TANAMI GOLD NL

AMENDED RELEASE
CENTRAL TANAMI PROJECT
DRILLING UPDATE

Perth, Australia, 30 January 2020: Tanami Gold NL (ASX: TAM) ("Tanami" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the following significant results, provided by Northern Star Resources (ASX: NST) ("Northern Star"), from recent drilling at the Central Tanami Project in its JV with Northern Star.

RC Drilling at both Ripcord and Suplejack (Crusade) returned numerous significant intersections with a total of 12 RC holes for 3,887m and 16 RC holes for 3,239m completed at Ripcord and Suplejack (Crusade) respectively. Assay results for the final 3 holes at Suplejack are still pending.

HIGHLIGHTS

Ripcord

RIRC0005	**2m @ 1.64 g/t Au from 135m**
	4m @ 2.54 g/t Au from 150m
RIRC0013	**3m @ 1.52 g/t Au from 89m**
	5m @ 18.53 g/t Au from 143m

Suplejack (Crusade)

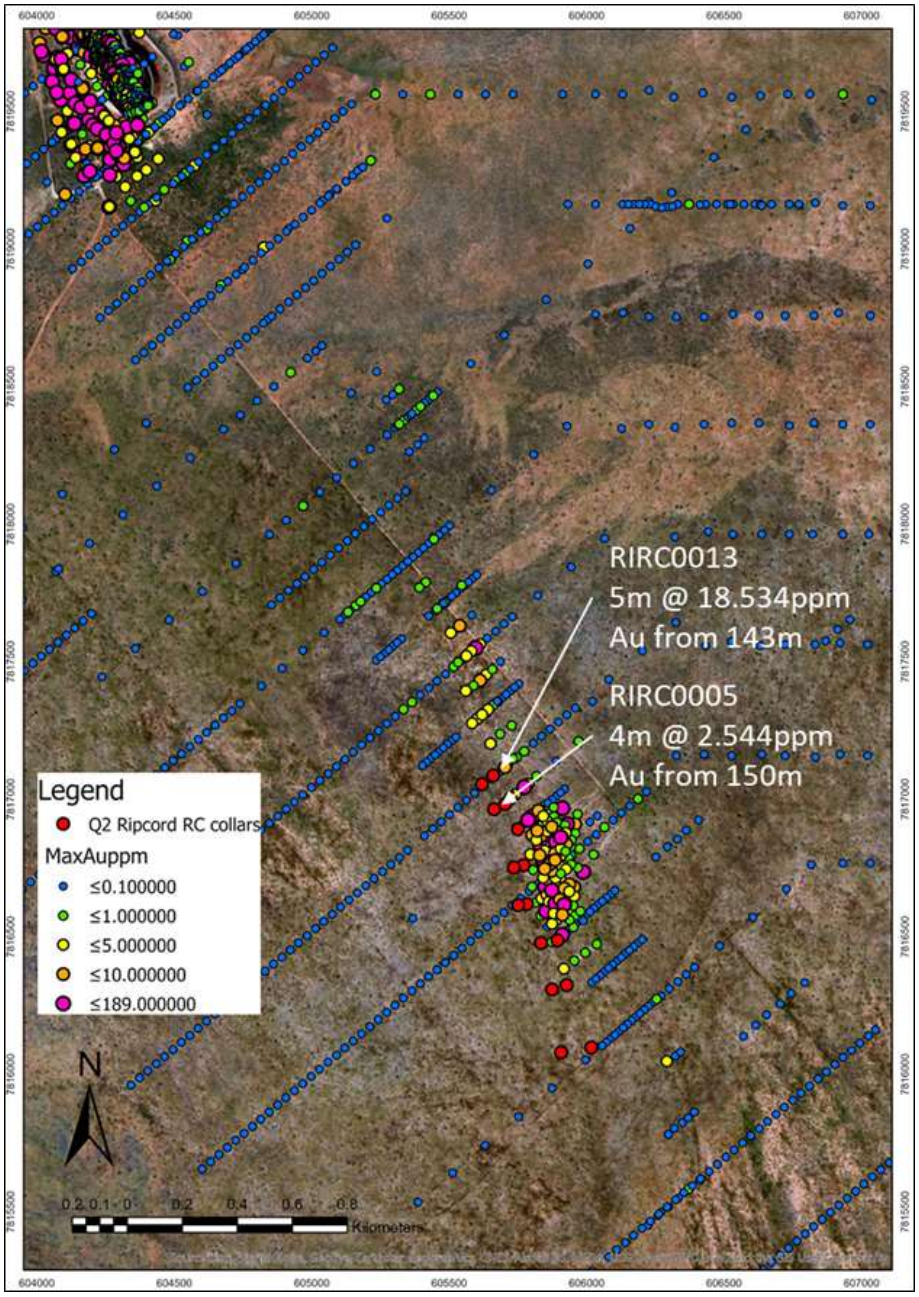
SJRC0002	**4m @ 3.03 g/t Au from 24m**
	4m @ 1.72 g/t Au from 32m
SJRC0004	**7m @ 1.82 g/t Au from 183m**
	22m @ 1.07 g/t Au from 194m
SJRC0005	**47m @ 3.66 g/t Au from 82m**
SJRC0006	**20m @ 1.92 g/t Au from 62m**
	18m @ 2.76 g/t Au from 86m
	12m @ 4.15 g/t Au from 109m
	17m @ 3.63 g/t Au from 124m

Reverse Circulation Drilling at Ripcord

At Ripcord, gold mineralisation is interpreted to be hosted within the Ripcord Dolerite, which is interpreted as either the southern extension, or coeval intrusion, of the Groundrush Dolerite. Gold mineralisation is hosted within stacked quartz vein arrays, similar to that of the Groundrush deposit.

The existing Ripcord resource has a significant component of supergene mineralisation, with most of the primary mineralisation intersections being too widely spaced for inclusion in the current resource model. An RC drilling program was undertaken at Ripcord to test both the mineralisation potential at depth and possible extensions along strike. A total of 12 RC drill holes for 3,887m were completed.

Figure 1 - Ripcord RC collars completed



Geological logging revealed zones of quartz veining with associated sulphides, notably pyrite and trace arsenopyrite, within both the Ripcord Dolerite and adjacent hanging wall sediments. Partial assay results received show most significant intersections are focussed in the northern extension of the deposit contrary to the current model of mineralisation plunging to the south.

Significant intersections received to date include 5m at 18.53g/t Au from 143m in RIRC0013 and 4m at 2.54g/t Au from 150m in RIRC0005. The intersection in RIRC0013 represents an extension of approximately 220m along strike to the northwest from the current resource envelope (see Table 1).

Table 1 Significant Intercepts – Ripcord

HOLE ID	EAST (MGA)	NORTH (MGA)	RL (AHD)	DIP (Deg)	AZI (MGA)	HOLE DEPTH (m)	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	GRADE g/t Au
RIRC0002	605769	7816760	413	-60	80	282	154	155	1	1.58
							172	173	1	0.65
							233	234	1	0.68
RIRC0005	605704	7816983	419	-60	58	298	123	124	1	0.55
							135	137	2	1.64
							150	154	4	2.54
RIRC0008	605663	7816964	418	-60	60	323	205	206	1	0.53
RIRC0013	605660	7817086	410	-58	65	250	89	92	3	1.52
							122	123	1	1.30
							126	127	1	0.78
							143	148	5	18.53
							155	156	1	2.45
RIRC0014	605619	7817054	410	-60	63	290	175	179	4	0.93
							205	206	1	1.48

Ripcord RC drilling significant intersections (nominal 0.5 g/t Au cut-off and up to 2 metres internal waste)

The intersections in both RIRC0013 and RIRC0005 are of interest as both are hosted within greywacke sediments in the hanging wall to the Ripcord Dolerite. Whilst high grade gold mineralisation has been noted in hanging wall sediments at Groundrush previously, this is the first indication of similar mineralisation at Ripcord. It's likely a flexure in the Ripcord dolerite has generated greater compressional force in the sediments in this area, resulting in ramping against the dolerite hanging wall contact creating zones of dilation along bedding horizons.

Figure 1 shows the location of the completed RC drilling. Once all assays are received, detailed geological review and interpretation will be undertaken.

Reverse Circulation Drilling at Suplejack (Crusade)

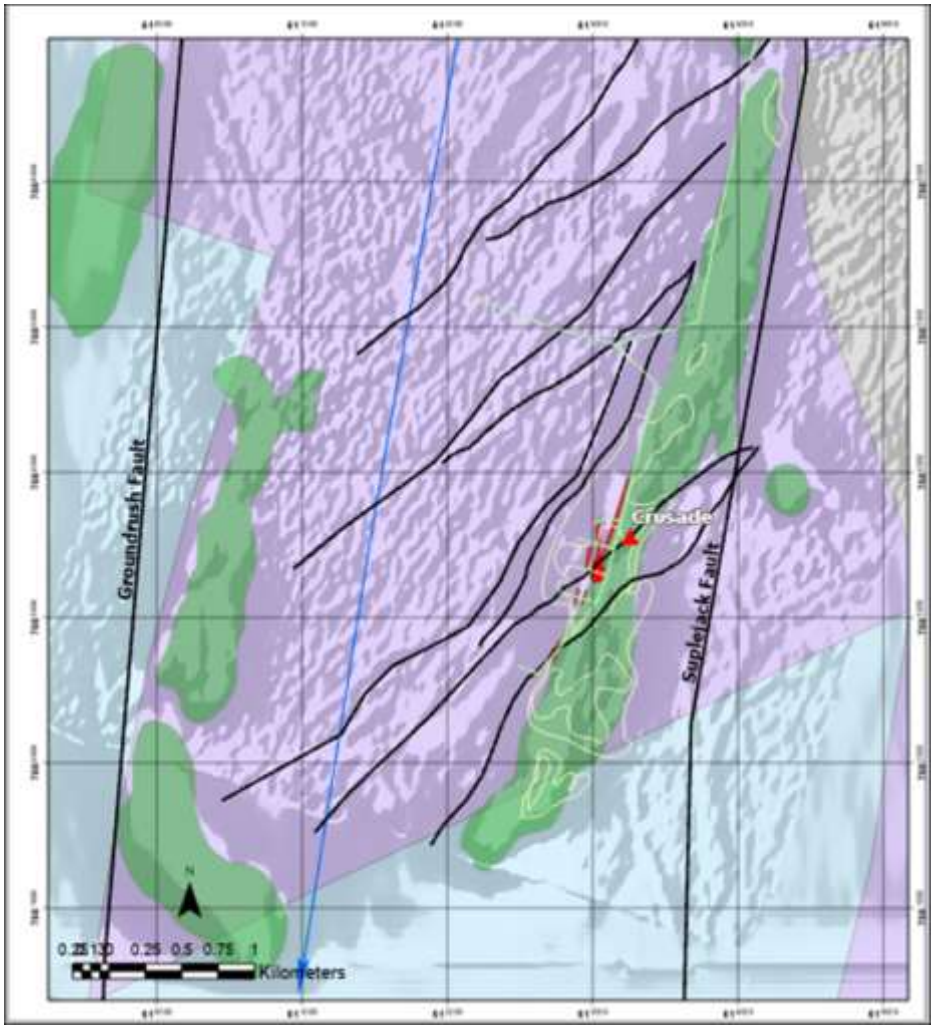
The Suplejack area is located approximately 120 kilometres north of the Central Tanami mill site and is host to the Crusade deposit.

The Crusade deposit is hosted along the north-south oriented contact between basalt and dacite sequences within the area of the Suplejack Fault corridor. Gold mineralisation is hosted specifically within stacked quartz vein arrays, like that of the Groundrush deposit, however some disseminated sulphide mineralisation has been observed within the eastern basalt unit. The Crusade deposit has a current resource of 1,414,709 tonnes at 2.6 g/t Au for 119,114oz with no additional work completed since the previous Tanami Mineral Resource estimation in 2011.[1]

Recent surface geological mapping and geochemical sampling confirmed the existing extent of the Crusade mineralisation and an RC drill program to test the down-dip and along strike mineralisation potential of the deposit was completed during the quarter (See Figure 2).

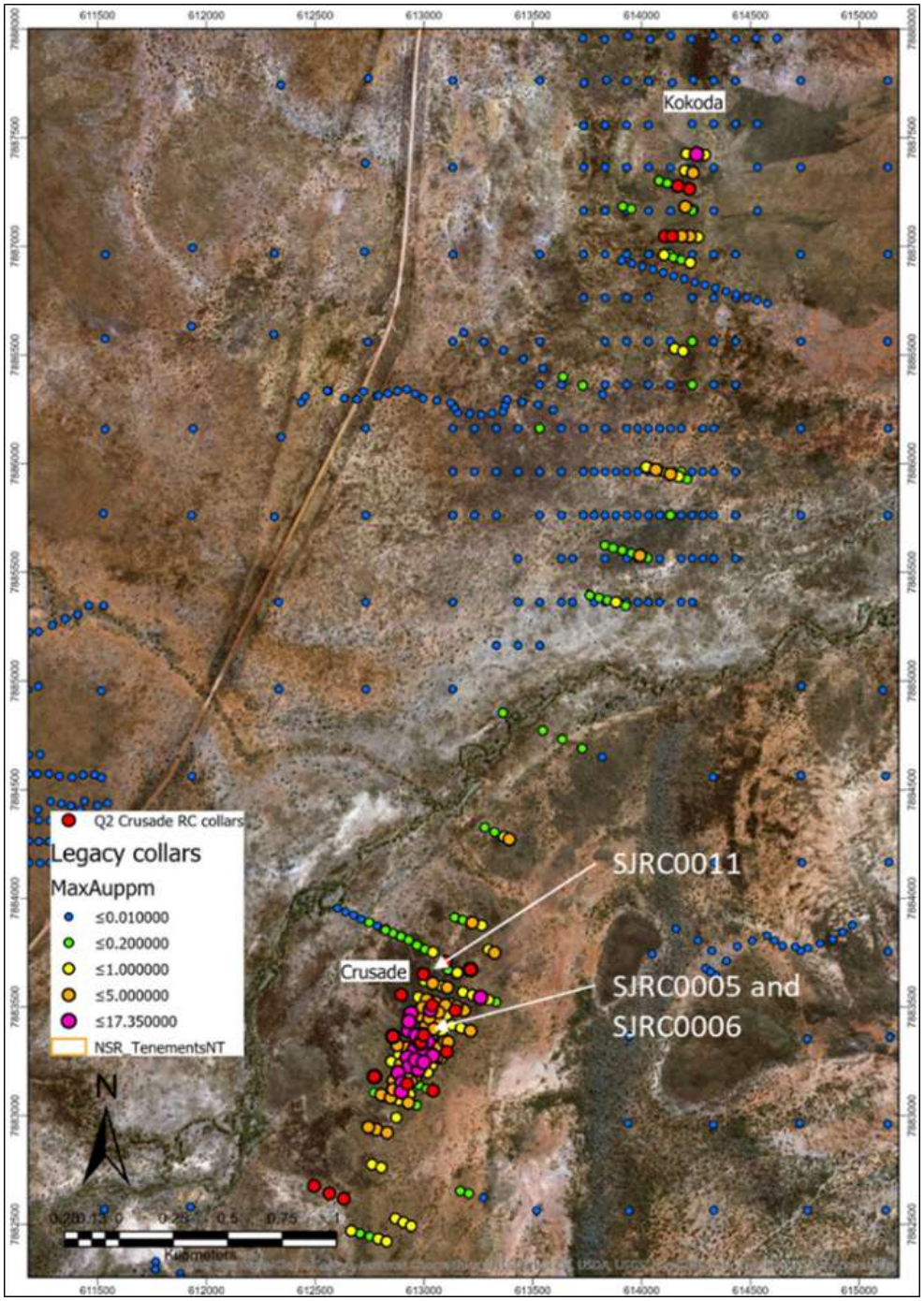
[1] The information in this report pertaining to Mineral Resources for the MLSA172 Suplejack (Crusade) was compiled by Mr Bill Makar (MAusIMM), former Consultant Geologist – Tanami Gold NL, Mr Michael Thomson (MAusIMM), former Principal Geologist for Tanami Gold NL, Mr Steven Nicholls (MAIG), former Senior Geologist for Tanami Gold NL, Mrs Claire Hillyard (MAusIMM), former Resource Geologist for Tanami Gold NL and Mr Peter Ball (MAusIMM), Director of Datageo Geological Consultants. Mr Makar, Mr Thomson, Mr Nicholls, Mrs Hillyard and Mr Ball have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the December 2004 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Makar, Mr Nicholls, Mrs Hillyard and Mr Ball consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Figure 2 - Crusade deposit interpreted surface geology



A total of 16 RC holes for 3,239m was completed at the Crusade deposit targeting extensions of the current resource envelope and validation of historic drilling by twinning a hole containing significant mineralisation. Figure 3 shows the locations of the completed drill holes.

Figure 3 - Crusade and Kokoda RC collar locations



Partial assay results received to date indicate several holes have intersected significant gold mineralisation with a best intersection of 47m @at 3.66g/t Au from 82m in SJRC0005. This is one of the validation holes twinning previous drilling to confirm mineralisation which significantly exceeded the previous intersection on this section.

Down-dip extensions to the existing Crusade resource are indicated by intersections in holes RIRC0001 (1m at 5.39g/t Au from 243m)and RIRC0004 (22m at 1.07g/t Au from 194m) while intersections in RIRC0011 (4m @ 1.45g/t Au from 114m and) and RIRC0013 (1m at 5.4g/t Au from 151m) represent an approximate 200m northern extension to the current resource envelope.

The Crusade mineralisation is found both within quartz-sulphide (pyrite-arsenopyrite- galena) veins and as disseminated sulphides in micro-fractures within the basalt.

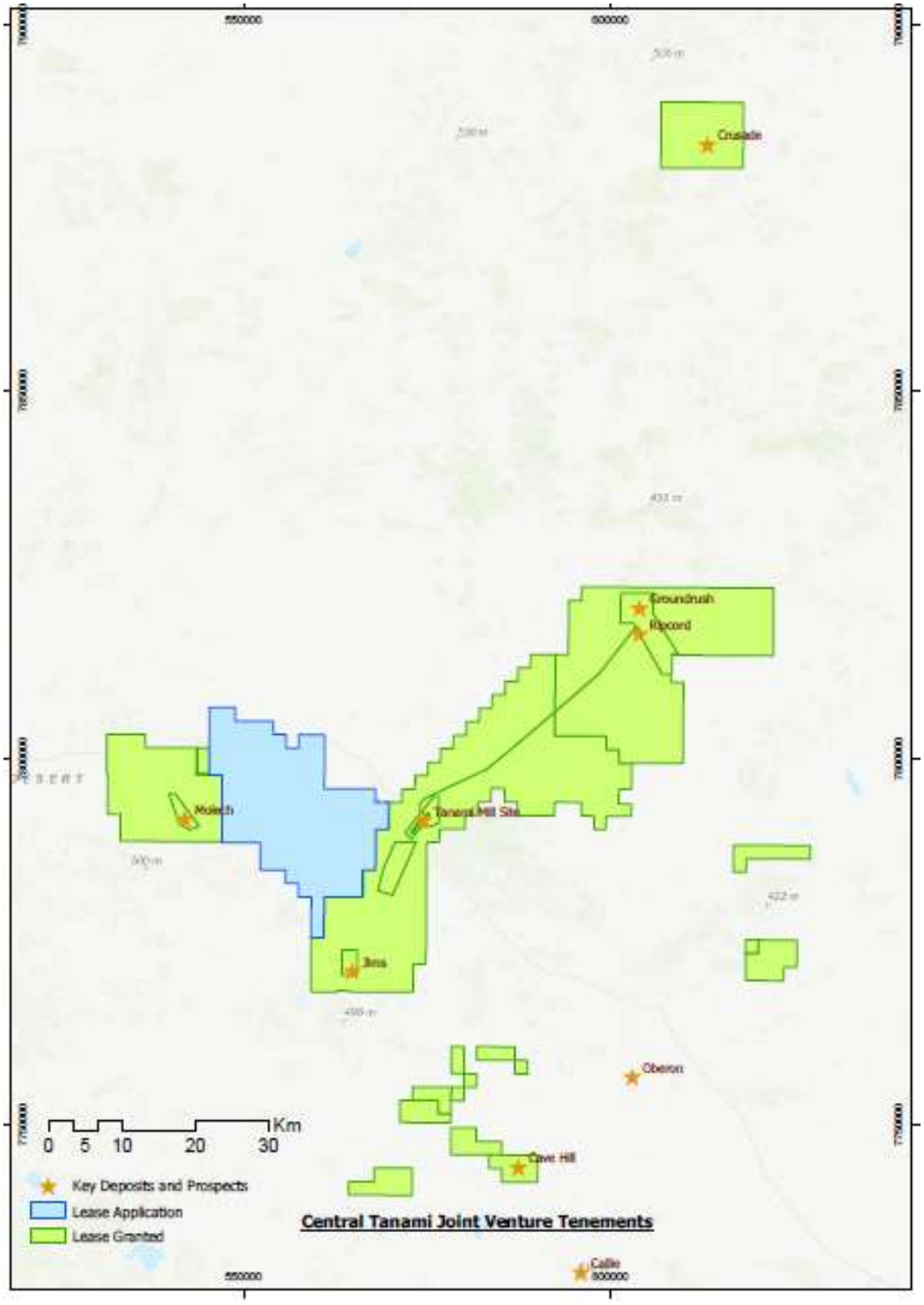
Single metre re-splits of composite mineralised samples have been submitted for re-assay and a full review of the Crusade mineralisation will be undertaken once all results have been received. Several petrology samples have also been collected and metallurgical samples will be collected for recovery testing.

Table 2 Significant Intercepts – Suplejack (Crusade)

HOLE ID	EAST (MGA)	NORTH (MGA)	RL (AHD)	DIP (Deg)	AZI (MGA)	HOLE DEPTH (m)	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	GRADE g/t Au
SJRC0001	612772.2	7883179.1	408	-60	116	250	108	112	4	0.66
							243	244	1	5.39
SJRC0002	612922.8	7883146.2	425	-60	107	256	24	28	4	3.03
							32	36	4	1.72
							44	52	8	0.75
SJRC0003	613041.6	7883115.2	416	-60	107	208	201	202	1	0.76
SJRC0004	612857	7883365	414	-60	111	250	174	175	1	1.30
							183	190	7	1.82
							194	216	22	1.07
							220	221	1	0.52
SJRC0005	612985.9	7883336.6	413	-60	112	150	38	42	4	0.75
							46	58	12	0.61
							62	70	8	0.65
							82	129	47	3.66
SJRC0006	612998.61	7883370.94	416	-62	112	155	17	18	1	1.14
							24	26	2	1.65
							36	37	1	0.67
							40	41	1	2.67
							62	82	20	1.92
							86	104	18	2.76
							109	121	12	4.15
							124	141	17	3.63
SJRC0007	613104.3	7883294.2	415	-60	116	200	32	36	4	0.77
							115	116	1	0.90
							174	178	4	0.76
SJRC0008	612895.2	7883557.2	415	-60	116	262	171	172	1	1.20
							175	177	2	0.60
SJRC0010	613144	7883485	420	-60	116	180	105	106	1	0.56
							136	140	4	0.71
SJRC0011	612997	7883651	415	-60	110	298	114	118	4	1.45
							198	199	1	0.84
							207	208	1	1.54
							221	222	1	1.08
SJRC0013	613214	7883672	416	-60	117	200	136	137	1	0.70
							151	152	1	5.40
							159	160	1	1.01
Crusade deposit significant RC drilling intersections (nominal 0.5 g/t Au cut-off and up to 2 metres internal waste)										

The Central Tanami Project is part of an ongoing JV with Northern Star (Tanami 60%; Northern Star 40%) in which Northern Star can earn a 75% interest by bringing the Central Tanami Project into commercial production. The exact terms and conditions of the JV Agreement have previously been announced.[2]

Figure 4 – Central Tanami Joint Venture Tenements



Brett Montgomery
Director

[2] Refer to the Company's ASX release of 26 February 2015.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results for the Company's Central Tanami Project Joint Venture is based on information compiled by Michael Mulroney, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full-time employee of Northern Star Resources Limited. Mr Mulroney has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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" for the Company's Central Tanami Project Joint Venture. Mr Mulroney consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Tanami has prepared this announcement based on information available to it. No representation of warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, options and conclusions contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of Tanami, its directors, employees or agents, advisers, nor any other person accepts any liability, including, without limitation, any liability arising from fault or negligence on the part of any of them or any other person, for any loss arising from the use of this announcement or its contents or otherwise arising in connection with it. This announcement is not an offer, invitation, solicitation or other recommendation with respect to the subscription for, purchase or sale of any security, and neither this announcement nor anything in it shall form the basis of any contract or commitment whatsoever. This announcement may contain forward looking statements that are subject to risk factors associated with gold exploration, mining and production businesses. It is believed that the expectations reflected in these statements are reasonable but they may be affected by a variety of variables and changes in underlying assumptions which could cause actual results or trends to differ materially, including but not limited to price fluctuations, actual demand, currency fluctuations, drilling and production results, reserve estimations, loss of market conditions in various countries and regions, political risks, project delay or advancement, approvals and cost estimates.

Tanami (Ripcord and Crusade Exploration) JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report 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.	Sampling is Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling completed by NSR. RC samples are collected via rig-mounted static cone splitter, splitting the sample in an 88%/12% ratio. 12% split retained for 1m composites and 88% split retained as a bulk reject. All 1m samples are sent for analysis. 1m samples are collected through zones of mineralisation, at the discretion of the supervising geologist. 4m composite samples are collected in all other zones using the spear method. Spear sample collection is undertaken by using a 30cm length of 50mm PVC pipe, spearing the pipe through the bulk reject sample to acquire a cross-section of the entire bag contents. Where 4m composite samples return a grade greater than 0.5g/t Au the rig split 1m samples are despatched for analysis.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	RC metre intervals are captured on hard copy paperwork and are cross-checked by the supervising geologist to ensure accuracy. Sample rejects are left on the sample pad to indicate metres drilled for the hole.
	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 30g 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 sampling to industry standard at the time of drilling where ~4kg samples are pulverised to produce a ~200g pulp sample to utilise in the assay process. RC samples were fire assayed (50g charge).
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 is carried out using a face sampling hammer with a 130mm diameter bit.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	RC – Approximate recoveries are recorded as percentage ranges based on a visual and weight estimate of the sample.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC drilling recovery is supervised on the rig and any recovery issues are recorded and rectified.
	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.	There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.
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.	RC chip samples have been logged by qualified geologists to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies RC hole logging was carried out on a metre by metre basis and at the time of drilling.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is Qualitative and Quantitative. Visual estimates are made of sulphide, quartz and alteration as percentages.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	100% of all RC drilling is logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Not applicable to this report
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC drilling uses a cyclone mounted inverted cone splitter.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	RC samples are dried at 100°C to constant mass, all samples below approximately 3kg are totally pulverised in LM5's to nominally 85% passing a 75µm screen. Samples generated above 4kg are crushed to <6mm and cone split to nominal mass prior to pulverisation. For RC samples, no formal heterogeneity study has been carried out or monographed. An informal analysis suggests that the sampling protocol currently in use are appropriate to the mineralisation encountered and should provide representative results.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Repeat analysis of pulp samples (all sample types) occurs at an incidence 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, (i.e. other half of cut core) are routinely assayed. NSR routinely collects field duplicates during RC drilling.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate. No formal monograph study has been conducted on the RC primary sub sample split. Industry standard practice supports splitting of primary sub samples at particle sizes of <6mm and P_{80} 75µm.
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 all drill samples, gold concentration was determined by fire assay using the lead collection technique with a 50-gram sample charge weight. MP-AES instrument finish was used to be considered as total gold. Various multi-element suites are analysed using a four-acid digest with an AT/OES finish.
	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 to this report.
	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.	The QAQC protocols used include the following for all drill samples: - Field QAQC protocols used for all drill samples include commercially prepared certified reference materials (CRM) inserted at an incidence of 1 in 20 samples. The CRM used is not identifiable to the laboratory with QAQC data is assessed on import to the database and reported monthly, quarterly and yearly. - NSR RC Resource definition drilling routinely inserts field blanks and monitor their performance. - Laboratory QAQC protocols used for all drill samples include repeat analysis of pulp samples occurs at an incidence of 1 in 20 samples and screen tests (percentage of pulverised sample passing a 75µm mesh) are undertaken on 1 in 40 samples. - The laboratories' own standards are loaded into the database and the laboratory reports its own QAQC data monthly. - In addition to the above, approximately 2% of RC drill samples are sent to a check laboratory. Samples for check -assay are selected automatically from holes based on the following criteria: grade above 1gpt or logged as a mineralized zone or is followed by feldspar flush or blank. - Failed standards are generally followed up by re-assaying a second 30g pulp sample of all samples in the fire above 0.1ppm by the same method at the primary laboratory. Both the accuracy component (CRM's and third-party checks) and the precision component (duplicates and repeats) of the QAQC protocols are thought to demonstrate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Significant intersections verified by corporate NSR personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	There were purpose-drilled RC twinned holes to check selected legacy RC holes, with strong correlation of geological and assay results.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is imported into an SQL database using semi-automated or automated data entry with hard copies of core assays and surveys are stored at site. Visual checks are part of daily use of the data in geological modelling software including Vulcan and Leapfrog.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The first gold assay is almost always utilised for any Resource estimation except where evidence from re-assaying and/or check-assaying dictates. A systematic procedure utilizing several re-assays and/or check assays is in place to determine when the final assay is changed from the first gold 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.	RC collar positions are recorded using conventional survey methods based on Trimble R10 GNSS instruments. The location of each station is referenced to state-wide network of Standard Survey Marks (SSM) established and coordinated by the Department of Land Administration (WA Government). Where regional drill hole positions are distant from the SSM network, the worldwide Global Navigational Satellite System (GNSS) network is used, this includes Air Core collars. Where acquisition of location data using a Trimble R10 GNSS instrument has not be undertaken or is not possible, location data is acquired using a handheld Garmin GPS. Positional checks are carried out using a combination of existing known positions (usually based on prominent landmarks) and grid referenced information such as ortho-linear rectified photogrammetry based on the Map Gird of Australia MGA94. Multi shot cameras and North-seeking gyro units were used for down-hole survey.

	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 true north and GDA is zero.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is from Digital Elevation Contours (DEM) 2017, 1m contour data.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Exploration results in this report range from 40m x 40m drill hole spacing to 250m x 250m.
	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 is sufficient to establish geological and/or grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and classifications to be applied.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	RC samples are taken as either 1m rig cone-split or 4m spear samples. For RC Resource definition drilling 1 m samples are routinely collected in zones of mineralisation.
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.	The orientation of sampling is generally on a high angle to the main mineralisation trends as these are vertical to sub-vertical. RC Drill holes are drilled on an approximately 60-degree angle, or thereabouts.
	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.	The drill orientation to mineralised structures biases the number of samples per drill hole. It is not thought to make a material difference in the Resource estimation.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples are selected and bagged in tied numbered calico bags, grouped in larger tied plastic bags, and placed in large bulka bags with a sample submission sheet. The bulka bags are sent via freight truck to Perth, with consignment note and receipted by external and independent laboratory All sample submissions are documented, and all assays are returned via email and secure FTP. Sample pulp splits from Perth are stored at the Malaga lab. RC samples processed at ALS have had the bulk residue retained and pulp packets sent to Central Tanami Mine for storage.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Historical audits of all Tanami data were carried out by NST. All recent NSR sample data has been extensively QAQC reviewed both internally and externally.

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 Central Tanami Project consists of 20 Mining Leases, 1 Access Agreement Lease and 12 Exploration Leases covering a total area of approximately 149,942 Ha. All are registered jointly in the name of Northern Star (Tanami) Proprietary Limited and Tanami Gold NL. The Project also includes 1 Bore Field License. There are no heritage issues with the current operation.
	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.	All leases and licences to operate are granted and in the order for between 2 and 20 years.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Not Applicable, all the exploration work has been completed by NSR.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Crusade deposit is a Palaeo-Proterozoic, mafic hosted vein-mineralized deposit that is part of the Granites-Tanami Inlier. Gold mineralisation is controlled by a brittle fracture-system associated with larger regional scale structures both parallel and discordant to bedding orientations and is predominantly hosted in dacite and basalt. Mineralisation can be disseminated or vein style host. The Ripcord deposit is a Palaeo-Proterozoic, dolerite and sediment hosted vein-mineralized deposit that is part of the Granites-Tanami Inlier. Gold mineralisation is controlled by a brittle fracture-system associated with larger regional scale structures that crosscut a regional scale south east, shallowly plunging anticline. Mineralisation is predominantly hosted in dolerite and sediment, in either quartz vein or shear hosts respectively.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 holes: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length.	All relevant information is part of this release.
	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 using a nominal 0.5 g/t Au cut-off and up to 2 metres internal waste.
	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.	RC samples may include both 4m and 1m length composites.
	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.	RC drill holes have been drilled on a variety of angles, these average 60-degrees.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Mineralisation structures are vertical to sub-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').	All intercepts are reported as downhole width, true width is 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 from part of the main release.
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.	All results for this period are listed, including those labelled NSI (no significant intersection)
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 meaningful data available
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).	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.	Plans and sections of the Ripcord and Crusade deposit and RC drill hole locations are included in this report.