Significant Copper Anomaly Identified at Bluebird East

Historical Drilling Results show Potential for Bluebird Lookalike Discovery

- A review of results from historical shallow drilling has identified a significant copper-in-ironstone anomaly below surface at Bluebird East, extending over a strike length of at least 250m. The anomaly is similar to that over the **Bluebird High-Grade copper-gold discovery**.
- The **Bluebird East Anomaly** lies NE of the Bluebird high-grade copper-gold body, which has been extensively drilled and previously reported by the Company (Figure 1).
- The copper anomaly identified is comparable in size and intensity (>100ppm Cu and up to 1,200ppm Cu) to the copper anomalism zone over Bluebird, thus presenting as a **potential "Bluebird lookalike" target.** (Figure 2 & 3, Table 1 &2)
- Limited previous wide spaced drilling has tested below 50m depth at Bluebird East, which presents a compelling un-tested drill target.
- New slimline reverse circulation (SLRC) drilling from Bluebird East indicates iron enrichment in composite sampling and the company is awaiting results from follow-up select, detailed (1 metre) sampling intervals from the laboratory.
- The Company is planning a follow-up drilling program across the anomaly and areas of subsurface iron enrichment further east, with hole depths to extend below the base of oxidation.
- Geological interpretation over the main body of Bluebird copper-gold mineralisation is ongoing, including the identification of new drill locations for 2025. The primary objective of the ongoing exploration is to extend and define new high-grade zones**. The mineralisation remains open to the West and down plunge of previously identified high grade copper and gold intersections**.

Tennant Minerals CEO, Vincent Algar, commented on the Drilling Results and future plans:

"A review of the historical shallow drilling data east of the main Bluebird Cu-Au mineralisation, has identified a significant subsurface copper anomaly extending over 250m. It is located 350m NE of the Bluebird high-grade mineralisation, presenting a very attractive near-term drill target.

Composite five metre samples from Slimline RC drilling results indicate subsurface iron enrichment further to the east, extending the new area of interest to over 600m in total, presenting a significant target for future exploration.

The Bluebird deposit is considered a "blind" discovery, which means there is no indication at surface of its presence at depth. This is common throughout the Tennant Creek field and at Bluebird, where the upper 50 metres below the surface is weathered and leached of copper. Our analysis has identified a very good comparison between the level of copper anomalism seen above the high-grade Bluebird body of mineralisation and shallow geo-chemical drilling previously conducted at Bluebird East.

Little or no targeted drilling has occurred at Bluebird East below 50 metres.

The ingredients for a new discovery are all there including magnetic and gravitational anomalism, logged ironstone intervals, and copper anomalism greater than 100ppm up to 1,200ppm Cu with anomalous gold in places up to 0.6g/t Au."

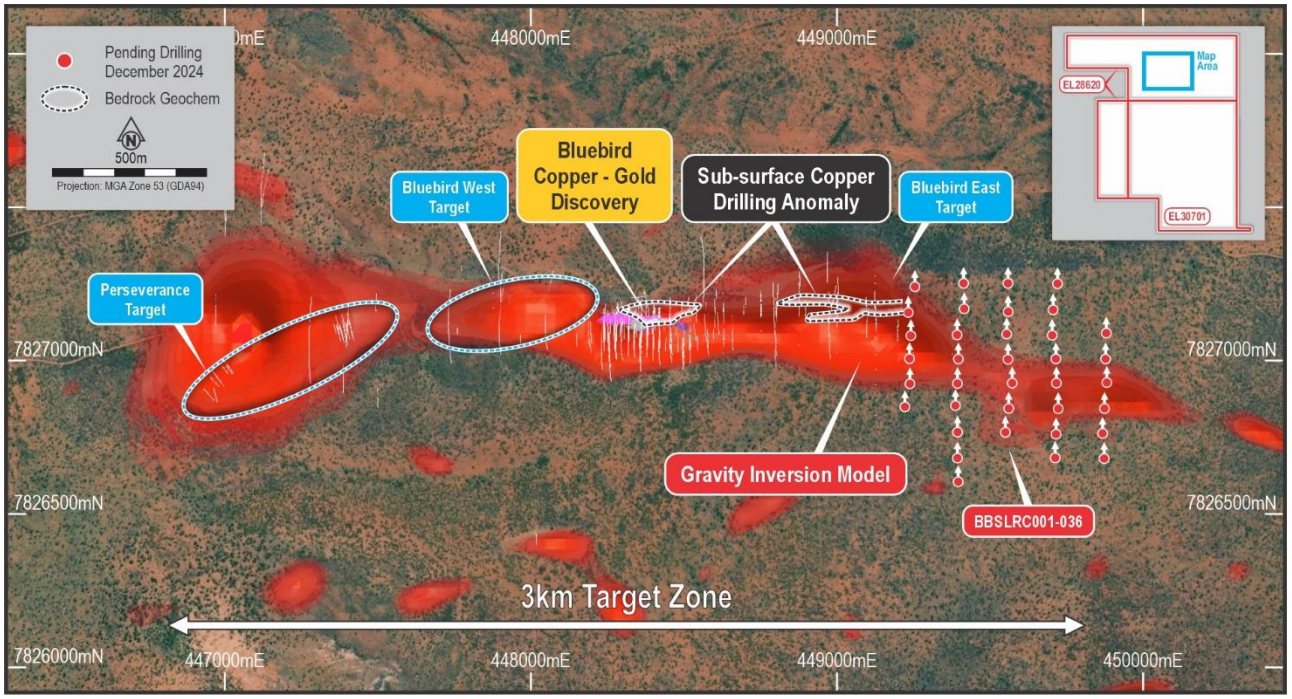

Figure 1: Historical and recent drillhole locations at Bluebird. Image shows gravity inversion (red over topographic image). Historical holes traces are shown as lines, solid shapes at Bluebird indicate known mineralisation zones.

Subsurface Copper Anomalism identified at Bluebird East

A review of previous shallow geochemical drilling (less than 50m vertical depth) in the Bluebird East area has confirmed a subsurface bedrock ironstone and copper anomaly* in drilling data over a strike length of 250m from 448,850mE extending eastwards. This target area lies 350m NE of the Bluebird high-grade copper-gold body, already extensively drilled by the Company (See section below "Previous Drilling Results".)

A plan and long projection of the anomalism is shown in Figures 2 & 3. Anomalism envelopes are modelled in Leapfrog software using the RBF based numeric 3D contour modeller guided in the east-west direction based on the known strike of the mineralisation. Data and modelling are limited to -50m below surface. Envelopes shown are >200ppm Cu and >300ppm Cu, using Ln (Cu) ppm.

**The anomalism is defined as drilled values greater than 100ppm Cu.*

At Bluebird;

- The copper assay levels between the surface and the ~50m base of weathering, are elevated but leached of significant copper. They point to the deeper high-grade body hidden below 50m which has been subsequently drilled and identified.
- The near surface copper anomaly from shallow drilling is of the order of >100ppm Cu up to 1,200 ppm Cu (Intersections used are shown in Table 1).
- The size and intensity of the copper anomaly indicates the "pre-discovery" copper anomalism.
- The copper anomalism is "blind" with no surface expression under shallow cover.

The Bluebird East target is important because it presents as a "Bluebird lookalike";

- The copper assay levels between the surface and the ~50m base of weathering from shallow drilling are comparable in intensity (>100ppm Cu up to 1,200 ppm Cu) to Bluebird. (Intersections used are shown in Table 2).
- The copper anomaly is similar to the "pre-discovery" copper anomalism over Bluebird in terms of size and intensity.
- The copper anomalism is "blind", like Bluebird, with no surface expression under shallow cover.

- The anomaly is co-located on a strong linear E-W feature in the airborne magnetics and adjacent to a E-W strong gravity feature. (See Figure1 and Figure 5, Barkly Regional Gravity).
- The anomaly has limited assay results below 50m depth for its current 250m strike length.

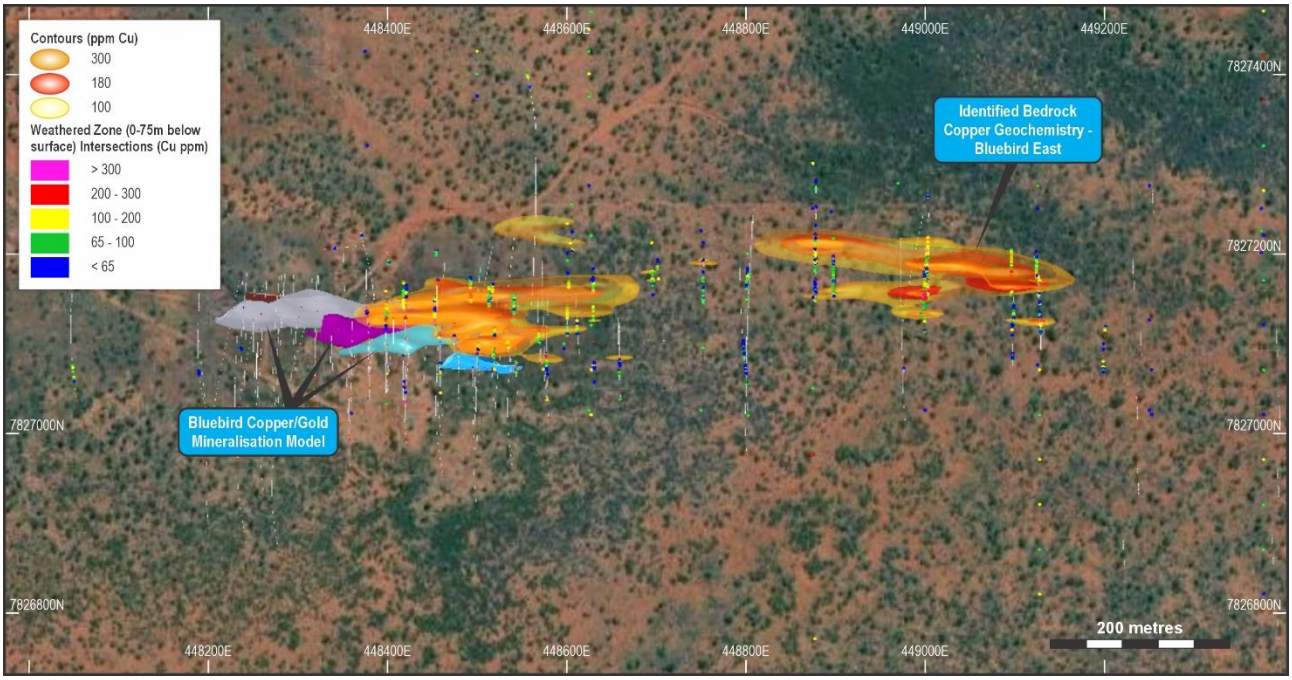

Figure 2. Plan View showing bedrock copper anomalism models (200 and 300ppm) from previous drilling 0-50m below surface data only. 3-D modelled Bluebird high grade mineralised zones shown in blue-purple-grey

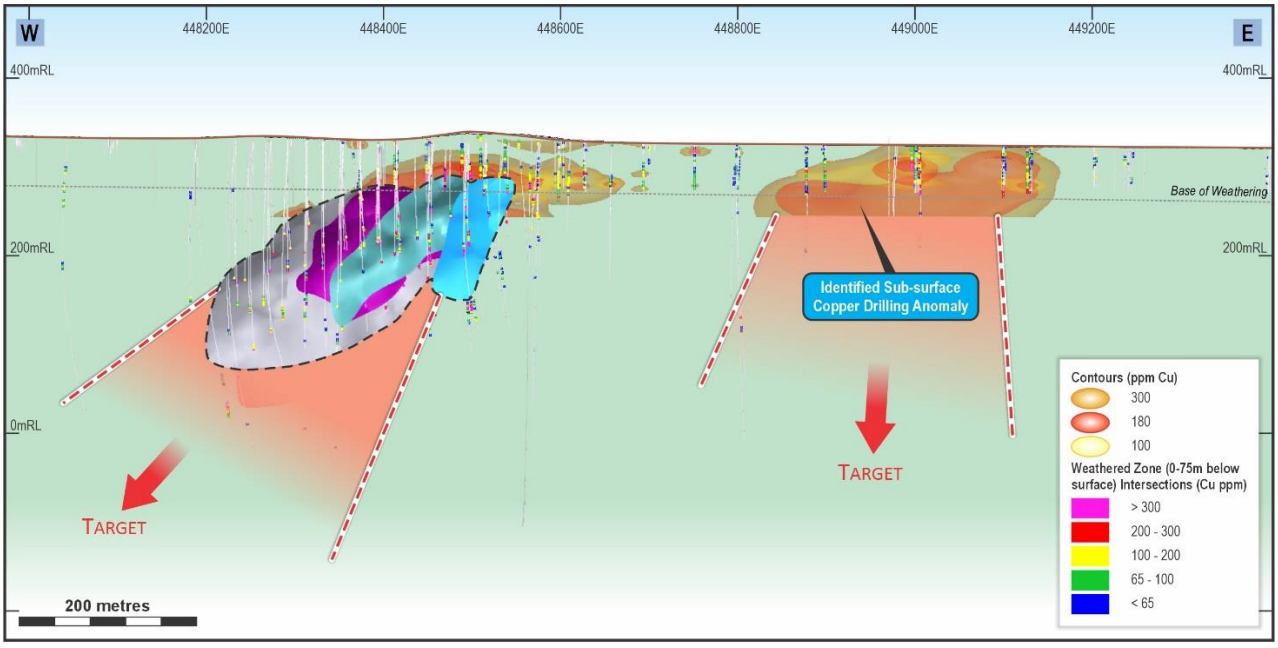

Figure 3. Long Section showing bedrock copper Anomalism 200ppm (red) and 300ppm (orange). Bluebird High Grade mineralised zones shown in blue-purple-grey. Drilling traces in white. Untested high-potential areas shaded in between dashed-red lines.

Following a review of the sampling from the recently completed Slimline RC drilling at the Bluebird East target extending east from 449,240mE, several more detailed selected 1 metre samples have been sent to the laboratory and remain outstanding. Assays of the initial five metre composites did not intersect any significant intervals for copper and gold. Iron enrichment is noticed from drill logs and assays. The identified anomalism warranted the more detailed test-work. For drilling locations see Figure 1.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Fe (%)	Max Cu (ppm)	Max Au (ppb)	Cut-off Cu (ppm)
SLRB-019	48	57	9	**340**	-	**-**	**641**	-	200
SLRB-020	42	69	27	**519**	-	-	**1510**	50	200
SLRB-021	27	63	36	**211**	-	-	**263**	20	200
BBRC0026	43	54	11	**943**	92	16.7	**1,738**	299	200
BBRC0005	58	61	3	**404**	63	7.2	**632**	94	200
BBRC0029	41	60	19	**598**	-	13.1	**1,358**	30	200
BBRC0009	46	59	13	**590**	14	17.3	**1,280**	63	200
BBRC0027	46	61	15	**255**	-	7.37	**880**	41	200
TBRB740	36	60	24	**276**	-	**13.8**	**436**	5	200
TBRB742	24	48	24	**226**	12	**17.96**	**371**	30	200
TBRB737	36	73	37	**314**	184	23.6	**1,475**	1000	200
TBRB743	36	60	24	**503**	115	23.8	**1,340**	341	200

Table 1 – Informing Drill Intersections for Bluebird Copper Anomalism (Collars included in Appendix 1)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Fe (%)	Max Cu (ppm)	Max Au (ppb)	Cut-off Cu (ppm)
SLRB026	45	56	11	**401**	bd	**18.5**	**1,040**	-	200
SLRB027	6	33	27	**478**	Bd	9.6	**640**	-	200
SLRB028	34	60	26	**211**	-	7.5	**790**	20	200
TBRB762	12	67	55	**436**	34	13.9	**1,000**	115	200
TBRB761	8	16	8	**239**	-	8.8	**242**	-	200
SLRC002	114	129	15	**423**	56	10.45	**1,020**	120	200
SLRB024	6	63	57	**275**	-	7.4	**1,210**	340	200
SLRB023	6	19	13	**100**	-	8.8	**160**	310	100
SLRB022	15	41	26	**245**	-	17.2	**480**	600	200
TBRB757	32	44	12	**207**		6.8	**301**	14	200
TBRB758	44	60	16	**373**	98	13.8	**418**	248	200
TBRB759	20	52	32	**442**	26	**18.8**	**810**	66	200
SLRB030	34	47	13	**180**	-	7.8	**451**	10	100
SLRB032	54	66	12	**100**	-	**19.3**	**181**	90	100
SLRB033	51	60	9	**602**	-	9.0	**1,130**	80	200

Table 2 – Informing Drill Intersections for Bluebird East Copper Anomalism (Collars included in Appendix 1)

Previous Drilling Results

Previous results reported from Bluebird included thick, high-grade copper and gold intersections, plus silver, within the regional ironstone gravity corridor (Figure 4). Opportunities for extension to high-grade copper and bonanza gold zones remain, with the mineralisation structure still present, open to the west and downplunge[1]. Future drilling will aim to build on the large number of previous exceptional intersections at Bluebird.

Highlights include:

- **14.1m @ 7.6% Cu, 2.4 g/t Au** from 90.64m incl. **2.6m @ 18.8% Cu, 12.3 g/t Au**[2] in **BBDD0042**,
- **17.95m @ 11.1 g/t Au, 2.7% Cu** from 131m incl. **5.1m @ 38.6 g/t Au, 6.1% Cu**[3] in **BBDD0026**,
- **61.8m @ 2.3% Cu, 0.4 g/t Au** from 149.2m incl. **6.8m @ 17% Cu, 0.5 g/t Au**[4] in **BBDD0045**,
- **30.5m @ 6.2% Cu, 6.8 g/t Au** from 153.6m incl. **17.8m @ 5.2% Cu, 11.5 g/t Au**[5] in **BBDD0018**,
- **63m @ 2.1% Cu, 4.6 g/t Au** from 153m incl. **27.55m @ 3.6% Cu, 10.0 g/t Au**[6] in **BBDD0012**, and,

- **24m @ 0.66% Cu, 11.8 g/t Au** from 161m incl. **5.7m @ 0.74% Cu, 49.3 g/t Au**[7] in **BBDD0021**.
- **14m @ 0.8% Cu, 3.0 g/t Au, 3.6 g/t Ag, 0.1% Bi)** from 233m incl. **5m at 8.3 g/t Au, 2.0% Cu, 9.8 g/t Ag, 0.27% Bi in BBRC0040**[8]**.**
- **18m @ 1.1% Cu, 0.22 g/t Au** from 260m incl. **8m @ 2.1% Cu, 0.48 g/t Au in BBRC0044**[8]
- **3m @ 3.7% Cu, 0.19 g/t Au, 3.4 g/t Ag** from 342m **in BBRC0041**[8]
- **28m @ 1.6% Cu, 0.5 g/t Au, 2.4 g/t Ag** from 146m incl. **16m @ 2.5% Cu, 0.62 g/t Au, 2.7 g/t Ag in BBRC0034**[8]

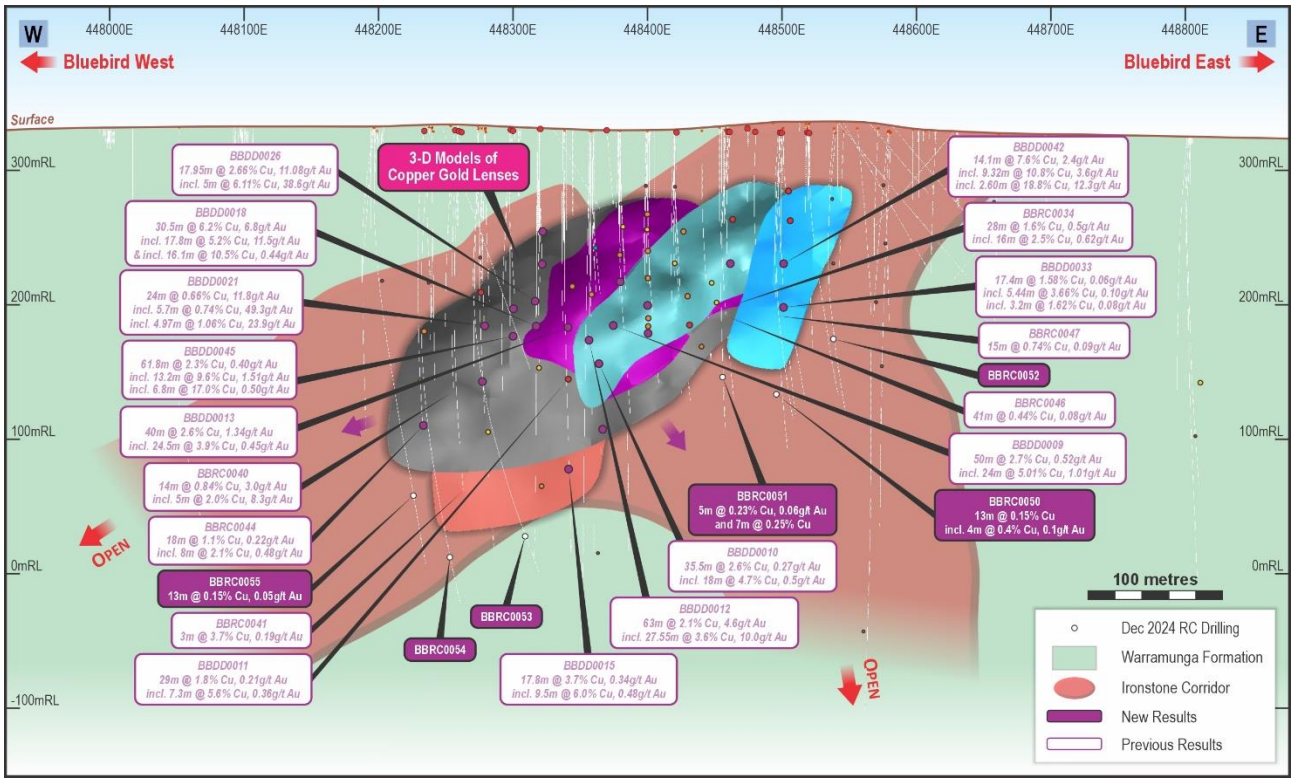

Figure 4. Longitudinal projection including new intersections.

Next Steps

The Company is currently focused on the following activities;

- Review and revision (if required) of the Bluebird Mineralised zones, targeting gaps and undrilled areas to support the planned mineral resource calculations.
- Plan a follow up drilling program over the Bluebird East target area, to test the widespread bedrock Copper anomalism below 50m depth.
- Interpretation of new auger soil sampling assay information that has been collected over the entire Barkly project controlled by Tennant Minerals (Figure 5).
- Integrate outstanding assays from the program, including several 1 metre samples sent for assay from Bluebird East for further analysis.

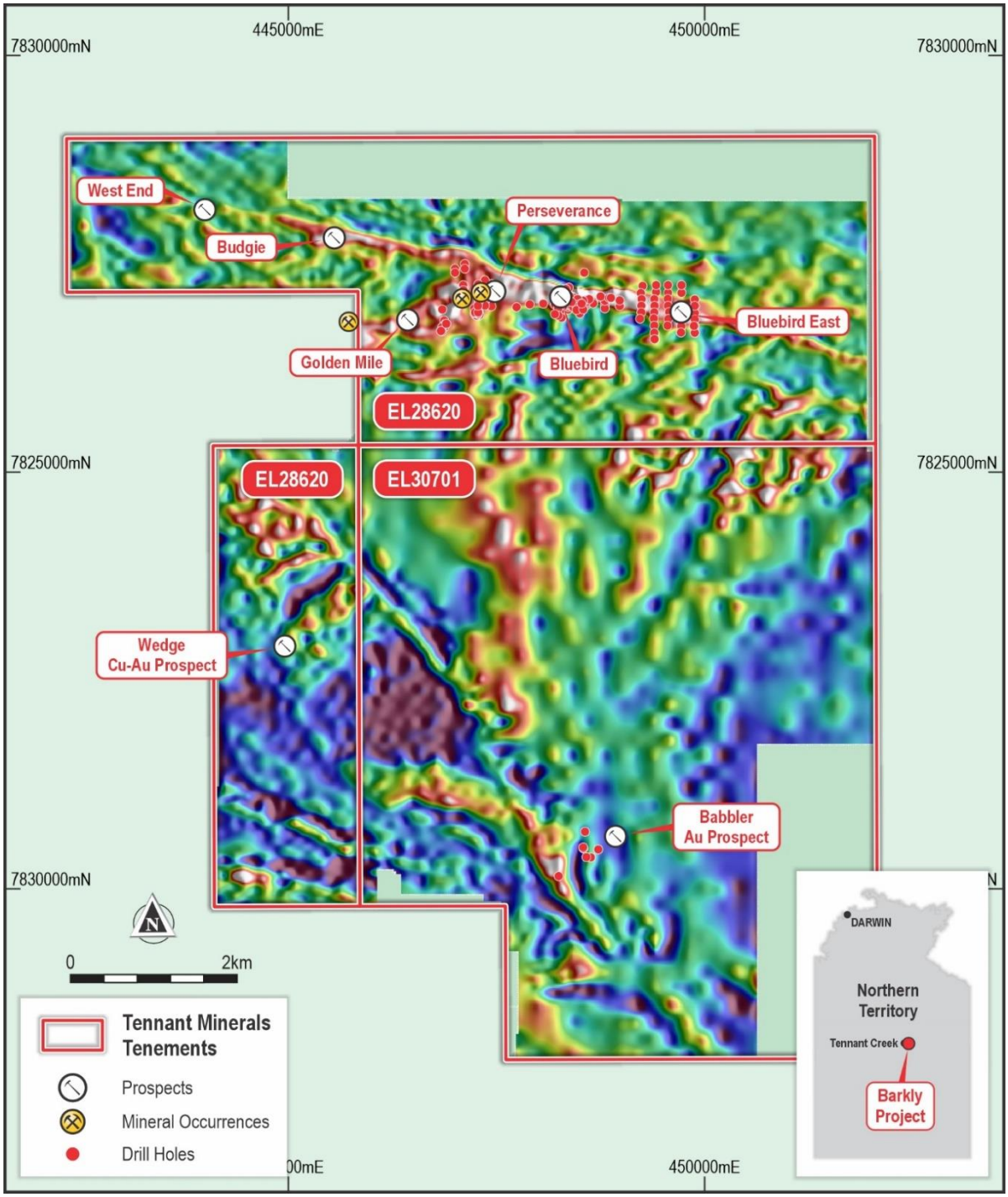

Figure 5: Detailed 1VD gravity background showing current high priority exploration targets at TMS Barkly project

Authorised for release by the Board of Directors

*****ENDS*****

REFERENCES

[1] 15/04/2025. Tennant Minerals (ASX:TMS): "Update on Drilling in Bluebird Corridor"

[2] 04/12/2023. Tennant Minerals (ASX.TMS): "Exceptional Copper and Gold Results at Bluebird Extension".

[3] 19/07/2023. Tennant Minerals (ASX.TMS): "Drilling Doubles Strike Length of Bluebird Cu-Au Discovery".

[4] 12/02/2024. Tennant Minerals (ASX.TMS): "Exceptional 61.8m 2.3% Copper Intersection at Bluebird".

[5] 08/02/2023. Tennant Minerals (ASX.TMS): "Spectacular Bluebird Drill-Hit 30.5m @ 6.2% Cu, 6.8 g/t Au".

[6] 17/08/2022. Tennant Minerals (ASX.TMS): "63m@2.1% Copper and 4.6 g/t Gold Intersected at Bluebird".

[7] 07/03/2023. Tennant Minerals (ASX.TMS): "Bonanza Bluebird Gold Results Including 5.7m @ 49.3 g/t Au".

[8] 20/09/2024. Tennant Minerals (ASX:TMS): "Thick High-Grade Gold and Copper Hits at Bluebird"

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

This release may contain forward-looking statements concerning Tennant Minerals Ltd. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties, and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of, the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes.

Any forward looking statements in this release are based on the Company's beliefs, opinions and estimates of Tennant Minerals Ltd as of the dates the forward-looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

COMPETENT PERSONS DECLARATION

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Mr Chris Ramsay. Mr Ramsay is the General Manager of Geology at Tennant Minerals Ltd and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ('FAusIMM'). Mr Ramsay has sufficient experience, including over 25 years' experience in exploration, resource evaluation, mine geology, and development studies, relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee ('JORC') Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Ramsay consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

ASX LISTING RULES COMPLIANCE

In preparing this announcement the Company has relied on the announcements previously made by the Company as listed under "References". The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects those announcements previously made, or that would materially affect the Company from relying on those announcements for the purpose of this announcement.

Appendix 1: Drillhole Collar Details – Geochemical Drillholes

HOLE_ID	HOLE_TYPE	MAX_DEPTH	GRID_ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	DATE	DIP	AZIMUTH
BBRC0005	RC	113	MGA94_53	448,400.03	7,827,097.34	329.7	25/05/2014	-60.8	0
BBRC0009	RC	100	MGA94_53	448,419.99	7,827,104.36	329.8	9/09/2014	-61	0
BBRC0026	RCD	125.6	MGA94_53	448,500.83	7,827,070.73	330.3	24/09/2023	-50.5	0
BBRC0027	RC	126	MGA94_53	448,538.36	7,827,065.61	330.3	28/09/2023	-50.3	353
BBRC0029	RC	115	MGA94_53	448,474.64	7,827,084.53	331.2	24/06/2024	-55	358
SLRB-019	RAB	69	MGA94_53	448,540.97	7,827,157.27	336.3	1995	-60	180
SLRB-020	RAB	78	MGA94_53	448,513.97	7,827,163.77	336.4	1995	-60	180
SLRB-021	RAB	66	MGA94_53	448,493.27	7,827,178.27	334.3	1995	-60	180
SLRB-022	RAB	60	MGA94_53	449,003.27	7,827,170.17	324.0	1995	-60	180
SLRB-023	RAB	60	MGA94_53	449,001.27	7,827,194.87	324.2	1995	-60	180
SLRB-024	RAB	63	MGA94_53	449,003.37	7,827,220.97	324.4	1995	-60	180
SLRB-026	RAB	60	MGA94_53	449,127.57	7,827,148.77	323.0	1995	-60	180
SLRB-027	RAB	53	MGA94_53	449,126.67	7,827,176.17	323.0	1995	-60	180
SLRB-028	RAB	60	MGA94_53	449,124.39	7,827,199.28	323.2	1995	-60	180
SLRB-030	RAB	60	MGA94_53	448,877.47	7,827,169.77	325.4	1995	-60	180
SLRB-032	RAB	66	MGA94_53	448,877.47	7,827,219.77	325.7	1995	-60	180
SLRB-033	RAB	60	MGA94_53	448,877.47	7,827,244.77	325.8	1995	-60	180
TBRB714	RAB	68	MGA94_53	448,455.19	7,827,164.09	334.4	2006	-60	180
TBRB737	RAB	73	MGA94_53	448,418.27	7,827,169.53	331.4	2006	-60	180
TBRB740	RAB	60	MGA94_53	448,453.23	7,827,151.64	334.4	2006	-60	180
TBRB741	RAB	88	MGA94_53	448,454.71	7,827,204.66	332.0	2006	-60	180
TBRB742	RAB	72	MGA94_53	448,456.19	7,827,169.92	334.2	2006	-90	0
TBRB743	RAB	72	MGA94_53	448,519.74	7,827,093.07	333.5	2006	-60	0
TBRB757	RAB	50	MGA94_53	449,001.58	7,827,182.06	324.1	2006	-60	0
TBRB758	RAB	60	MGA94_53	448,999.22	7,827,159.63	324.0	2006	-60	0
TBRB759	RAB	60	MGA94_53	448,998.77	7,827,135.75	323.8	2006	-60	0
TBRB769	RAB	37	MGA94_53	448,421.03	7,827,152.83	331.4	2006	-60	0
TBRB770	RAB	37	MGA94_53	448,420.96	7,827,142.03	331.0	2006	-60	0

Appendix 2: JORC 2012 Table 1

JORC 2012 Edition - Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	Exploration results are based on industry standard work practices for key processes including drilling, sampling, assay methods, and appropriate quality assurance quality control (QAQC) measures. Slimline RC: Slimline RC samples were collected from a 75:25 mobile splitter into a calico bag at 1 metre intervals following the sample being captured in a bucket from the cyclone and passed through the splitter. 5 metre composite samples were also taken from the residual sample piles using a plastic tube. Varyingly, 5 metre composite or 1 metre samples were sent analysis depending on visual or

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	pXRF determinations and geological logging. Historic RAB Drilling Results Reported (TBRB/SLRB series): From reports prepared at the time of drilling, samples for analysis and logging were taken from the spoils cone around the drill collar at 3 metre intervals.
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).*	Holes were drilled from -53 to -90 degrees. Slimline RC drilling was conducted using a 4" face sampling hammer. RC drilling was conducted using a 5 ¼ " face sampling hammer. RAB drilling diameter is not known.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *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.*	RC/SLRC: Sample recovery is monitored by the field geologist. Low sample recoveries are recorded on the drill log. The geologist is present during drilling to monitor the sample recovery process. There were no significant sample recovery issues encountered during the drilling program with regard to both drilling methods. RAB (TBRB/SLRB): Sample recovery for this method cannot be adequately determined and was not recorded.
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.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All logging is completed according to industry standard practice. RC/SLRC drill chips are logged at 1m intervals using a representative sample of the drill chips. Logging records include lithology, alteration, mineralisation, colour and structure. RAB (TBRB/SLRB): drill chips are logged at 3m intervals using a representative sample of the drill chips. Logging records include lithology, alteration, mineralisation, colour and structure.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique is considered adequate for the task and as per industry standard practice. RC samples of 3-4kg are collected at 1m through expected mineralised intervals and by composite sampling over 4 metre intervals otherwise, using the rig mounted cone splitter. Slimline RC samples of 1-2 kg were collected from a splitter. All samples are dried at the laboratory and then pulverised to at least 85% passing 75 microns.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	The sample size is appropriate for the style of mineralisation and the grain size of the material being sampled. The weights of the RAB samples are not known.
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.* *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.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	All samples were submitted to the Intertek Laboratories sample preparation facility in either Darwin, Adeliade with reduced portions (pulps) sent to Perth Australia for analysis. 2024 SLRC (4"): Samples were tested using the aqua regia method included reporting for gold. Selected anomalous or high grade gold samples will be re-tested using Fire Assay as determined. No standards, blanks or duplicates were included in the SLRC series. RC: Samples were tested using the 4-acid digest method ICPMS finish and fire assay 50 for gold. Selected anomalous or high grade gold samples will be re-tested using Fire Assay as determined. RAB (TBRB/SLRB): drill chips were assayed at either AssayCorp (Pine Creek) or AMDEL in Darwin. Copper was determined by AAS/MA-3 technique (Multianalyte Assays with Atomic Absorption finish). The sample digestion method is not clear. The historic QAQC practises are noted however review of the information has not been cited.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	All significant intercepts are reviewed and confirmed by at least two senior personnel before release to the market. No adjustments are made to the raw assay data. Data is imported directly to DataShed in raw original format. All data are validated using the QAQCR validation tool with DataShed. Visual validations are then carried out by senior staff members.
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.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	All drill hole collars were located with a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m. At the completion of the drilling program all holes were surveyed by DGPS. Downhole surveys were taken at minimum 30m intervals using a solid state gyro to maintain strong control of drill direction. Survey co-ordinates: GDA94 MGA Zone 53. Historic collar locations were determined using optical methods.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity*	Data spacing and distribution used to determine geological continuity is dependent on the deposit type and style under consideration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
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.* *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.*	Orientation of sampling is as unbiased as possible based on the dominating mineralised structures and interpretation of the deposit geometry. If structure and geometry is not well understood, sampling is orientated to be perpendicular to the general strike of stratigraphy and/or regional structure.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples remain in the custody of company geologists and are fully supervised from point of field collection to courier drop-off.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits/review of sampling techniques or data.*	None yet undertaken for this dataset

JORC 2012 Edition - 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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Company holds 100% of two contiguous Exploration Licences, EL 28620 and EL30701 located east of Tennant Creek. All tenure is in good standing at the time of reporting. There are no known impediments with respect to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Several other parties have undertaken exploration in the area between the 1930s through to the present day including Posgold, Meteoric Resources and Blaze Resources.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Barkly Project covers sediments of the Lower Proterozoic Warramunga Group that hosts all of the copper-gold mines and prospects in the Tennant Creek region. At the Bluebird prospect copper-gold mineralisation is hosted by an ironstone unit within a west-northwest striking fault. The ironstone cross-cuts the sedimentary sequence that mostly comprises of siltstone.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material*	Drill hole details are provided in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.* *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.*	
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.* *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.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	All exploration results are reported by a length weighted average. This ensures that short lengths of high-grade material receive less weighting than longer lengths of low-grade material. No high-grade cut-offs are applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *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').*	Mineralisation at Bluebird is interpreted to be striking east-west true azimuth with a dip of 70-80 degrees towards 180 degrees true azimuth. All holes are drilled as perpendicular as practical to the orientation of the mineralised unit and structure. Intersection lengths are interpreted to be close to true thickness.
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.*	Figures in this report show plan and long projection views illustration the understanding of the geology with other appropriate geological and spatial information. Following the receipt of remaining laboratory results, further appropriate diagrams will be provided.
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All background information is discussed in the announcement. Full drill results for copper and gold assays for drilling previous to 2021 are shown in Appendix 1 of the ASX announcement of 18 March 2020, "High-Grade Copper and Gold Intersected in Drilling program at Bluebird".

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	No other new material exploration results are presented in this report. Refer to Tennant Minerals (ASX. TMS) release of 25/08/2022: "Standout Geophysical Targets to Replicate Bluebird Cu-Au Discovery" for details of the IP/resistivity survey specifications.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Additional drilling is planned to define and extend the mineralisation. Regional targets identified using modelling of gravity and a drone magnetic survey data as well as detailed IP resistivity survey data will also be drill tested during the up-coming drilling program.