FINAL ASSAYS RECEIVED FOR INFILL DRILLING AT RIPCORD

- **Final assay results received for drilling programs completed at the Ripcord Gold Deposit, the Groundrush-Ripcord Link, Black Hills East, Defa and Western Dolerite targets within the Central Tanami Project.**

- **The 25-hole Ripcord program yielded several noteworthy intercepts, confirming the continuity of mineralisation along the 450-metre northern extension. Significant intercepts received include:**

  - **9.0 metres @ 1.46 g/t gold from 22.0 metres in RCRC0073**
  - **2.0 metres @ 4.77 g/t gold from 111.0 metres in RCRC0075**
  - **13.0 metres @ 1.26 g/t gold from 55.0 metres in RCRC0085**
  - **8.0 metres @ 1.69 g/t gold from 86.0 metres in RCRC0086**
  - **6.0 metres @ 3.13 g/t gold from 156.0 metre in RCRC0122**

- **Drilling at Groundrush-Ripcord Link returned two narrow higher-grade intercepts, providing further encouragement for this target area located 500 metres south of the Groundrush Gold Deposit. Key intercepts include:**

  - **0.41 metres @ 9.99 g/t gold from 502.00 metres in GRRCL0007**
  - **1.46 metres @ 5.11 g/t gold from 393.00 metres in GRRCL0009**

- **The first hole of a six-hole Reverse Circulation program at Defa returned an encouraging intercept of 12.0 metres @ 2.88 g/t gold from 149.0 metres.**

- **Planning of exploration activities for the 2025 field season is now underway, with activities expected to resume in May 2025 following the conclusion of the northern Australia wet season.**

Perth, Australia, 20 February 2025: Tanami Gold NL (ASX: TAM) ("Tanami Gold" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that final assay results have been received for the drilling programs completed at the Ripcord Gold Deposit ("Ripcord"), the Groundrush-Ripcord Link, Defa, Western Dolerite and Black Hills East targets. These programs were part of an extensive drilling campaign executed across multiple targets within the Central Tanami Project ("CTP") during the 2024 field season.

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"). The joint venture was established to advance exploration across the 2,108km^2 tenement area held by the CTPJV in the Tanami Region of the Northern Territory. The primary objective of the CTPJV is to develop and mine the Groundrush Gold Deposit ("Groundrush"), along with any other gold deposits defined within the CTP tenements.

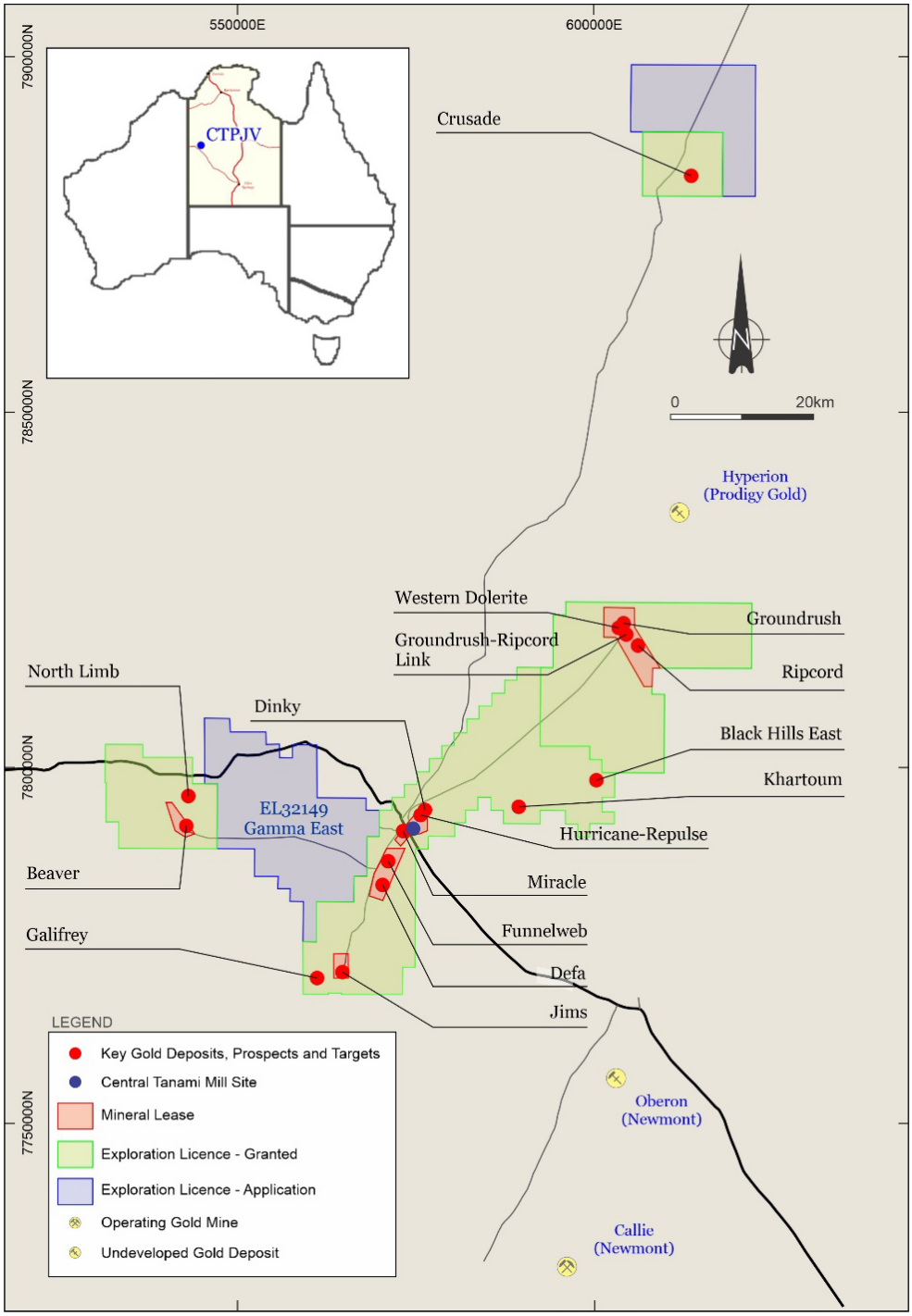

Figure 1 – Central Tanami Project

- **Ripcord**

Final assay results have been received for the 25-hole, 3,102 metre Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling program completed at Ripcord during the 2024 field season. This program marked the completion of an infill campaign that began in 2023, designed to improve the resource classification of the northern extension of the deposit.

The program successfully confirmed the continuity of mineralisation along the 450-metre northern strike extension, yielding several significant intercepts including:

- 9.0 metres @ 1.46 g/t gold from 22.0 metres in RCRC0073
- 2.0 metres @ 4.77 g/t gold from 111.0 metres in RCRC0075
- 4.0 metres @ 1.77 g/t gold from 112.0 metres in RCRC0080
- 3.0 metres @ 2.85 g/t gold from 153.0 metres in RCRC0080
- 13.0 metres @ 1.26 g/t gold from 55.0 metres in RCRC0085
- 2.0 metres @ 3.28 g/t gold from 38.0 metres in RCRC0086
- 3.0 metres @ 2.62 g/t gold from 67.0 metres in RCRC0086
- 8.0 metres @ 1.69 g/t gold from 86.0 metres in RCRC0086
- 8.0 metres @ 1.06 g/t gold from 52.0 metres in RCRC0096
- 6.0 metres @ 3.13 g/t gold from 156.0 metre in RCRC0122

Full details of the holes drilled, and results are provided in Table 1.

Table 1 – Results for the Ripcord Reverse Circulation drilling program. Intercepts reported at a 0.50 g/t gold cut-off

Hole	East	North	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
RCRC0071	605701.11	7817280.15	414.64	49.53	-60.46	70.0	28.0	1.0	0.73
							32.0	1.0	0.55
							35.0	1.0	0.54
							57.0	1.0	1.60
RCRC0072	605681.02	7817261.92	414.81	47.84	-60.55	90.0	45.0	1.0	0.64
RCRC0073	605655.87	7817241.34	414.98	50.46	-60.37	120.0	17.0	1.0	1.19
							22.0	9.0	1.46
							34.0	4.0	0.85
RCRC0074	605638.28	7817226.82	415.11	50.09	-60.68	132.0	43.0	1.0	1.97
							51.0	2.0	0.60
							62.0	1.0	2.33
RCRC0075	605612.91	7817205.84	415.25	48.94	-60.1	170.0	63.0	1.0	1.11
							96.0	1.0	1.62
							103.0	1.0	0.84
							111.0	2.0	4.77
RCRC0076	605675.26	7817315.72	414.62	49.96	-60.52	70.0	23.0	5.0	0.94
							39.0	1.0	0.83
RCRC0077	605652.74	7817298.96	414.78	50.55	-60.34	90.0	6.0	1.0	0.94
							42.0	1.0	0.94
RCRC0078	605628.01	7817281.57	415.10	49.00	-60.17	120.0	39.0	5.0	0.94
							61.0	1.0	0.99
RCRC0079	605605.59	7817262.70	415.17	49.17	-60.53	144.0	34.0	1.0	0.51
							69.0	1.0	0.68
RCRC0080	605578.94	7817239.68	415.35	50.47	-60.8	192.0	112.0	4.0	1.77
							153.0	3.0	2.85
RCRC0082	605666.88	7817393.13	414.59	48.71	-60.16	70.0	5.0	1.0	1.64
							63.0	1.0	0.64
RCRC0083	605644.41	7817374.57	414.81	49.20	-60.38	90.0	38.0	3.0	0.52
							45.0	5.0	1.21
RCRC0084	605618.36	7817352.68	414.93	49.38	-59.70	120.0	42.0	1.0	0.71
							55.0	2.0	0.82
RCRC0085	605600.49	7817337.27	415.09	49.65	-60.19	140.0	14.0	2.0	0.60

							27.0	7.0	0.68
							55.0	13.0	1.26
RCRC0086	605574.10	7817314.97	415.21	48.81	-60.49	160.0	38.0	2.0	3.28
							53.0	1.0	1.05
							67.0	3.0	2.61
							75.0	1.0	1.34
							86.0	8.0	1.69
							100.0	1.0	2.65
RCRC0087	605659.98	7817447.94	414.54	49.48	-60.66	78.0	No significant results		
RCRC0088	605637.11	7817429.66	414.81	49.32	-60.89	70.0	52.0	1.0	1.28
							58.0	1.0	2.54
RCRC0089	605612.89	7817410.14	414.95	49.70	-61.11	90.0	39.0	6.0	0.63
							54.0	1.0	0.60
RCRC0090	605590.37	7817391.95	414.99	48.84	-60.71	120.0	22.0	2.0	0.84
							30.0	1.0	1.93
							61.0	1.0	1.86
							74.0	3.0	0.87
RCRC0091	605567.50	7817373.42	415.15	49.48	-60.11	146.0	24.0	1.0	1.62
							33.0	1.0	0.55
							51.0	2.0	1.05
							62.0	1.0	2.02
							90.0	2.0	0.95
							107.0	1.0	1.25
RCRC0092	605544.46	7817355.83	415.26	49.78	-60.29	160.0	61.0	2.0	0.82
							95.0	4.0	1.32
RCRC0096	605610.47	7817478.77	414.83	50.94	-60.81	138.0	47.0	2.0	2.70
							52.0	8.0	1.06
							66.0	3.0	1.45
RCRC0097	605586.30	7817460.05	414.92	49.95	-60.58	150.0	39.0	2.0	0.90
							58.0	1.0	0.58
							61.0	1.0	0.52
							69.0	2.0	1.18
RCRC0098	605563.04	7817441.16	415.10	49.96	-60.77	180.0	12.0	1.0	1.01
							55.0	1.0	0.77
							130.0	1.0	1.17
							146.0	1.0	0.88
RCRC0122	605563.70	7817257.07	415.35	48.48	-60.31	192.0	91.0	2.0	2.15
							98.0	1.0	0.51
							156.0	6.0	3.13
				includes 1.0 metre @ 13.30 g/t gold from 157.0 metres					

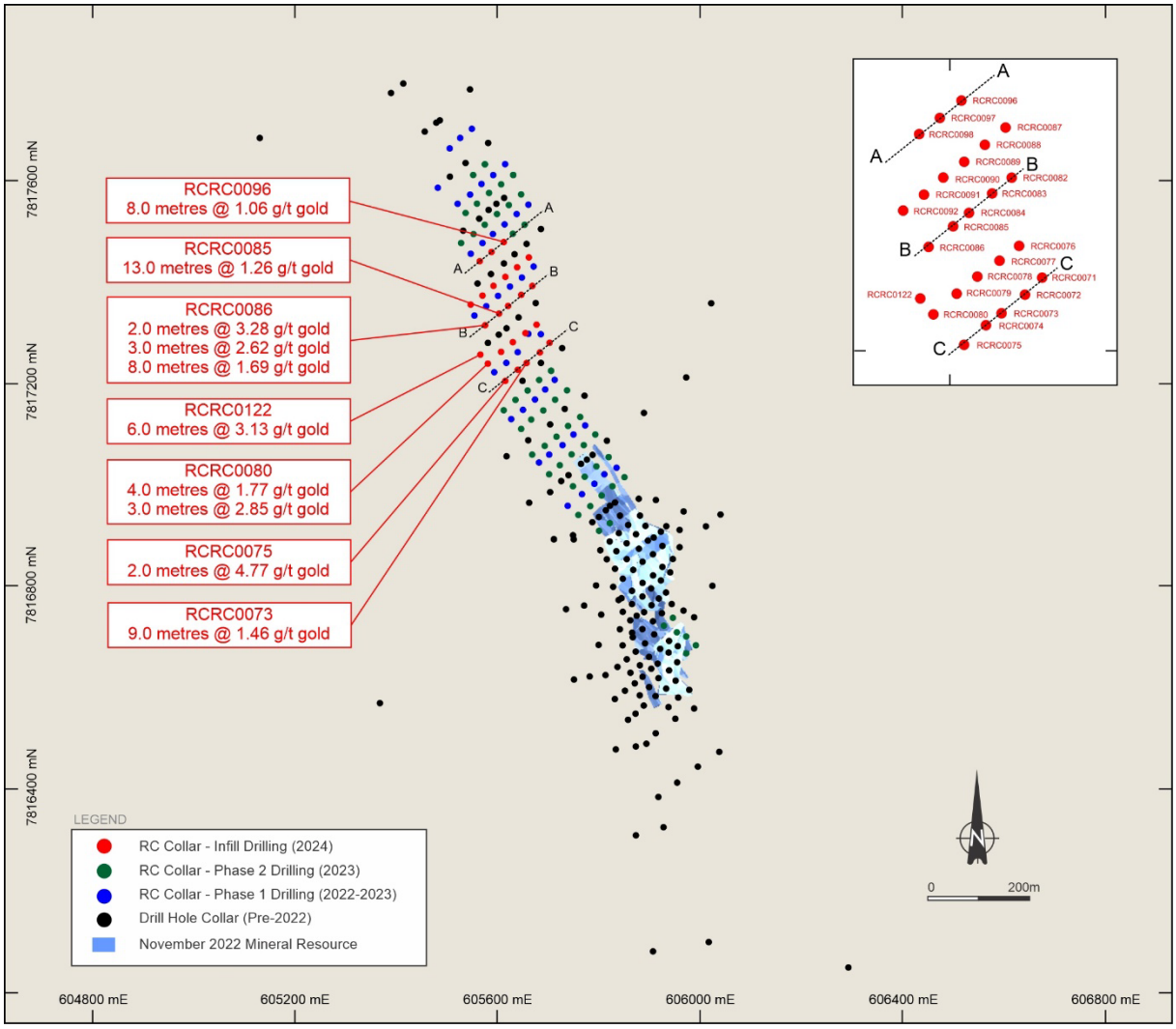

Figure 2 – Ripcord Drill Collar Layout

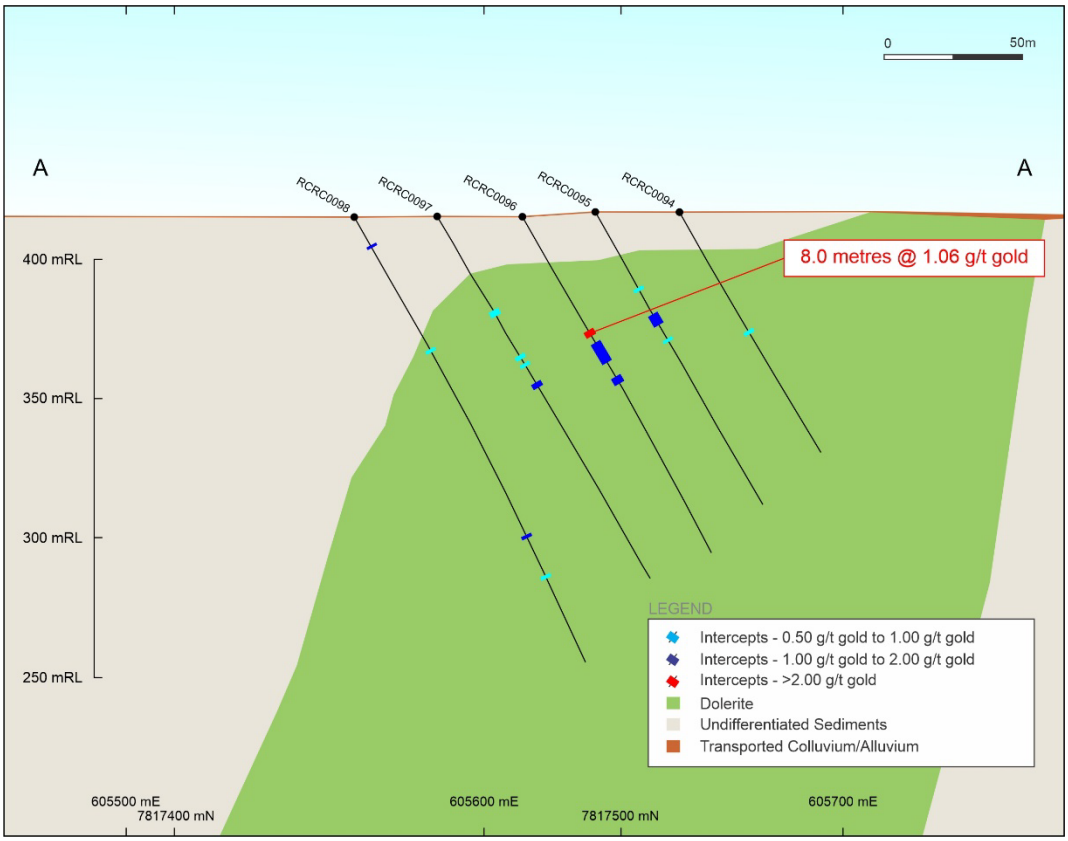

Figure 3 – Ripcord Cross Section A-A

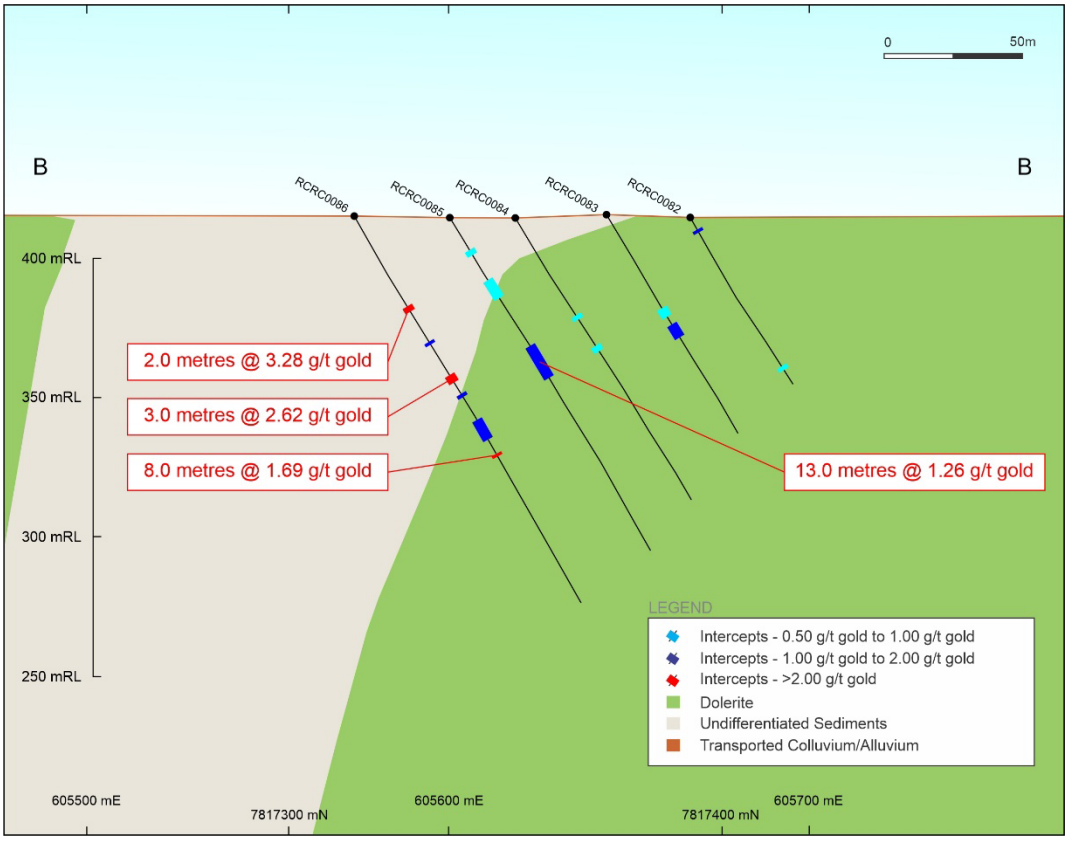

Figure 4 – Ripcord Cross Section B-B

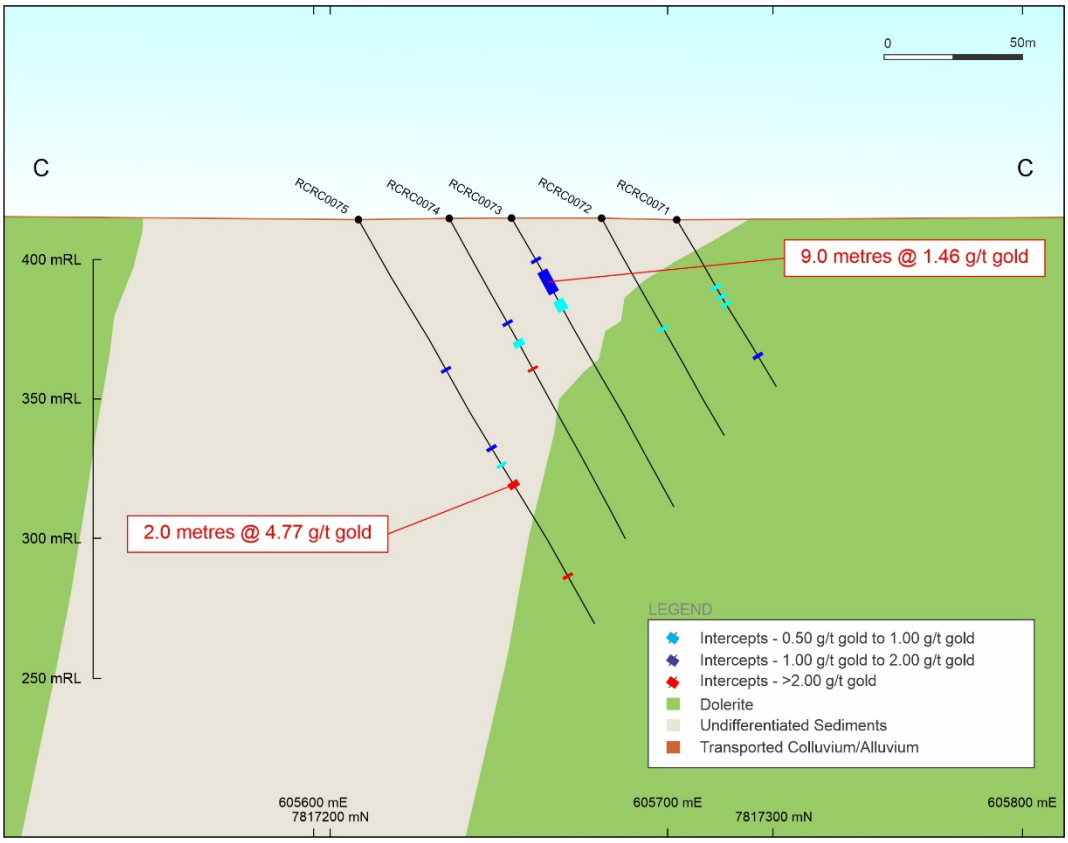

Figure 5 – Ripcord Cross Section C-C

Ripcord is located on Mineral Lease ML22934, approximately 3 kilometres southeast of Groundrush 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. The host dolerite unit at Ripcord displays comparable fractionation textures to those observed at Groundrush, featuring fractionated quartz dolerite bounded on both sides by transitional quartz dolerite zones. Gold mineralisation is primarily hosted within the main dolerite body, with minor mineralisation extending into the turbiditic sediments along the footwall contact.

- **Groundrush-Ripcord Link**

The Groundrush-Ripcord Link target is located between the Groundrush and Ripcord resource areas on Mineral Lease ML22934. During the 2024 field season, one RC hole (GRRCL011) and two Reverse Circulation Pre-collars/ Diamond Core Tail ("RCD") holes (GRRCL007 & GRRCL009) were drilled for a total advance of 1,250 metres. These holes were designed to further characterise the stratigraphy and trace the Groundrush Shear Zone at depth, following up on the 2023 drill program in this area.

All three holes intersected domains of quartz-carbonate veining and pyrite-pyrrhotite mineralisation within a dolerite host rock. Significant intercepts were recorded in GRRCL007 and GRRCL009, returning two narrow higher-grade intercepts, providing further encouragement for this target area. Key intercepts include:

- 0.41 metres @ 9.99 g/t gold from 502.00 metres in GRRCL0007
- 1.46 metres @ 5.11 g/t gold from 393.00 metres in GRRCL0009

Full details of the holes drilled, and results are provided in Table 2.

Table 2 – Results for the Groundrush-Ripcord Link Reverse Circulation Pre-collar / Diamond Core Tail drilling program. 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)
GRRCL007	604443.05	7818457.77	417.56	71.27	-61.59	550.10	502.00	0.41	9.99
GRRCL009	604465.92	7818637.92	417.60	67.79	-60.30	510.10	393.00	1.46	5.11
				Includes 0.44 metres @ 11.65 g/t gold from 393.00 metres					
							426.36	1.64	1.25
GRRCL011	604488.39	7818813.30	418.25	69.74	-60.63	350.0	No significant results		

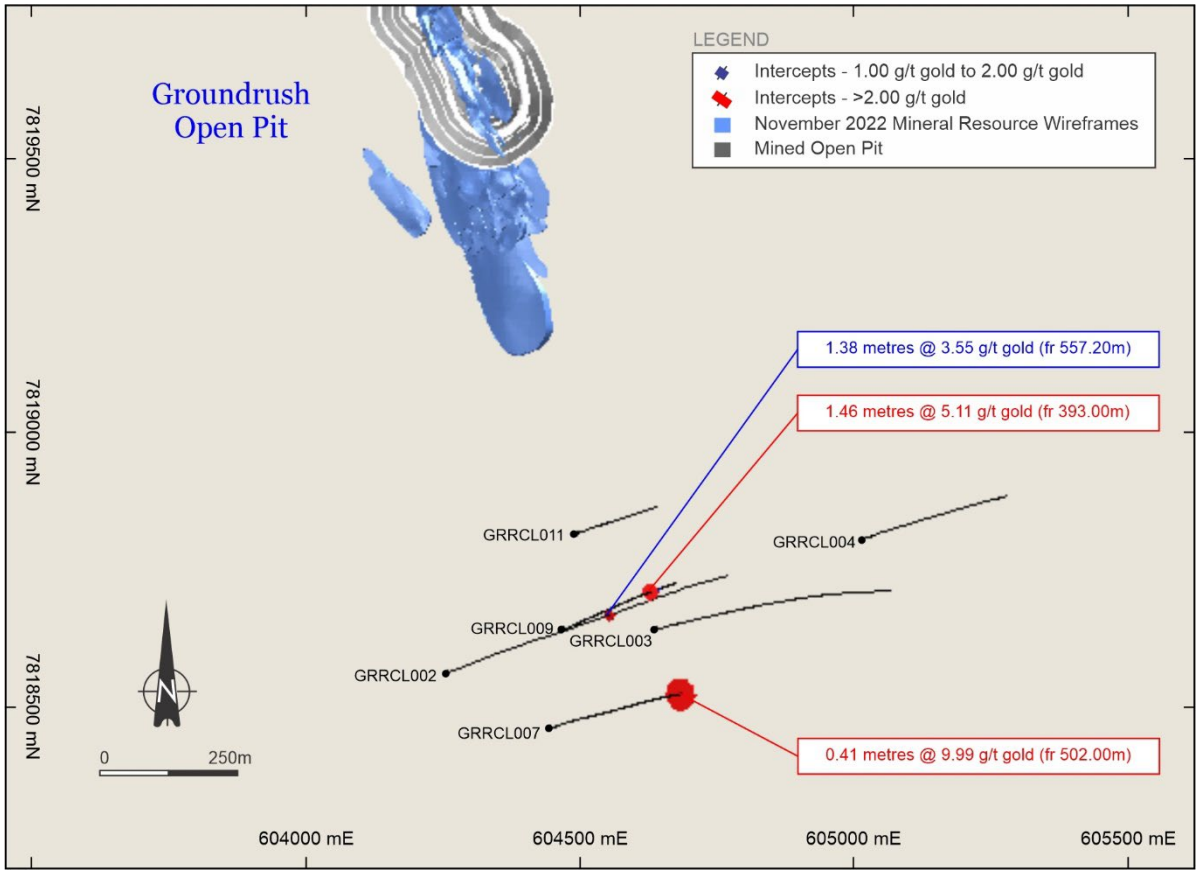

Figure 6 – Groundrush-Ripcord Link Drill Hole Layout. Plan view

Note: Results for GRRCL002, -003 and -004 highlighted in blue were released to the ASX on 27 March 2024 – Final Assays Received for Drilling Campaigns Completed on the Central Tanami Project (ASX Code: TAM).

- ***Black Hills East***

An Air Core ("AC") program was conducted at the Black Hill East target during the 2024 field season, with 55 holes drilled for a total advance of 3,346 metres. The program was undertaken to follow-up on results from a 1992 RAB drilling program and to confirm lithologies in the area.

Unfortunately, assay results from this program were disappointing with only one significant intercept identified from the 4-metre composite samples. Details of the significant intercept is provided in Table 3, with additional drilling information available in Appendix 4.

Table 3 – Significant results from the 4-metre composite samples collected from the Black Hills East Air Core drilling program. Results based on a cut-off level of 0.10 g/t gold

Hole	East	North	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)		Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
BHEAC0028	600787	7800029	408	270	-60		32.0		4.0	0.119

Black Hills East is located on Exploration Licence EL26926, approximately 27km northeast of the Central Tanami Mill site. The area is underlain by sediments and basalts of the Mt Charles Formation, situated along the margin of the Coomarie Granite Dome.

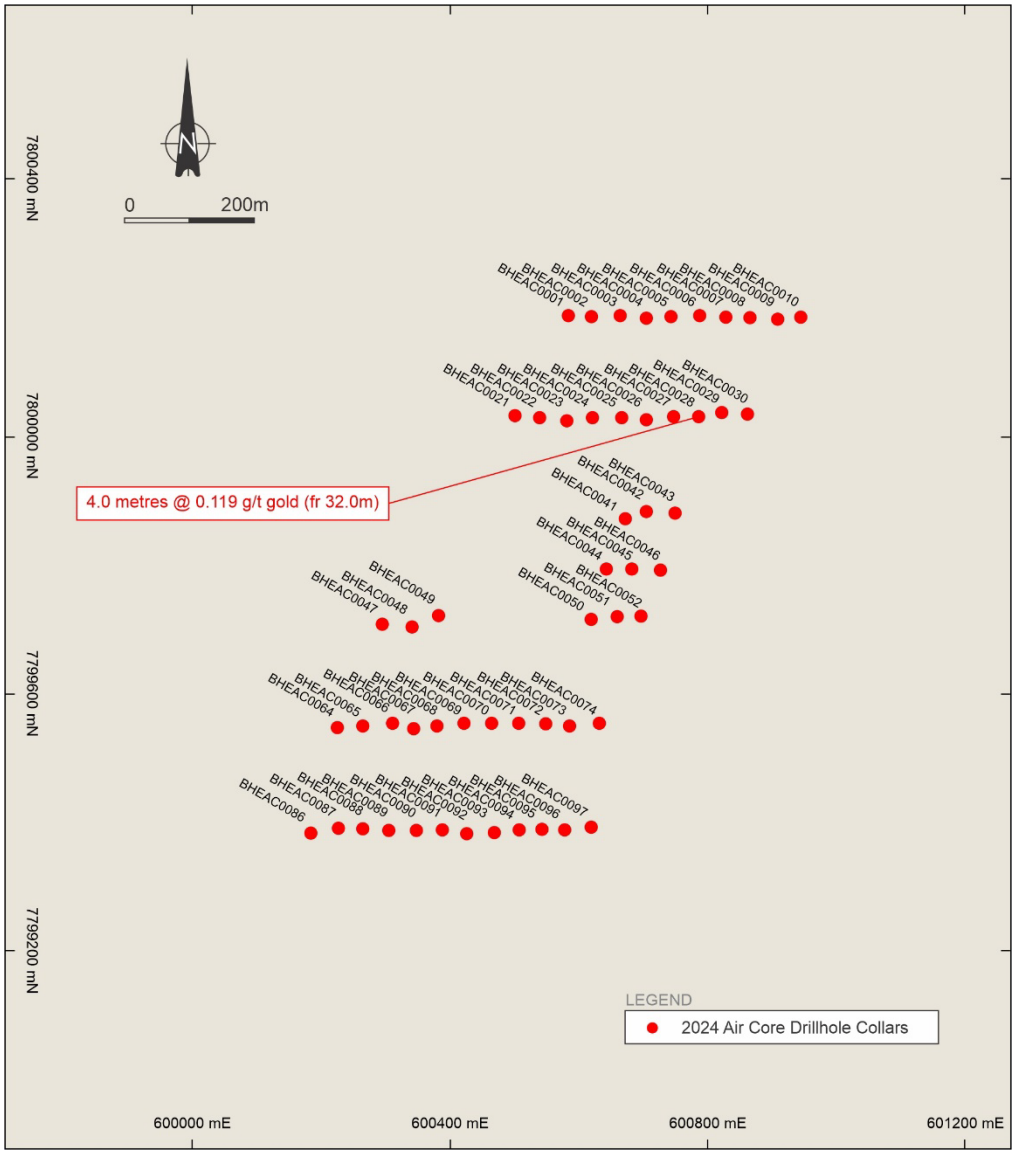

Figure 7 – Black Hills East Drill Hole Layout

- **Defa**

Drilling activities commenced at Defa with a six-hole RC program during the 2024 field season. The area, which had been previously explored with widely spaced Rotary Air Blast ("RAB") drilling, exhibited scattered anomalous gold values that warranted further investigation.

However, only one RC hole was completed, advancing 200 metres before heavy rains halted drilling for the remainder of the 2024 field season.

Final assay results for this hole have been received, returning a single significant intercept of 12.0 metres @ 2.88 g/t gold. Full details are provided in Table 4.

Table 4 – Results for the Defa Reverse Circulation drilling program. Intercepts reported at a 0.50 g/t gold cut-off

Hole	East	North	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
DERC0005	570613.285	7782904.994	401.362	335.3	-60.65	200.0	149.0	12.0	2.88

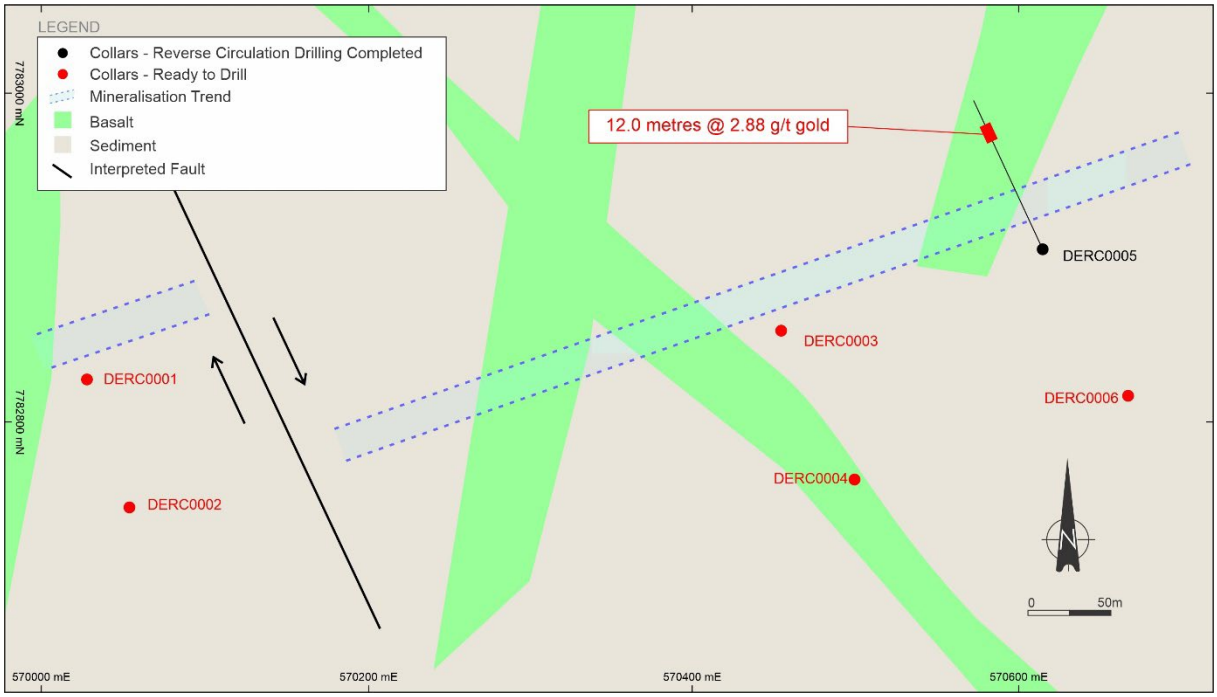

Figure 8 – Defa Drill Hole Layout

Defa is located approximately 10km southwest of the Central Tanami Mill on Mineral Lease MLS167.

Mineralisation predominantly occurs as gold in sulphides (pyrite, arsenopyrite, and pyrrhotite), and is hosted within quartz veins within weakly deformed basalt and medium- to coarse-grained clastic sediments of the Mount Charles Formation.

The remaining five holes of the planned drilling program are expected to be completed during the 2025 field season.

- **Western Dolerite**

Drilling was completed on a single RC hole at Western Dolerite before the end of the 2024 field season.

This hole was originally part of the earlier 2024 drilling program but could not be drilled at that time due to poor ground conditions.

The hole intersected quartz veining and disseminated/stringer sulphide mineralisation at the end of the hole, returning an intercept of 3.0 metres @ 0.51 g/t gold from 267.0 metres.

Table 5 – Results for the Western Dolerite Reverse Circulation drill hole. Intercepts reported at a 0.50 g/t gold cut-off.

Hole	East	North	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
WDRC00025	603908.58	7819563.62	420.65	50.74	-59.96	270.0	267.0	3.0	0.51

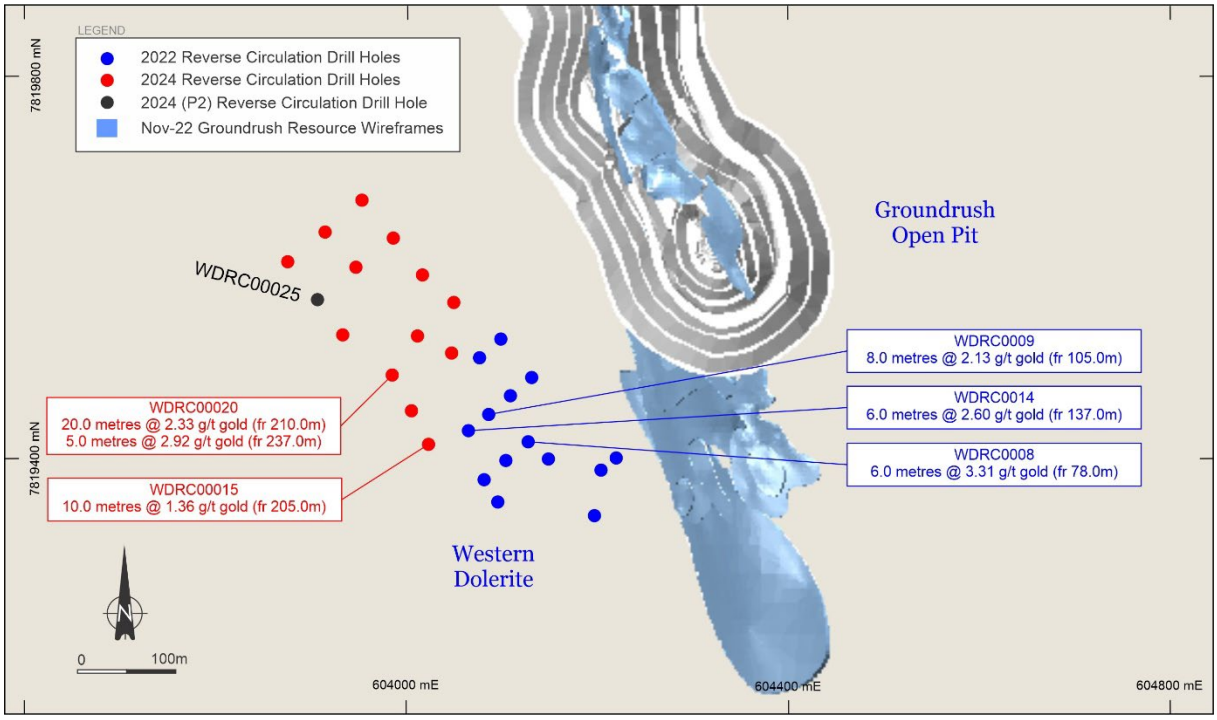

Figure 9 – Western Dolerite Prospect Drill Collar Location

Note: Results displayed in blue were previously released to the ASX on 25 October 2022 – Update on Recent Drilling Activities Completed on the Central Tanami Project (ASX Code: TAM).

The Western Dolerite Prospect is located west of Groundrush at the southern end of the historic open pit on Mineral Lease ML22934. The Western Dolerite is a relatively well-defined dolerite unit that shares many geological similarities with the nearby Groundrush Dolerite.

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 for release on 20 February 2025.

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 27 March 2024 – Final Assays Received for Drilling Campaigns Completed on 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 27 March 2024 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 27 March 2024, and the assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Exploration Results in the 25 October 2022 and 27 March 2024 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 27 March 2024 presented in this report have not been materially modified and are consistent with the 25 October 2022 and 27 March 2024 releases.

Appendix 1 - JORC Table 1
RC Drilling – Ripcord, Defa and Western Dolerite

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 metre 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 were 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 were subjected to fire assay analysis for gold using a 50g charge at the 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 programs 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.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All holes were logged by CTPJV geologists to a high level of detail to support resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. RC logging is undertaken on a metre-by-metre basis at the time of drilling.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or*	RC samples are logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. Visual

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	costean, channel, etc.) photography.	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.*	Drilling completed in the reported programs was completed by RC methods. Samples are collected using a rig mounted cone splitter.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	RC samples are dried at 100°C. All samples below 4kg are totally pulverised in LM5's to a nominal 85% passing a 75µm screen. Samples above 4kg are crushed to <6mm and riffle split prior to pulverisation. The sampling methodology in use is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and should generate representative results.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	Repeat analysis of pulp samples occurs at a rate of 1 in 20 samples.
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	Field duplicates are routinely analysed at a rate of 1 in 20 samples.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Gold concentration was determined by fire assay using the lead collection method with a 50g sample charge weight. MP-AES instrument finish was used to measure gold levels. The methodology used measures total gold.
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc..*	Not applicable.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Field QAQC protocols include the use of commercially prepared certified reference materials ("CRM") that are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. The CRM is not identifiable to the laboratory and is assessed on import to the database and reported monthly, quarterly and annually. 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 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 because of regular use of the data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	The first (primary) gold assay is almost always utilised for any resource estimation, except where evidence from re-analysis and or check analysis dictates. A systematic procedure utilising several re-assays and/or check assays is employed to determine if/when the first (primary) gold assay is changed for the final assay.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drillholes are sited with a handheld global positioning system (GPS), and the initial drillhole pickup is usually with a handheld GPS, as well; with accuracy between ± 0.3 to 1m. After program completion, differential GPS (DGPS) is used for the final collar pickup with an accuracy of ± 5mm.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	Collar coordinates are recorded in MGA94 Zone 52. The difference between magnetic north ("MN") and true north ("TN") is 0°14' 38". The difference between TN and GDA is zero.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	A DGPS elevation with an accuracy of ± 10mm is used.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Data spacing of exploration results from the reported programs vary in range.
	• *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 programs 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 programs are drilled at an angle that is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends.
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in recent drill hole data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody of samples is managed by CTPJV personnel. Samples are bagged in tied numbered calico bags, grouped in larger tied plastic bags and placed in large bulka bags with sample submission sheets. The bulka bags are sent by road freight to the ALS laboratory in Malaga, Western Australia. CTPJV personnel have no further involvement. Results of analysis are returned via email and secure FTP. Sample pulp splits are stored at the ALS laboratory in Malaga, Western Australia. Retained bulk residue and pulp packets are returned to the Central Tanami Mine for storage.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The CTPJV have undertaken internal reviews of applied sampling techniques and data. The completed reviews raised no issues.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Ripcord Gold Deposit is 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. The Western Dolerite Prospect is in the Tanami Region in the Northern Territory on Mineral Lease ML22934, approximately 45km northeast of the Central Tanami Mill site. ML22934 covers an area of 3,950ha. The Defa target is in the Tanami Region in the Northern Territory on Mineral Lease MLS167, approximately 10km southwest of the Central Tanami Mill site. MLS167 covers an area of 1,877ha. These tenements form part of the Central Tanami Project, a 50/50 Joint Venture between Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Resources Limited. They are registered jointly in the name of Northern Star (Tanami) Pty Ltd and Tanami (NT) Pty Ltd.
	• *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 and MLS167 are 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 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. 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. The Western Dolerite Prospect is a well-defined dolerite unit that shares many similarities to the nearby Groundrush Dolerite. Mineralisation is associated with quartz veining and sulphide mineralisation. Mineralisation at Defa occurs predominantly as gold in sulphides (pyrite, arsenopyrite, and pyrrhotite), and is hosted within quartz veins within weakly deformed basalt and medium- to coarse-grained clastic sediments of the Mount Charles Formation.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	
	  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and*
		The reported RC programs were designed:
		
		• to improve the resource classification of the northern extension of the Ripcord deposit.
		
		• Defa holes were designed to be drilled along interpreted strike extensions.
		
		• to target the strike and depth extensions of the dolerite hosted mineralisation at the Western Dolerite Prospect.
		
		Details of drilled holes and results are provided in:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	interception depth • *hole length*	Table 1 – Results for the Ripcord Reverse Circulation drilling program. Intercepts reported at a 0.50 g/t gold cut-off. Table 4 – Results for the Defa Reverse Circulation drilling program. Intercepts reported at a 0.50 g/t gold cut-off. Table 5 – Results for the Western Dolerite Reverse Circulation drill hole. Intercepts reported at a 0.50 g/t gold cut-off.
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Not applicable to this report.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Results are reported as weighted averages using a nominal 0.5 g/t gold cut-off and up to 2 metres 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.
	• *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 for the Ripcord Reverse Circulation drilling program. Intercepts reported at a 0.50 g/t gold cut-off. Table 4 – Results for the Defa Reverse Circulation drilling program. Intercepts reported at a 0.50 g/t gold cut-off. Table 5 – Results for the Western Dolerite Reverse Circulation drill hole. Intercepts reported at a 0.50 g/t gold cut-off.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating*	Exploration results have previously been regularly reported to the ASX by the Joint Venture parties.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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).*	The CTPJV will review results prior to planning the next phase of activities.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Diagrams are included.

Appendix 2 - JORC Table 1
RCD Drilling - Groundrush-Ripcord Link

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 ("RC") pre-collars and diamond core ("DD") tails 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. 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.
	• *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. DD core is reconstructed into continuous runs, measured by tape and compared to down hole core blocks consistent with industry practice.
	• *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.*	RC drilling is completed to a high standard, with samples collected at one metre intervals. DD drilling is completed to industry standards, with samples collected at varying lengths based on geological 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. 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. Deviation surveys were completed on all holes using Boart Longyear TruCore and Axis Champ Ori equipment.
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. 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%.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	Experienced DD and RC drilling groups were 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. 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	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All holes were logged by CTPJV geologists to a high level of detail to support resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. RC logging is undertaken on a metre by metre basis at the time of drilling at the rig.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		DD logging is undertaken in the specialised onsite core logging facility away from the rig.
	• *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 chip trays are photographed. DD 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.
	• *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.*	DD core is halved 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.
	• *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.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	RC and 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.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	Repeat analysis of pulp samples occurs at a rate of 1 in 20 samples.
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	Field duplicates of RC samples are routinely analysed at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. No field duplicates were collected from DD samples.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Gold concentration was determined by fire assay using the lead collection method with a 50g sample charge weight. ICP-AES instrument finish was used to measure gold levels. The methodology used measures total gold.
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc..*	Not applicable.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Field QAQC protocols include the use of commercially prepared certified reference materials ("CRM") that are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. The CRM is not identifiable to the laboratory and is assessed on import to the database and reported monthly, quarterly and annually. Laboratory QAQC protocols include repeat analysis of pulp samples at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. Screen tests (percentage of pulverised sample passing the 75µm mesh) are undertaken at a rate of 1 in 40 samples. The laboratory reports its own QAQC data on a regular basis. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 3m to 5m. After program completion, differential GPS (DGPS) is used for the final collar pickup with an accuracy of ± 5mm.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	Collar coordinates are recorded in MGA94 Zone 52. The difference between magnetic north ("MN") and true north ("TN") is 0°14' 38". The difference between TN and GDA is zero.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	A DGPS elevation with an accuracy of ± 10mm is used.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Exploration results from the reported campaign range have a nominal drill hole spacing of 150m by 100m.
	• *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.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Sample compositing is not applied until the resource estimation stage
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Drill holes in the reported campaign are drilled at an angle that is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends.
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the recent drill hole data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody of samples is managed by CTPJV personnel. CTPJV personnel transport diamond core to the core logging facilities where CTPJV geologists log the core. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 Groundrush-Ripcord Link target is 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. It forms part of the Central Tanami Project, a 50/50 Joint Venture between Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Limited. The 2,108km² 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 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.*	Groundrush-Ripcord Link is situated between the Groudrush and Ripcord gold deposits. Drill holes intersected domains of quartz-carbonate veining and pyrite-pyrrohotite mineralization within dolerite host rock.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ◦ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ◦ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ◦ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ◦ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ◦ *hole length*
		The reported RC Pre-collar / DD Tails drilling campaign targeted the Groundrush-Ripcord Link area. Full details of the completed campaign are provided in:
		
		Table 2 – Results for the Groundrush-Ripcord Link Reverse Circulation Pre-collar / Diamond Core Tail drilling program. Intercepts reported at a 1.00 g/t gold cut-off.

	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Not applicable to this report.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Results are reported as weighted averages using a nominal 1.0 g/t gold cut-off and can include 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.*	Any high-grade zones above 10g/t gold within a reported intercept are reported 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.
	• *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*	Only down hole lengths have been reported. True widths have not been determined.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Diagrams are included in the report.
Balanced Reporting	• *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 for the Groundrush-Ripcord Link Reverse Circulation Pre-collar / Diamond Core Tail drilling program. Intercepts reported at a 1.00 g/t gold cut-off.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Exploration results have previously been regularly reported to the ASX by the Joint Venture parties.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).*	A review of drilling completed is required before further work is planned.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Diagrams are included in the report.

Appendix 3 - JORC Table 1
AC Drilling – Black Hills East

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 air core drilling ("AC") completed by the CTPJV. 55 holes were drilled for a total advance of 3,346 metres across the Black Hills East area. AC samples are collected at metre intervals from the cyclone and laid out in orderly rows on the ground. Four metre composite samples were collected from the one metre piles using a sample scoop. Composite samples that returned a gold grade greater than 0.10 g/t gold were then resampled on a one metre basis by sample scoop. In addition, a 1 metre sample was collected by sample scoop at the end of each drill hole for multi-element analysis.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	AC metre 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.*	AC drilling is completed to a high standard. Four metre composite samples were initially collected, and a one metre sample collected from the end of each drill hole. 1 metre resamples were collected for any composite interval that returned a gold value of 0.10 g/t gold. 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.).*	AC drilling completed in the reported campaigns was completed using an 83mm diameter drill bit that was drilled to blade refusal.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	AC recovery in the completed campaigns is estimated visually and was deemed consistent.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	An experienced AC 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 AC sample recovery and grade. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All holes were logged by CTPJV geologists to a high level of detail to support resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. AC logging is undertaken on a metre-by-metre basis at the time of drilling.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.)*	AC samples are logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. Visual

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	photography.	estimates are made of sulphide, quartz and alteration as percentages. AC chip trays are 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.*	Drilling completed in the reported campaigns was completed by AC methods. Samples are collected using a sample scoop.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	AC samples are dried at 100°C. All samples below 4kg are totally pulverised in LM5's to a nominal 85% passing a 75µm screen. Samples above 4kg are crushed to <6mm and riffle split prior to pulverisation. The sampling methodology in use is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and should generate representative results.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	Correct sampling technique applied by trained field staff.
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	Field duplicates were not collected.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Gold concentration was determined by fire assay using the lead collection method with a 50g sample charge weight. ICP-AES instrument finish was used to measure gold levels. The methodology used measures total gold.
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc..*	Not applicable.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Field QAQC protocols include the use of commercially prepared certified reference materials ("CRM") that are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. The CRM is not identifiable to the laboratory and is assessed on import to the database and reported monthly, quarterly and annually. Laboratory QAQC protocols include repeat analysis of pulp samples at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. Screen tests (percentage of pulverised sample passing the 75µm mesh) are undertaken at a rate of 1 in 40 samples. The laboratory reports its own QAQC data on a regular basis. 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*	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and electronic) protocols.	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, 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 3m and 5m. After completion of the campaign, differential GPS (DGPS) is used for the final collar pickup with an accuracy of ± 5mm.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	Collar coordinates are recorded in MGA94 Zone 52. The difference between magnetic north ("MN") and true north ("TN") is 0°14' 38". The difference between TN and GDA is zero.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	A DGPS elevation with an accuracy of ± 10mm is used.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Data spacing of exploration results from the reported campaign was undertaken on a nominal grid base of 150m by 50m.
	• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	The data spacing and distribution from the reported campaigns is sufficient to establish geological and/or grade continuity. Further drilling will be required to ensure that it is appropriate for resource estimation and classifications to be applied.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Sample compositing is not applied until the resource estimation stage
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Drill holes in the reported campaign are drilled at an angle that is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends.
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the recent drill hole data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody of samples is managed by CTPJV personnel. Samples are bagged in tied numbered calico bags, grouped in larger tied plastic bags and placed in large bulka bags with sample submission sheets. The bulka bags are sent by road freight to the ALS laboratory in Malaga, Western Australia. CTPJV personnel have no further involvement. Results of analysis are returned via email and secure FTP. Sample pulp splits are stored at the ALS laboratory in Malaga, Western Australia. Retained bulk residue and pulp packets are returned to the Central Tanami Mine for storage.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The CTPJV have undertaken internal reviews of applied sampling techniques and data. The completed reviews raised no issues.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Black Hills East is in the Tanami Region in the Northern Territory on Exploration Licence EL26926 approximately 27km northeast of the Central Tanami Mill site. EL26926 covers an area of 204 Blocks (649.03 km²). This tenement forms part of the Central Tanami Project, a 50/50 Joint Venture between Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Resources Limited. They are registered jointly in the name of Northern Star (Tanami) Pty Ltd and Tanami (NT) Pty Ltd.
	• *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.*	EL26926 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 Black Hills East target is underlain by sediments and basalts of the Mt Charles Formation, on the margin of the Coomarie Granite Dome.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length*
		The reported AC campaigns targeted the Black Hills East area.
		
		Table 3 – Significant results from the 4-metre composite samples collected from the Black Hills East Air Core drilling program. Results based on a cut-off level of 0.10 g/t gold.
		
		Appendix 3 – Black Hills East Air Core Drillhole Details

	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Not applicable to this report.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Results are reported as weighted averages using a nominal 0.1 g/t gold cut-off. 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 Black Hills East.
	• *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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 3 – Significant results from the 4-metre composite samples collected from the Black Hills East Air Core drilling program. Results based on a cut-off level of 0.10 g/t gold. Appendix 3 – Black Hills East Air Core Drillhole Details
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Exploration results have previously been regularly reported to the ASX by the Joint Venture parties.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).*	The CTPJV will review results prior to planning the next phase of activities.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Diagrams are included.

Appendix 4 – Black Hills East Air Core Drillhole Details

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length
BHEAC0001	600585	7800187	396	270	-60	51
BHEAC0002	600622	7800185	404	270	-60	60
BHEAC0003	600666	7800186	405	270	-60	48
BHEAC0004	600705	7800182	403	270	-60	54
BHEAC0005	600744	7800184	416	270	-60	54
BHEAC0006	600789	7800186	401	270	-60	75
BHEAC0007	600828	7800185	403	270	-60	60
BHEAC0008	600867	7800182	407	270	-60	50
BHEAC0009	600910	7800181	412	270	-60	48
BHEAC0010	600947	7800184	413	270	-60	48
BHEAC0021	600501	7800032	406	270	-60	48
BHEAC0022	600540	7800028	423	270	-60	64
BHEAC0023	600583	7800024	422	270	-60	72
BHEAC0024	600621	7800027	417	270	-60	52
BHEAC0025	600668	7800028	394	270	-60	63
BHEAC0026	600706	7800025	400	270	-60	57
BHEAC0027	600748	7800030	399	270	-60	57
BHEAC0028	600787	7800029	408	270	-60	53
BHEAC0029	600823	7800035	394	270	-60	54
BHEAC0030	600864	7800033	390	270	-60	63
BHEAC0041	600673	7799872	402	270	-60	51
BHEAC0042	600706	7799881	403	270	-60	66
BHEAC0043	600750	7799879	407	270	-60	72
BHEAC0044	600643	7799794	422	270	-60	51
BHEAC0045	600684	7799793	416	270	-60	51
BHEAC0046	600728.2	7799792	401	270	-60	50
BHEAC0047	600295	7799706	415	270	-60	45
BHEAC0048	600343	7799703	412	270	-60	45
BHEAC0049	600383	7799721	407	270	-60	48
BHEAC0050	600622	7799714	403	270	-60	51
BHEAC0051	600661	7799718	410	270	-60	51
BHEAC0052	600698	7799719	415	270	-60	55
BHEAC0064	600226	7799546	401	270	-60	69
BHEAC0065	600266	7799549	401	270	-60	69
BHEAC0066	600312	7799552	426	270	-60	57
BHEAC0067	600345	7799544	429	270	-60	46
BHEAC0068	600381	7799549	413	270	-60	61
BHEAC0069	600423	7799553	405	270	-60	51
BHEAC0070	600465	7799553	408	270	-60	54
BHEAC0071	600507	7799552	411	270	-60	56
BHEAC0072	600551	7799552	415	270	-60	69
BHEAC0073	600586	7799549	415	270	-60	51
BHEAC0074	600633	7799553	422	270	-60	51
BHEAC0086	600184	7799383	404	270	-60	105
BHEAC0087	600227	7799389	403	270	-60	100
BHEAC0088	600265	7799389	403	270	-60	93
BHEAC0089	600306	7799388	401	270	-60	99
BHEAC0090	600348	7799388	402	270	-60	90
BHEAC0091	600388	7799388	401	270	-60	102
BHEAC0092	600427	7799381	402	270	-60	63
BHEAC0093	600469	7799383	402	270	-60	53
BHEAC0094	600507	7799387	401	270	-60	57
BHEAC0095	600545	7799387	402	270	-60	55
BHEAC0096	600578	7799388	400	270	-60	56
BHEAC0097	600622	7799392	399	270	-60	72