TANAMI GOLD NL

UPDATE ON RECENT DRILLING ACTIVITIES COMPLETED ON THE CENTRAL TANAMI PROJECT

- **10,046 metres of drilling completed during the 2022 field season, targeting key targets Jims, Groundrush, Western Dolerite and Ripcord.**
- **Results received to date for 14 holes from the Western Dolerite and Jims areas.**
- **Promising intercepts returned include 6.00 metres @ 3.31 g/t gold, 8.00 metres @ 2.13 g/t gold and 6.00 metres @ 2.60 g/t gold from the Western Dolerite area.**
- **Results for the remaining 29 holes from Jims, Groundrush, Western Dolerite and Ripcord expected over the coming months.**
- **Drilling to resume in 2023 immediately after the wet season.**

Perth, Australia, 25 October 2022: Tanami Gold NL (ASX:TAM) ("Tanami Gold" or the "Company") is pleased to advise that following the resumption of drilling on the Central Tanami Project Joint Venture ("CTPJV") in May 2022, 43 drill holes have been completed on the project area for an advance of 10,046.10 metres, prior to the cessation of drilling activities for the 2022 field season in early October.

Drilling has been undertaken by both diamond core ("DDH") and reverse circulation ("RC") drilling methods, in a series of campaigns that were directed at the Jims Gold Deposit ("Jims"), Western Dolerite Prospect ("Western Dolerite"), Groundrush Gold Deposit ("Groundrush") and the Ripcord Gold Deposit ("Ripcord"). In addition, 12 further RC pre-collars had been completed at Groundrush for 2,708 metres in preparation for completion of the holes by DDH methods.

Results have been received to date for 14 of the 43 holes completed, yielding a series of significant intercepts above 0.5 g/t gold, including the promising 6.00 metres @ 3.31 g/t gold, 8.00 metres @ 2.13 g/t gold and 6.00 metres @ 2.60 g/t gold from the Western Dolerite area. Results from the remaining 29 holes are expected to be received in the coming months.

The CTPJV is a 50/50 Joint Venture between Tanami Gold and ASX listed Northern Star Resources Limited ("Northern Star"), which was established to advance exploration on the 2,211km^2 tenement area in the Tanami Region held by the CTPJV. The tenement area encompasses highly prospective, underexplored geological sequences, in an area that is known to be well endowed with gold mineralisation. The objective of the CTPJV is to develop and mine the Groundrush gold deposit, and any other gold deposits delineated within the CTPJV tenements at the earliest time, commensurate with good mining practice and utilising mining infrastructure already in place on the project area.

Mr Joe McDiarmid, General Manager of the CTPJV stated, "The ramp-up of exploration activities on the CTPJV site were hampered primarily by a series of drilling related issues, resulting in lower than planned metres completed for the 2022 field season. Drilling for 2023 will resume after the wet season with the engagement of new drilling contractors to initially complete the campaigns that were commenced at Groundrush and Ripcord."

Mr McDiarmid also commented “The first series of results received from the 2022 drilling campaign were promising. They will form part of the ongoing transition to updated Mineral Resources for the CTPJV, in readiness for inclusion in a scoping level mining study that is scheduled to be completed in the coming months.”

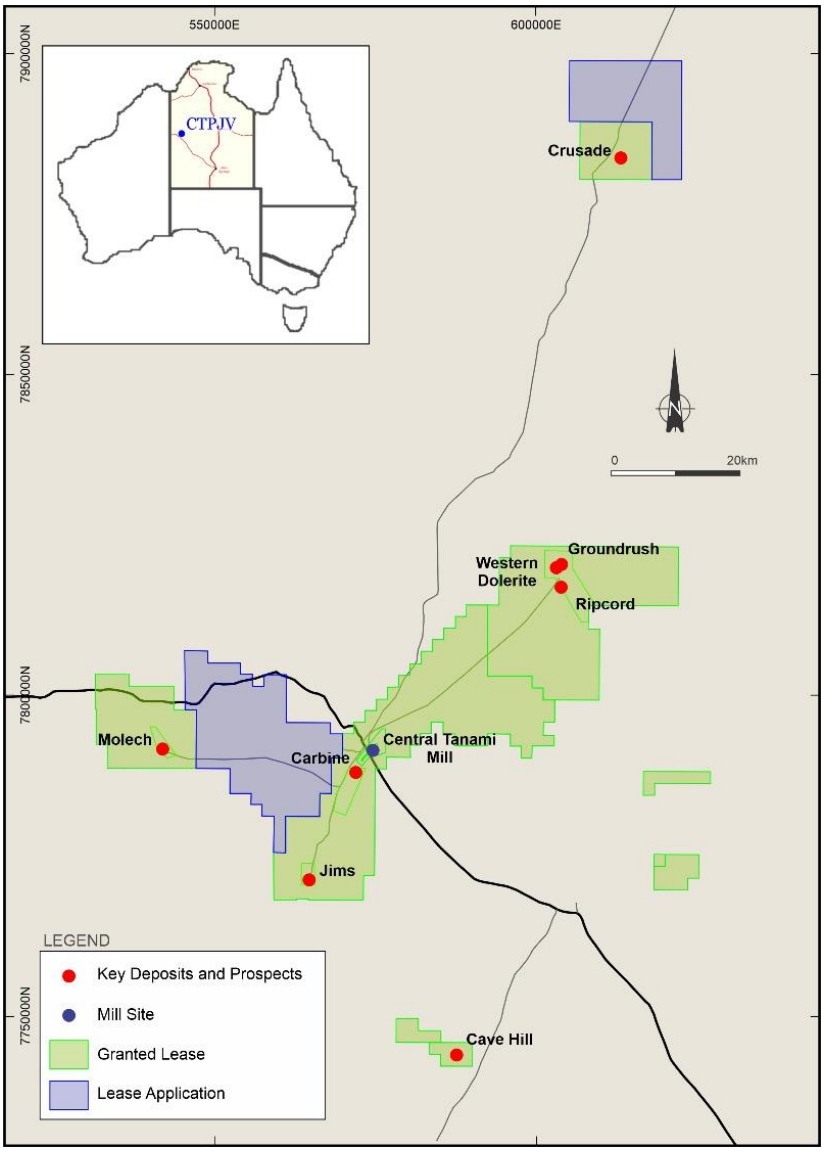

Figure 1 – CTPJV Project Holding.

Jims

A campaign of DDH was completed at Jims in June, with 7 DDH holes (NJDD001 to NJDD007) drilled for a total of 2,677.1 metres. The campaign was designed to follow-up drill results received from a 2018 DDH campaign directed at the Jims Main deposit. The drilling was also designed to provide additional structural and lithological information to allow updating of the working geologic model for the Jims area.

Results have been received to date for 2 of the 7 holes completed in this campaign, yielding a series of lower grade intercepts. Results are pending for 5 holes.

Table 1 - Results from the diamond core drilling campaign that targeted the Jims Main deposit on the CTPJV. All intercepts reported at a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off.

Hole	East	North	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
NJDD0003	564762	7771115	416	130	-60	370.8	13.00	1.00	0.67
							54.00	2.00	2.81
							90.00	12.00	1.07
							177.60	1.40	1.07
							186.00	4.00	0.98
							279.00	1.00	1.00
							290.25	1.25	1.47
							295.00	1.00	0.61
							301.30	0.70	0.83
							310.00	1.00	0.68
							368.00	1.00	1.45
NJDD0006	564627	7770898	421	130	-50	321.60	70.20	1.80	1.00
							130.00	1.00	1.90

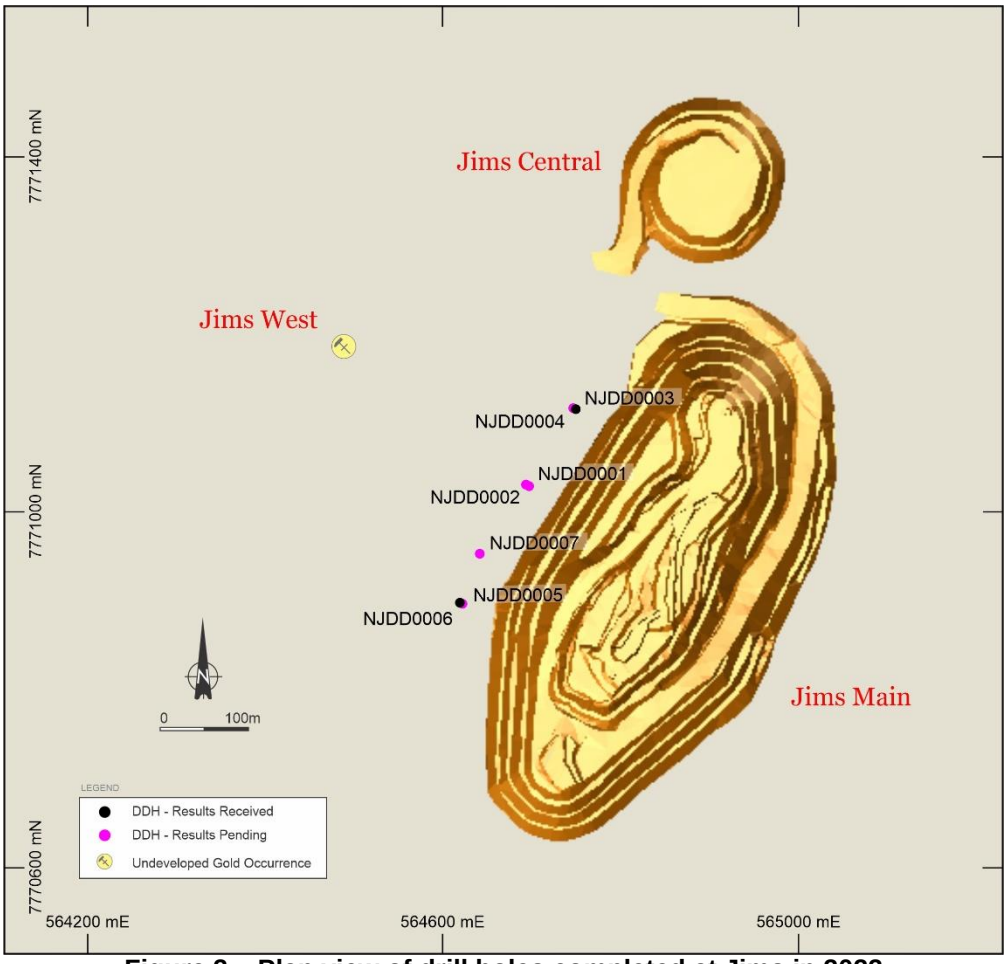

Figure 2 – Plan view of drill holes completed at Jims in 2022

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

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

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

Jims West is adjacent to the current waste dump and occurs close to the north-northwest striking regional fault. Mineralisation is striking about north-south and dips approximately 45

degrees west. The strike length of Jims West is of the order of 150 metres with true thickness between 1 – 7 metres and individual lenses have been interpreted up to 120 metres down dip. The Jims West area has previously not been mined.

Western Dolerite

A 14 hole campaign of RC drilling was completed at the Western Dolerite in July for a total advance of 2,246.0 metres. The campaign was designed to infill an area of known mineralisation and has successfully confirmed the steeply, southwest dipping geometry of the Western Dolerite unit, intersecting multiple intervals of quartz-sulphide veining.

Results have been received for 12 of the 14 holes drilled, returning a number of promising intercepts including 6.00 metres @ 3.31 g/t gold, 8.00 metres @ 2.13 g/t gold and 6.00 metres @ 2.60 g/t gold. Results are pending for two holes.

Table 2 - Results from the RC drilling campaign that targeted the Western Dolerite Prospect on the CTPJV. All intercepts reported at a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off.

Hole	East	North	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
WDRC0001	604203	7819396	419	50	-60	114	14.00	2.00	0.67
							19.00	1.00	7.61
							21.00	2.00	0.58
WDRC0002	604220	7819399	419	50	-60	72	No significant intercepts		
WDRC0003	604200	7819334	419	50	-70	150	28.00	1.00	1.53
							80.00	2.00	0.65
WDRC0004	604090	7819342	421	50	-70	240	No significant intercepts		
WDRC0005	604147	7819396	419	50	-60	186	70.00	1.00	0.60
							74.00	1.00	3.32
							87.00	1.00	3.62
WDRC0007	604100	7819397	419	50	-60	180	101.00	1.00	1.71
							130.00	2.00	1.42
WDRC0008	604132	7819418	420	50	-60	150	73.00	1.00	0.60
							78.00	6.00	3.31
WDRC0009	604082	7819454	420	50	-60	180	78.00	1.00	0.54
							105.00	8.00	2.13
WDRC0010	604112	7819468	420	50	-60	130	63.00	4.00	1.69
							71.00	1.00	8.85
							76.00	1.00	0.51
WDRC0011	604131	7819498	420	50	-60	102	0.00	1.00	1.25
							15.00	6.00	0.94
WDRC0013	604098	7819527	420	50	-60	132	No significant intercepts		
WDRC0014	604066	7819435	420	50	-60	190	137.00	6.00	2.60

The Western Dolerite Prospect is located on Mining Lease ML22934 approximately 45km northeast of the Central Tanami Mill site, to the immediate west of the Groundrush gold deposit. The Western Dolerite is a relatively well defined unit, that appears comparable in size and similar in mineralogy to the nearby Groundrush Dolerite.

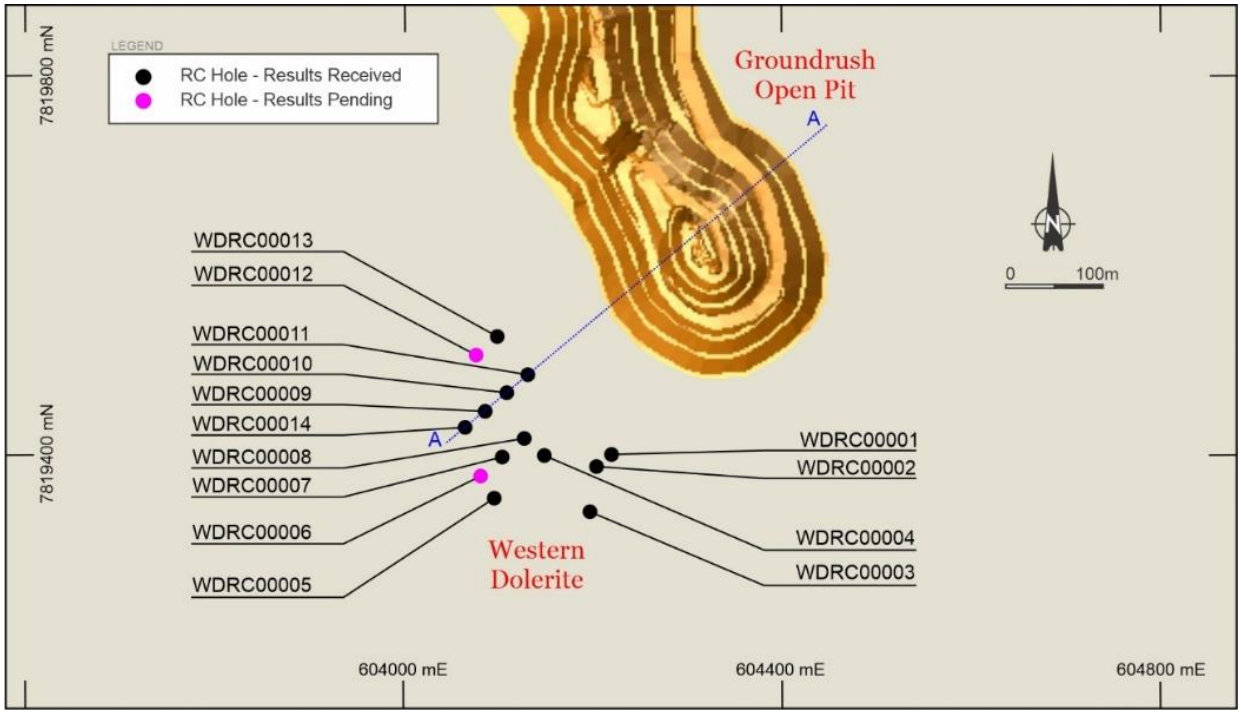

Figure 3 – Plan view of the RC drill campaign underway at the Western Dolerite Prospect

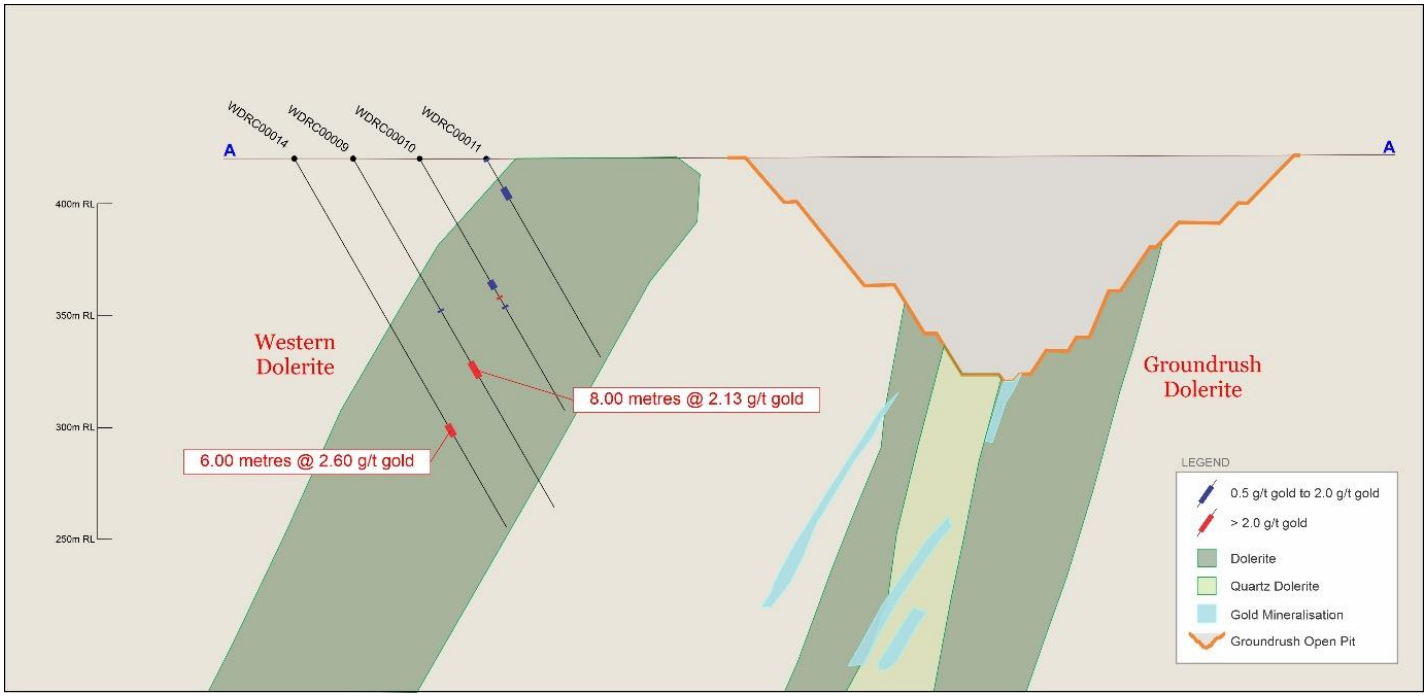

Figure 4 – Drill Hole Cross Section A-A.

Groundrush

A campaign of drilling that began at Groundrush during June, and will be completed in the 2023 field season. The planned 20 hole program of RC pre-collars with DDH tails was designed to further assess the down dip and down plunge extensions of known mineralised structures down to a vertical depth of approximately 600 metres with a view to expanding the projects mineral resources.

A total of 7 holes had been completed for a total advance of 3,142.6 metres by the cessation of drilling activities. In addition, RC pre-collars had been completed for an additional 12 holes totalling 2,708.0 metres. Results are pending for all holes.

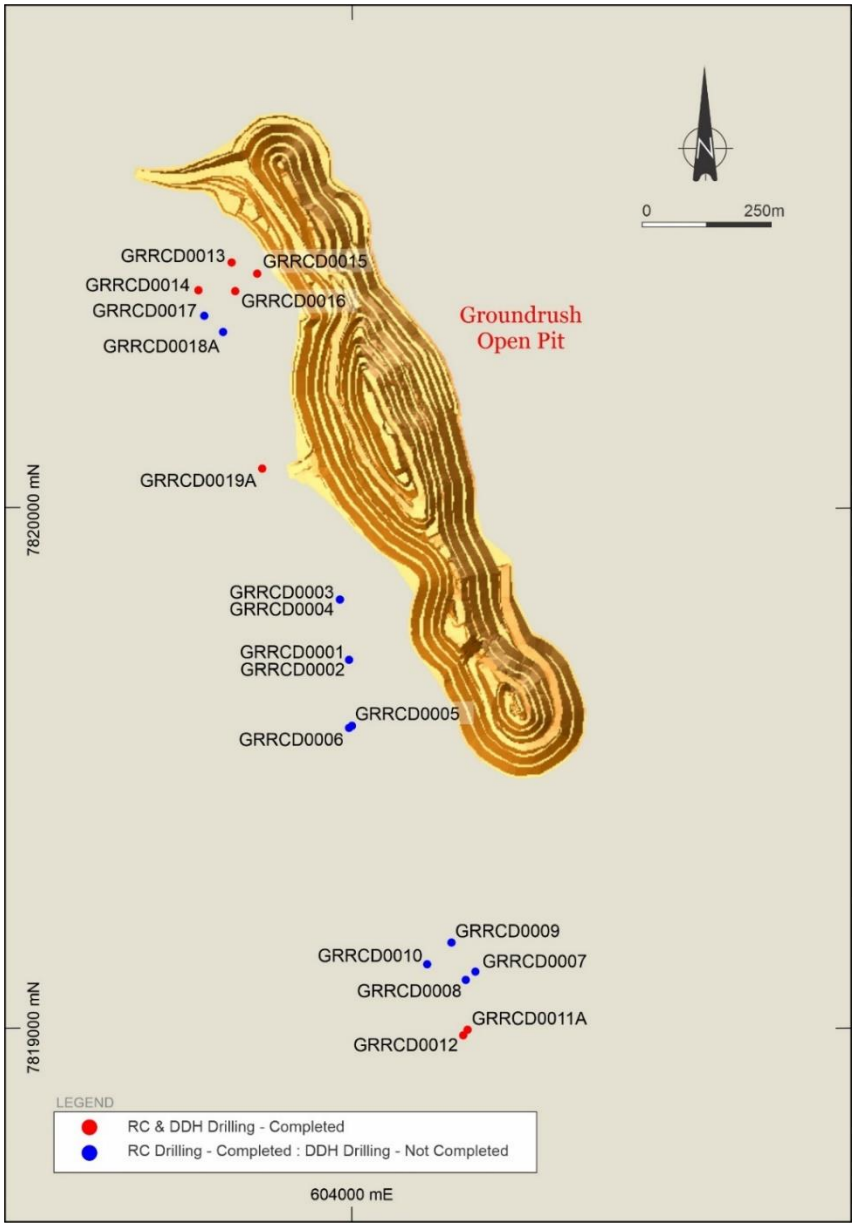

Figure 5 – Plan view of the Groundrush open pit and location of 2022 drill holes

The Groundrush Gold Deposit is located on Mining Lease ML22934 approximately 45km northeast of the Central Tanami Mill site. The deposit was mined between 2001 and 2005, producing 611,000 ounces of gold from open pit mining reconciled at 4.5 g/t gold.

The Groundrush deposit represents a reverse fault orogenic system, with mineralisation typically hosted in stacked vein sets with a variety of orientations, as well as sub-vertical quartz-filled shear zones, within a fractionated dolerite sill. Minor mineralisation also extends into the adjacent turbiditic sediments. Along with the various orientations of veining there also exists a variety of types, including shear, extensional and also a shear-extension hybrid style of veining.

Mineralisation has been defined over a collective strike length of 1900 metres with the various individual lodes extending from 50 to 970 metres in length and down dip from 50 to 250 metres. The steep dipping lodes exhibit a true thickness from 1-2 to 35 metres and plunge to the south at approximately 10° to 15°. Mineralisation remains open down plunge.

Ripcord

A 41 hole campaign of RC drilling commenced at the Ripcord deposit and remains in progress. This campaign was designed to infill historic drilling along the northerly strike extensions of the Ripcord deposit with view to expanding the projects mineral resources. By the cessation of drilling, 15 holes had been drilled for an advance of 1,981,0 metres. Results are pending for all holes.

The Ripcord deposit is located on Mining Lease ML22934, approximately 3 kilometres south of the Groundrush deposit and about 40 km northeast of the Central Tanami Mill site.

The geology and deposit style at Ripcord appears to have similarities to the nearby Groundrush deposit, although it is yet to be fully determined if the host dolerite body is the same as that which hosts gold mineralisation at Groundrush. The host dolerite unit at Ripcord shows similar fractionation textures as observed at Groundrush, with fractionated quartz dolerite bounded on both sides by transitional quartz dolerite zones.

Gold mineralisation is primarily hosted within the larger main dolerite body, with minor mineralisation extending in to the turbiditic sediments on the footwall contact. The main mineralised lodes consist of 1 - 6m wide zones of quartz veining that trend north to northwest and dip at 80° to the southwest.

The strike of the mineralised zone is about 1200 metres and the known down dip extent from drill data is about 150 metres. The width of the zone of primary mineralisation is in the order of 40 metres.

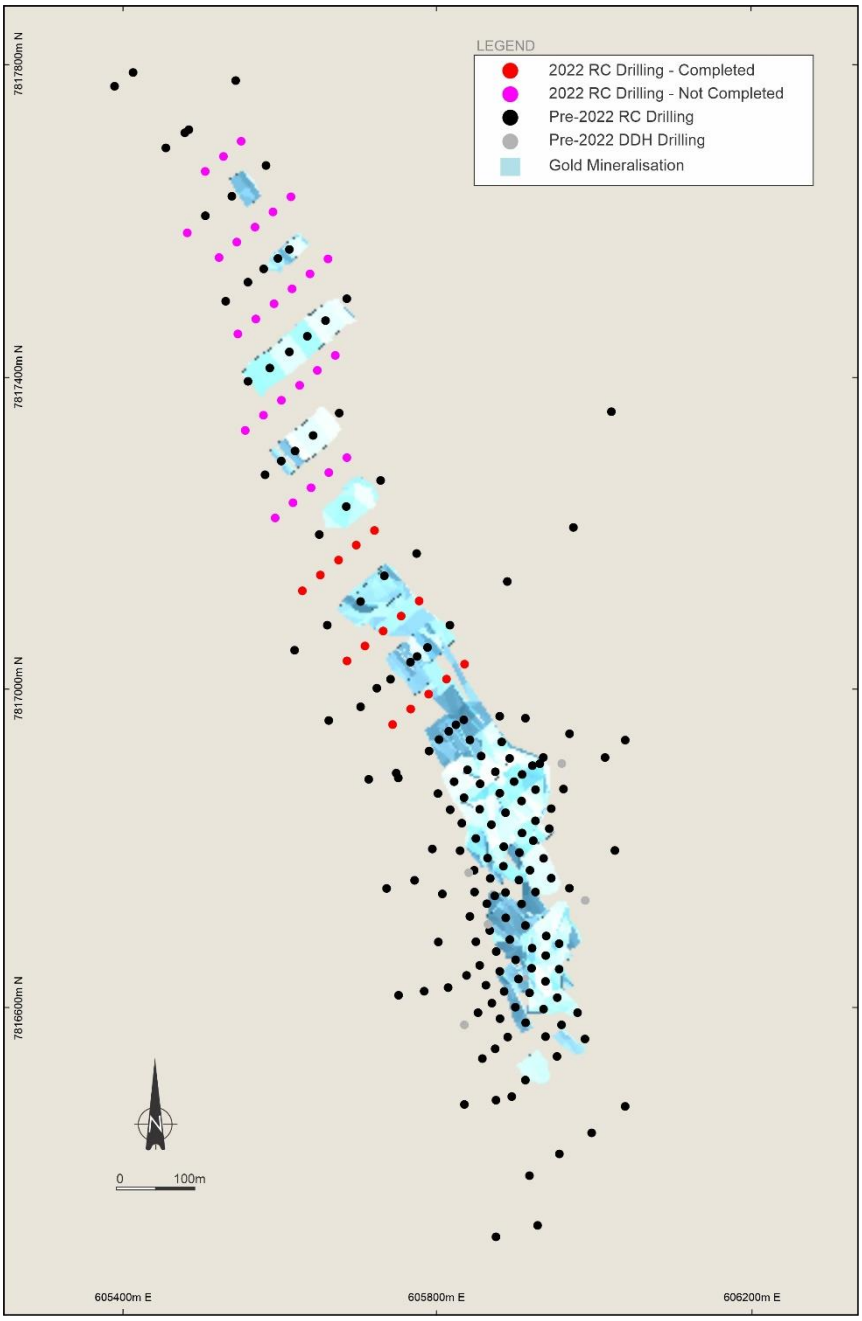

Figure 6 – Plan view of the Ripcord area and location of drilled and planned drill holes

Information on Tanami's projects can be found on the Company's website at https://www.tanami.com.au

Arthur G Dew
Chairman

This release is authorised by the Board of Directors of 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.

Appendix 1 - JORC Table 1
Jims Gold Deposit

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Sampling by diamond core drilling ("DDH") completed by the CTPJV. DDH samples are HQ 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.*	DDH 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 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.*	DDH 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.).*	Drilling completed in the reported campaign was completed at a HQ (63mm) 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.*	DDH 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%.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	An experienced DDH drilling group 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 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.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*	Core is logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation and structure. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. It is standard practice that drill core is routinely photographed.
	• *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.*	DDH 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. DDH 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.*	All drilling completed in the reported campaign was completed by DDH methods. No riffle, rotary or tube sampling was required.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	DDH core is 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.*	No field duplicates were collected from DDH core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Exploration results from the reported campaign range from 20m by 20m drill hole spacing to 50m 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. 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. Retained bulk residue and pulp packets are retuned 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.*	Jims Gold Deposit is located in the Tanami Region in the Northern Territory on Mineral Lease (Southern) MLS168, approximately 23km southwest of the Central Tanami Mill site. MLS168 covers an area of 711.9ha and forms part of the Central Tanami Project, a 50/50 Joint Venture between Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Limited. The 2,211km2 tenement area in the Tanami Region held by the CTPJV are registered jointly in the name of Northern Star (Tanami) Pty Ltd and Tanami (NT) Pty Ltd. The CTPJV comprises ten Exploration Licences, eight of which are granted and two applications, nineteen Mineral Lease (Southern) and one Mining Licence.
	• *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.*	MLS 168 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 Limited.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Jims gold deposits are located mostly on the north-eastern side of an interpreted north-northwest trending regional fault. The mineralisation is hosted by pillow and undifferentiated basalt intercalated with minor sediments.

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:*
	
	  • *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 DDH campaign targeted the Jims Main deposit. Full details of the completed campaign are provided in:
		
		Table 1 - Results from the diamond core drilling campaign that targeted the Jims Main deposit on the CTPJV.

	• *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 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 15g/t gold within a reported intercept are also reported as included intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	The reported drill holes have been drilled approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the targeted mineralised trends at a -50° to -73°angle.
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	Mineralisation are 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 are 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	• *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.
	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reporting of all drill details and available results as been provided in this report. Refer to: Table 1 - Results from the diamond core drilling campaign that targeted the Jims Main deposit on the CTPJV.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk 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).*	Upon receipt of all results, 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 2 - JORC Table 1
Western Dolerites Prospect

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Sampling by reverse circulation drilling ("RC") completed by the CTPJV. RC samples are collected via a rig mounted cone splitter, splitting the sample in a 75/25 ratio. The smaller split is retained for dispatch to the laboratory, the larger split retained as a bulk reject.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	RC metres intervals are defined by paint markings on the rig. The larger split or sample reject is left at the sample pad to indicate metres drilled.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	RC drilling is completed to a high standard, with samples collected at one metre intervals. Samples are crushed and pulverised at the ALS laboratory facility in Malaga, Western Australia to produce a ca. 200g, P85 passing 75µm sub-sample to use in the analytical process. Samples are subjected to fire assay analysis for gold using a 50g charge at ALS laboratory facility in Malaga, Western Australia.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	RC drilling completed in the reported campaign was completed using a face sampling hammer with a 143mm diameter drill bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Approximate RC recoveries are sometimes recorded as percentage ranges based on a visual and/or weight estimate of the sample. RC recovery in the completed campaign was considered consistent.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	An experienced RC drilling was engaged to complete the drilled campaign. Drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by the CTPJV geologists.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 costean, channel, etc.) photography.*	RC samples are logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. Visual estimates are made of sulphide, quartz and alteration as percentages. RC samples are not photographed.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	All drilling completed in the reported campaign 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*	Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 (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 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 ± 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.*	Exploration results from the reported campaign range from 20m by 20m drill hole spacing to 50m by 50m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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*	Western Dolerite Prospect is located in the Tanami Region in the Northern Territory on Mining Lease ML22934, approximately 45km northeast of the Central Tanami Mill site, to the immediate west of the Groundrush gold deposit. ML22934 covers an area of 3,950ha and forms part of the Central Tanami Project, a 50/50 Joint Venture between Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Limited. The 2,211km2 tenement area in the Tanami Region held by the CTPJV are registered jointly in the name of Northern Star (Tanami) Pty Ltd and Tanami (NT) Pty Ltd. The CTPJV comprises ten Exploration Licences, eight of which are granted and two applications, nineteen Mineral Lease (Southern) and one Mining Licence.
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area*	ML22934 is granted and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties*	Recent exploration in the area has been completed by the Joint Venture partners, Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Limited.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The Western Dolerite is a relatively well defined dolerite unit, that appears comparable in size and similar in mineralogy to the nearby Groundrush Dolerite.

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 campaign targeted the Western Dolerite Prospect. Full details of the completed campaign are provided in:
		
		Table 2 - Results from the RC drilling campaign that targeted the Western Dolerite Prospect on the CTPJV.

	• *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 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*	High-grade intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported at a 15 g/t gold cut-off as included intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	The reported drill holes have been drilled approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the targeted mineralised trends at a -60° to -70°angle.
	• *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 are 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	• *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.
	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reporting of all drill details and available results as been provided in this report. Refer to: Table 2 - Results from the RC drilling campaign that targeted the Western Dolerite Prospect on the CTPJV.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk 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).*	Upon receipt of all results, 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.