m minimum length for quarter core samples.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> 	<p>RC samples were collected using a rig mounted cone splitter.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> 	<p>RC and DD samples are dried at 100°C.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The sampling methodology in use is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and should generate representative results.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> 	<p>Repeat analysis of pulp samples occurs at a rate of 1 in 20 samples.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<p>Field duplicates of RC samples are routinely analysed at a rate of 1 in 20 samples.</p> <p>No field duplicates were collected from DD samples.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. ICP-AES instrument finish was used to measure gold levels. The methodology used measures total gold.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The laboratory reports its own QAQC data on a regular basis.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. 	Significant intersections are verified by appropriately qualified CTPJV management.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of twinned holes. 	No twinned holes were completed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. 	<p>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.</p> <p>Visual checks occur as a result of regular use of the data.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3m to 5m. After program completion, differential GPS (DGPS) is used for the final collar pickup with an accuracy of ± 5mm.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	A DGPS elevation with an accuracy of ± 10 mm is used.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 	Exploration results from the reported campaign are from a single fence line of diamond core drill holes placed at a spacing of approximately 400 metres.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 higher classifications to be applied.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	Sample compositing is not applied until the resource estimation stage
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p>Chain of custody of samples is managed by CTPJV personnel.</p> <p>CTPJV personnel transport diamond core to the core logging facilities where CTPJV geologists log the core.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Results of analysis are returned via email and secure FTP.</p> <p>Sample pulp splits are stored at the ALS laboratory in Malaga, Western Australia.</p> <p>Retained bulk residue and pulp packets are returned to the Central Tanami Mine for storage.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<p>The CTPJV have undertaken internal reviews of applied sampling techniques and data.</p> <p>The completed reviews raised no issues.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>The Groundrush-Ripcord Link target is located in the Tanami Region in the Northern Territory on Mining Lease ML22934 approximately 45km northeast of the Central Tanami Mill site.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>ML22934 is granted and in good standing.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Recent exploration in the area has been completed by the Joint Venture partners, Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Resources Limited.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>The Groundrush-Ripcord Link target is sited in the underexplored area between the Groundrush and Ripcord Gold Deposits.</p> <p>The Groundrush deposit represents a reverse fault orogenic system. Mineralisation is typically hosted within stacked vein sets of various orientations and sub-vertical quartz-filled shear zones, found within a fractionated dolerite sill. Minor mineralisation extends into turbiditic sediments. Alongside the diverse orientations of veining, various types like shear, extensional and a shear-extension hybrid style of veining exist.</p> <p>Mineralisation has been delineated over a cumulative strike length of 1900 metres. Individual lodes extend from 50 to 970 metres in length and vertically from 50 to 250 metres. These steeply dipping lodes have a true thickness ranging from 1-2 and up to 35 metres and plunge to the south at around 10° while remaining open.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 consist of 1 - 6m wide zones of quartz veining that trend north to northwest and dip at 80° to the southwest.</p> <p>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.</p>
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: 	<p>The reported RC pre-collar/DD tails drilling campaign targeted the Groundrush-Ripcord Link target. Full details of the completed campaign are provided in:</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length 	Table 3 - Results from the Reverse Circulation Pre-Collar - Diamond Core Tails drilling campaign that targeted the Groundrush-Ripcord Link target.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 1.0 g/t gold cut-off and can include up to 2 metres continuous of internal dilution. No high-grade cuts were applied.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Any high-grade zones above 10g/t gold within a reported intercept are reported as included intervals.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 -59.6° to -61.8° angle.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 	The geometry of the identified mineralisation is unknown.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3 - Results from the Reverse Circulation Pre-Collar - Diamond Core Tails drilling campaign that targeted the Groundrush-Ripcord Link target.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out 	A review of drilling completed is required before further work is planned.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>drilling).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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>Diagrams are included in the report.</p>