



ENCOURAGING INTERCEPTS RECEIVED FROM THE CENTRAL TANAMI PROJECT

- **Results received for the final 26 RC holes in the 41-hole campaign that was directed at the northerly strike extension of the Ripcord gold deposit. The campaign confirmed the presence of mineralisation over 450 metres, returning a series of encouraging intercepts including:**
 - **5.0 metres @ 3.50 g/t gold from 110.0 metres in RCRC0016;**
 - **4.0 metres @ 3.27 g/t gold from 97.0 metres in RCRC0021;**
 - **9.0 metres @ 1.65 g/t gold from 70.0 metres in RCRC0022;**
 - **10.0 metres @ 1.61 g/t gold from 56.0 metres in RCRC0030; and**
 - **17.0 metres @ 1.50 g/t gold from 38.0 metres in RCRC0035.**
- **Results received for the final 5 holes in the 7-hole diamond core drilling campaign at Jims, yielding several promising intercepts including the high-grade highlight 3.00 metres @ 12.72 g/t gold.**
- **Results received for all holes drilled in the 12-hole RC campaign that targeted the early-stage Tandem Prospect.**
- **Results for 83 holes from drilling campaigns completed at Groundrush, Groundrush North, Groundrush-Ripcord Link and Ripcord are currently pending and will be communicated to the market once available.**

Perth, Australia, 4 October 2023: Tanami Gold NL (ASX:TAM) (“Tanami Gold” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce the receipt of results from recent drilling campaigns conducted at the Ripcord Gold Deposit (“Ripcord”), Jims Gold Deposit (“Jims”) and the Tandem Prospect (“Tandem”) on the Central Tanami Project (“CTP”). These results encompass the final 26 holes of the 41-hole reverse circulation (“RC”) campaign at Ripcord and the 12-hole RC campaign completed at the Tandem prospect during the 2023 field season. Additionally, results have been received for the last 5 holes of the 7-hole diamond core drilling (“DD”) campaign undertaken at Jims during the 2022 field season.

Mr Joe McDiarmid, General Manager of the Central Tanami Project Joint Venture (“CTPJV”) commented, *“Our team is progressing extremely well this field season, safely advancing ahead of schedule and on budget. The results from the campaigns completed at Ripcord, Jims and Tandem are encouraging and align well with expectations. In particular, the presence of mineralisation along the northerly extension at Ripcord is extremely promising and has provided the CTPJV justification to undertake a second phase of drilling in this area.”*

Mr McDiarmid also stated, *“The CTPJV has also commenced appraising the state of the process infrastructure remaining on site and reviewing approaches to upgrade the resource classification of the deeper parts of the key Groundrush deposit, which will form the foundation of future mining studies.”*



Results for several other drilling campaigns completed during the 2023 field season are currently pending, including:

- the 20-hole RC/DD campaign at Groundrush, spanning 8,849.37 metres aimed at assessing down-dip and down-plunge extensions of known mineralised structures for potentially resource expansion. Four diamond core tails (GRRCD0001, GRRCD0002, GRRCD0007 and GRRCD0018), were excluded from the program due to excessive deflection of the reverse circulation pre-collars. A fifth hole (GRRCD0020), could not be drilled due to its proximity to the historic Groundrush open-pit's bund wall.
- the 3 hole, 2,317.00 metre Groundrush-Ripcord Link RC/DD campaign, which was designed to evaluate the stratigraphy between Groundrush and Ripcord and resolve the position of the Groundrush dolerite and associated mineralisation, seemingly offset at the southern end of the Groundrush deposit. This drilling campaign was partially funded through the Northern Territory's Round 16 Resourcing the Territory Exploration Grant.
- the 6 hole, 1,440 metre RC campaign that targeted the underexplored northerly strike extension of the Groundrush shear zone, focusing on interpreted dilational zones.
- the 46 RC hole, 5,989 metre campaign at Ripcord aiming to enhance resource classification by improving drill density in the northern area. An additional 8 RC holes were drilled covering 666 metres in the southern part of the deposit to close-off open sections.

Presently, drilling operations are underway on a 2-hole diamond core campaign targeting the depth extensions of the Beaver Gold Deposit ("Beaver") in the Molech area. This campaign benefits from partial funding through the Northern Territory's Round 16 Resourcing the Territory Exploration Grant. Concurrently, a 3-hole RC/DD campaign has commenced at Jims focussing on the down plunge extensions and footwall positions of the Main deposit.

The CTPJV is a 50/50 Joint Venture between Tanami Gold and ASX listed Northern Star Resources Limited ("Northern Star"). It was established to advance exploration across the 2,211km² tenement area in the Tanami Region held by the CTPJV. This tenement area encompasses highly prospective, yet underexplored geological sequences known for their abundant gold mineralisation. The primary objective of the CTPJV is to develop and mine the Groundrush deposit, alongside any other gold deposits defined within the CTPJV tenements, while adhering to best mining practices and utilising existing mining infrastructure within the project area.

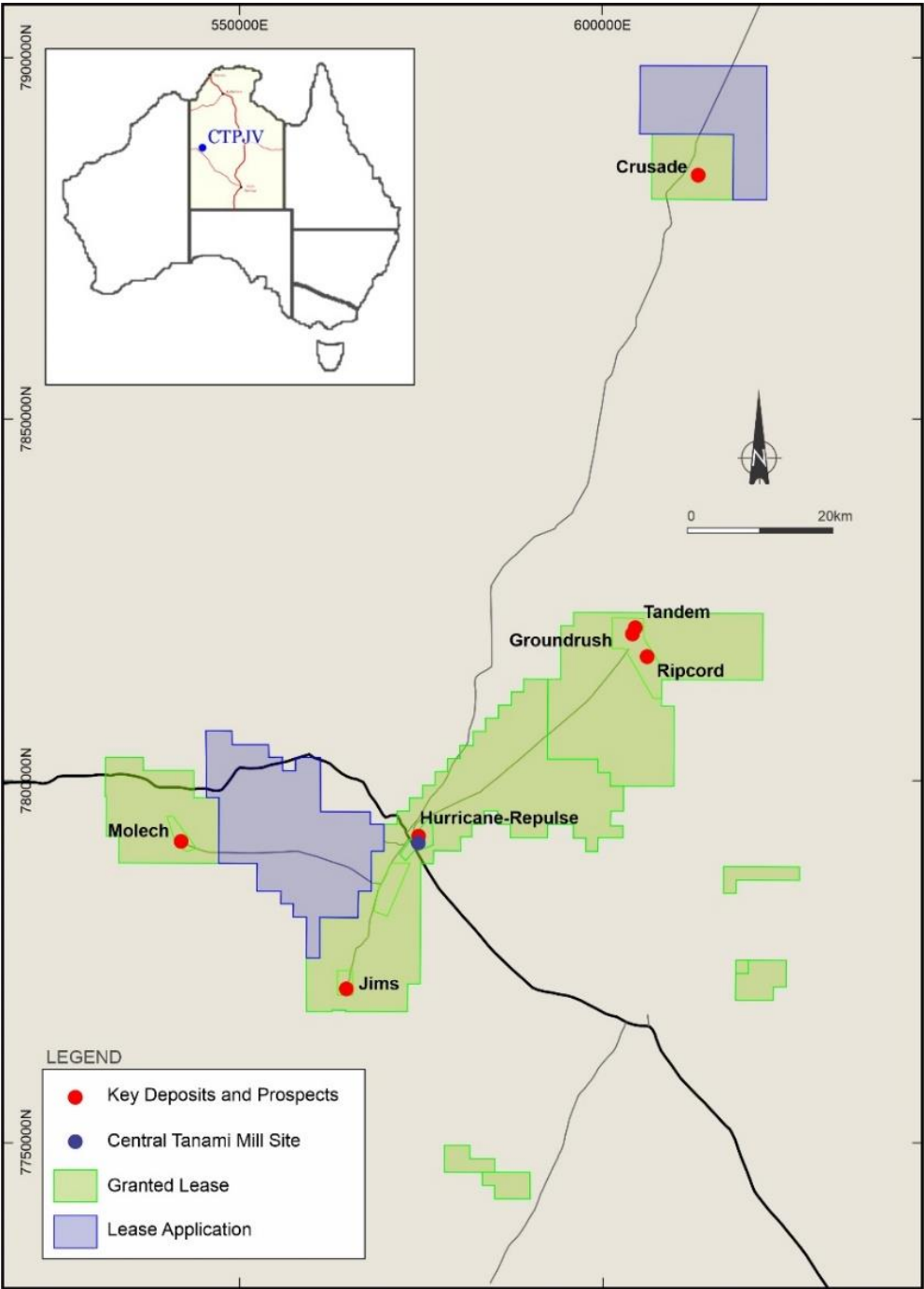


Figure 1 – Central Tanami Project.

Ripcord

Results have been received for the final 26 RC holes from the 41 hole, 5,047 metre RC campaign that was directed at exploring the northerly strike extensions of the Ripcord deposit. Results for the initial 15 holes (RCRC0001 to RCRC0015) were previously released to the ASX on 19 January 2023 – “*Drilling at the Ripcord Deposit Yields Encouraging Results.*”



The results for the final 26 holes returned a series of significant intercepts based on a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off level including:

- 5.0 metres @ 3.50 g/t gold from 110.0 metres in RCRC0016;
- 4.0 metres @ 3.27 g/t gold from 97.0 metres in RCRC0021;
- 9.0 metres @ 1.65 g/t gold from 70.0 metres in RCRC0022;
- 10.0 metres @ 1.61 g/t gold from 56.0 metres in RCRC0030; and
- 17.0 metres @ 1.50 g/t gold from 38.0 metres in RCRC0035.

Previously reported intercepts of 5.0 metres @ 2.09 g/t gold from 96 metres, and 7.0 metres @ 3.21 g/t gold from 103 metres in drill hole RCRC0002 have also been upgraded, now reporting as a single zone of 14.0 metres @ 7.47 g/t gold from 96.0 metres with the inclusion of the previously unreported high-grade zone of 2.0 metres @ 35.80 g/t gold from 101.0 metres. Details for the full campaign are listed in Table 1.

The intercepts primarily occur within quartz-sulphide (pyrite) bearing veinlets in dolerite and have confirmed the presence of mineralisation over 450 metres along strike of the northerly extension of the Ripcord deposit.

Table 1 - Results from the Reverse Circulation drilling campaign that targeted the Ripcord Gold Deposit. All intercepts reported at a 0.50 g/t gold cut-off. Results for drill holes RCRC0001 to RCRC0015 were previously reported to the ASX on 19 January 2023 - Drilling at the Ripcord Deposit Yields Encouraging Results

Hole	East	North	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)							
RCRC0001	605739	7816956	418	050	-60	186.0	97.0	1.0	0.56							
							103.0	1.0	4.64							
							111.0	2.0	2.43							
							124.0	1.0	1.04							
							138.0	1.0	2.82							
							154.0	2.0	0.69							
RCRC0002	605768	7816980	418	050	-60	170.0	34.0	10.0	0.99							
							57.0	1.0	0.80							
							67.0	1.0	0.85							
							96.0	14.0	7.47							
											Includes 2.0 metres @ 35.80 g/t gold from 101.0 metres					
													117.0	14.0	1.81	
RCRC0003	605791	7816999	417	050	-60	136.0	0.0	1.0	0.82							
							24.0	1.0	0.72							
							29.0	3.0	0.59							
							55.0	4.0	2.79							
							66.0	1.0	0.66							
							83.0	2.0	1.93							
						100.0	2.0	0.67								
RCRC0004	605813	7817017	418	050	-60	100.0	No Significant Result									
RCRC0005	605837	7817032	417	050	-60	70.0	No Significant Result									
RCRC0006	605684	7817040	416	050	-60	175.0	87.0	1.0	0.58							



							96.0	1.0	0.78
							108.0	1.0	1.25
							115.0	1.0	4.17
							120.0	4.0	3.79
							142.0	2.0	3.81
							154.0	1.0	1.58
RCRC0007	605704	7817057	415	050	-60	174.0	54.0	1.0	8.65
							63.0	1.0	0.75
							90.0	1.0	0.64
							100.0	2.0	0.78
							115.0	4.0	0.75
							122.0	1.0	0.56
RCRC0008	605730	7817075	414	50	-60	140.0	25.0	3.0	1.47
							32.0	1.0	0.88
							37.0	1.0	1.03
							41.0	4.0	1.19
							59.0	3.0	0.66
							93.0	1.0	0.79
							98.0	4.0	0.98
							105.0	1.0	1.59
							108.0	1.0	0.68
RCRC0009	605750	7817096	413	050	-60	100.0	90.0	1.0	0.90
RCRC0010	605774	7817114	410	050	-60	70.0	25.0	1.0	0.57
RCRC0011	605629	7817127	417	050	-60	126.0	96.0	1.0	1.06
							116.0	2.0	0.62
							123.0	1.0	0.89
RCRC0012	605652	7817146	417	050	-60	174.0	63.0	1.0	1.34
							88.0	1.0	1.53
							93.0	2.0	0.59
							103.0	1.0	3.41
RCRC0013	605675	7817166	417	050	-60	150.0	19.0	1.0	1.67
							46.0	1.0	2.44
							65.0	1.0	1.95
							106.0	6.0	1.05
							125.0	2.0	1.35
RCRC0014	605695	7817186	413	050	-60	120.0	12.0	1.0	0.76
							21.0	1.0	3.78
							44.0	1.0	2.00
							66.0	4.0	0.82
							74.0	1.0	0.53
RCRC0015	605715	7817204	413	050	-60	90.0	31.0	4.0	0.90
							88.0	1.0	0.50
RCRC0016	605594	7817220	417	050	-60	180.0	96.0	1.0	6.02
							104.0	1.0	0.52
							110.0	5.0	3.50
							Includes 1.0 metre @ 12.40 g/t gold from 114.0 metres		
							155.0	1.0	3.55
							179.0	1.0	0.51
RCRC0017	605617	7817239	417	050	-60	140.0	36.0	2.0	1.01
							56.0	1.0	1.10
							65.0	1.0	0.62
							79.0	1.0	0.90
RCRC0018	605640	7817259	417	050	-60	120.0	21.0	1.0	0.90
							25.0	1.0	0.81
							36.0	1.0	1.09
							40.0	4.0	1.33



RCRC0019	605663	7817297	417	050	-60	90.0	4.0	1.0	2.91
							55.0	1.0	2.80
RCRC0020	605686	7817297	417	050	-60	72.0	No Significant Result		
RCRC0021	605556	7817332	418	050	-60	160.0	53.0	1.0	0.71
							73.0	1.0	2.96
							97.0	4.0	3.27
RCRC0022	605579	7817351	417	050	-60	150.0	14.0	4.0	1.24
							34.0	1.0	0.89
							53.0	2.0	1.17
							70.0	9.0	1.65
RCRC0023	605602	7817371	417	050	-60	120.0	12.0	1.0	1.36
							26.0	1.0	2.02
							54.0	1.0	0.53
							58.0	1.0	0.98
							65.0	4.0	0.60
RCRC0024	605625	7817390	417	050	-60	90.0	29.0	4.0	0.65
							38.0	2.0	0.64
RCRC0025	605648	7817409	417	050	-60	84.0	22.0	1.0	3.52
							32.0	7.0	1.20
RCRC0026	605671	7817428	417	050	-60	72.0	50.0	1.0	0.58
							53.0	1.0	0.54
RCRC0027	605547	7817455	417	050	-60	180.0	22.0	1.0	0.81
							25.0	1.0	0.51
							149.0	2.0	0.77
RCRC0028	605570	7817474	417	050	-60	160.0	No Significant Result		
RCRC0029	605593	7817494	417	050	-60	140.0	64.0	1.0	0.67
							84.0	1.0	2.04
RCRC0030	605616	7817513	417	050	-60	120.0	56.0	10.0	1.61
RCRC0031	605639	7817532	416	050	-60	100.0	9.0	1.0	0.60
RCRC0032	605662	7817552	416	050	-60	70.0	44.0	1.0	0.57
RCRC0033	605522	7817554	417	050	-60	168.0	111.0	2.0	2.86
RCRC0034	605545	7817573	417	050	-60	150.0	No Significant Result		
RCRC0035	605568	7817592	417	050	-60	120.0	38.0	17.0	1.50
RCRC0036	605591	7817612	417	050	-60	90.0	15.0	1.0	0.95
							25.0	1.0	0.60
							38.0	1.0	0.63
RCRC0037	605614	7817631	416	050	-60	80.0	No Significant Result		
RCRC0038	605505	7817663	416	050	-60	100.0	51.0	1.0	0.58
RCRC0039	605528	7817683	416	050	-60	100.0	No Significant Result		
RCRC0040	605551	7817702	416	050	-60	70.0	No Significant Result		
RCRC0041	605482	7817585	417	050	-60	140.0	No Significant Result		

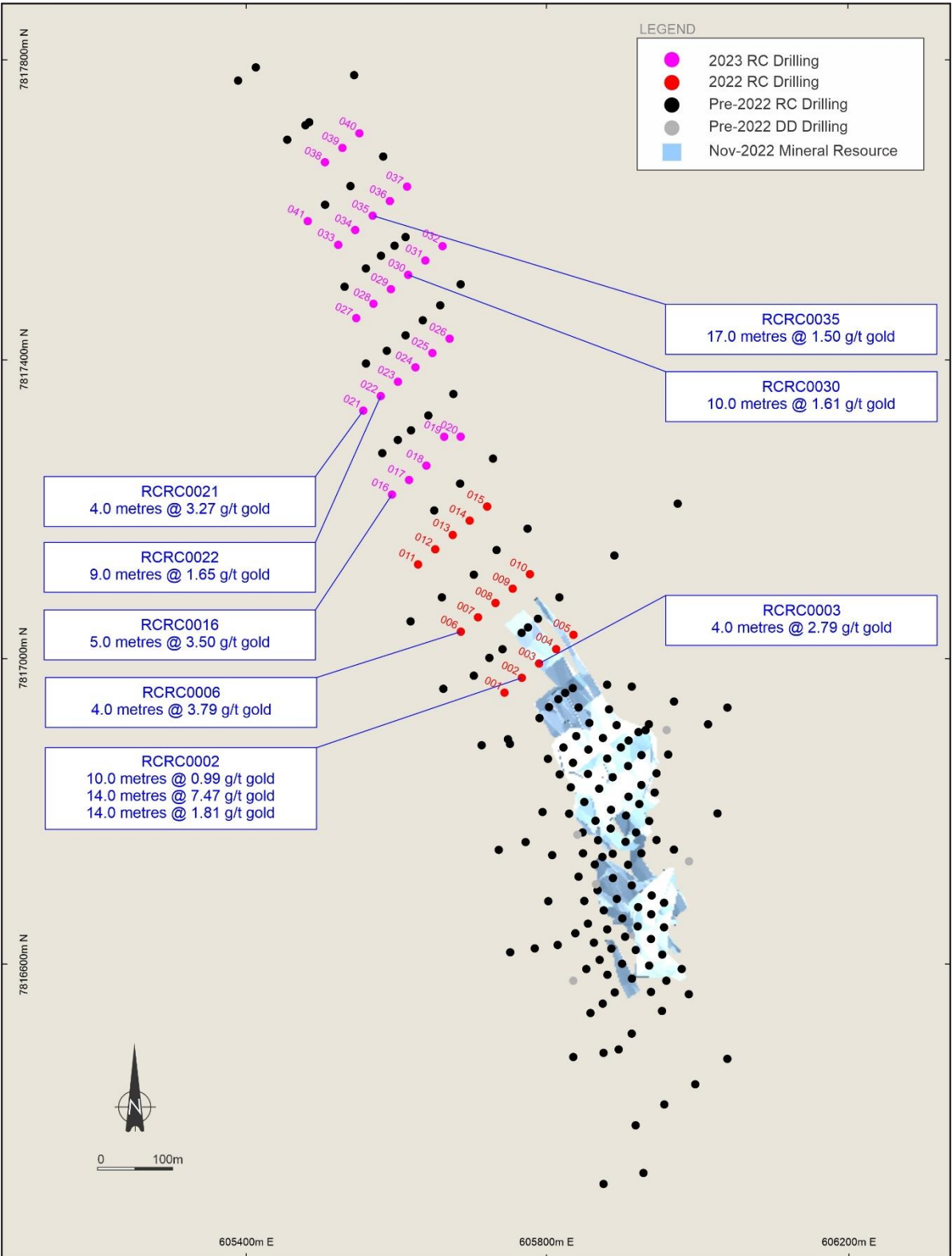


Figure 2 – Ripcord Drill Hole Collar Plan

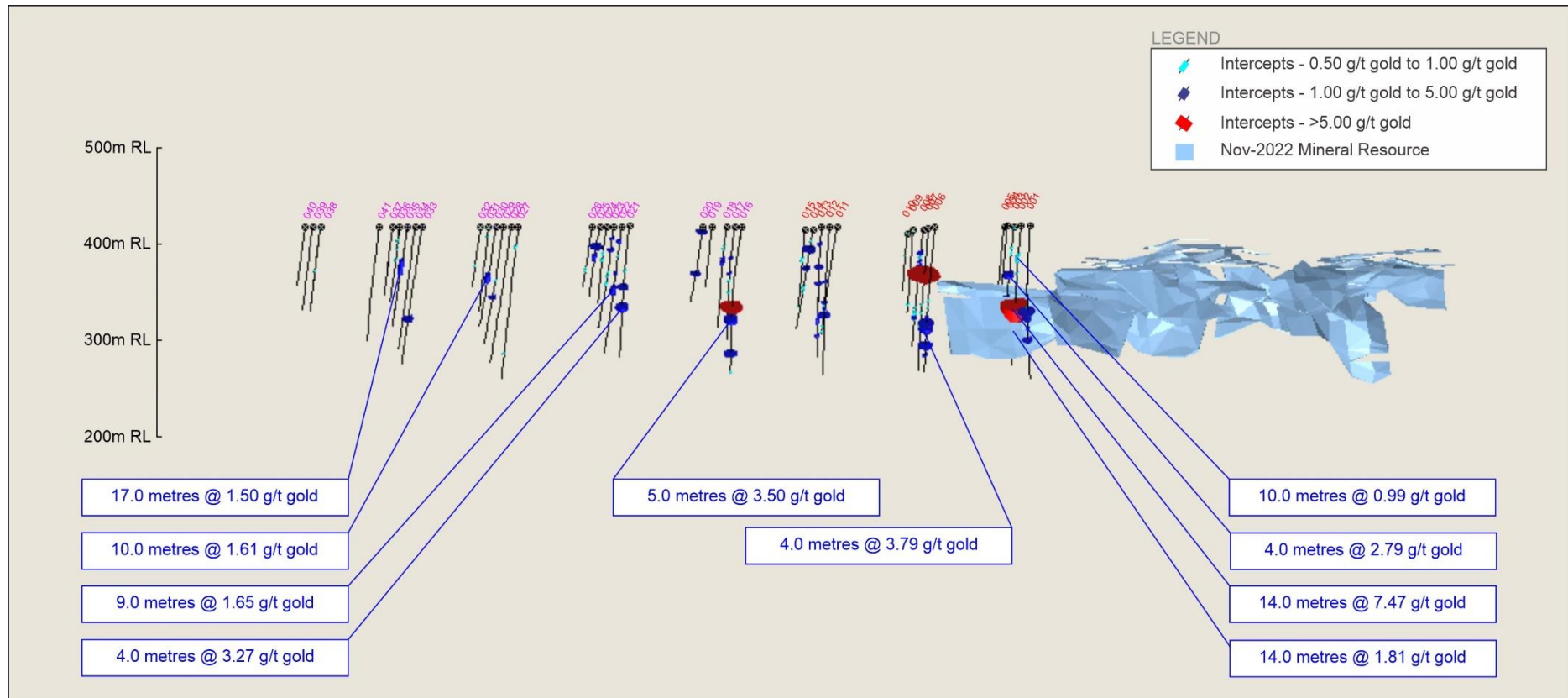


Figure 3 – Ripcord Long Section. View looking 070°



The Ripcord deposit is located on Mining Lease ML22934, approximately 3 kilometres southeast of the 1Moz Groundrush deposit and approximately 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.

Jims

Results have now been received for the final 5 holes of the 7-hole DD campaign completed at Jims in June 2022. This campaign was designed to follow-up drill results received from a 2018 DD campaign directed at the Jims Main deposit and to provide additional structural and lithological information. Results for the initial 2 holes (NJDD0003 and NJDD0006) were previously disclosed to the ASX on 25 October 2022 – “*Update on Recent Drilling Activities Completed on the Central Tanami Project.*” Details for the full campaign are listed in Table 2.

The results for the final 5 holes returned a series of significant intercepts based on a 1.00 g/t gold cut-off level including:

- 2.02 metres @ 4.85 g/t gold from 396.98 metres in NJDD0002;
- 11.90 metres @ 1.87 g/t gold from 287.00 metres in NJDD0004;
- 20.00 metres @ 1.90 g/t gold from 326.00 metres in NJDD0004;
- 4.35 metres @ 4.56 g/t gold from 356.00 metres in NJDD0004; and
- 3.00 metres @ 12.72 g/t gold from 338.00 metres in NJDD0007.

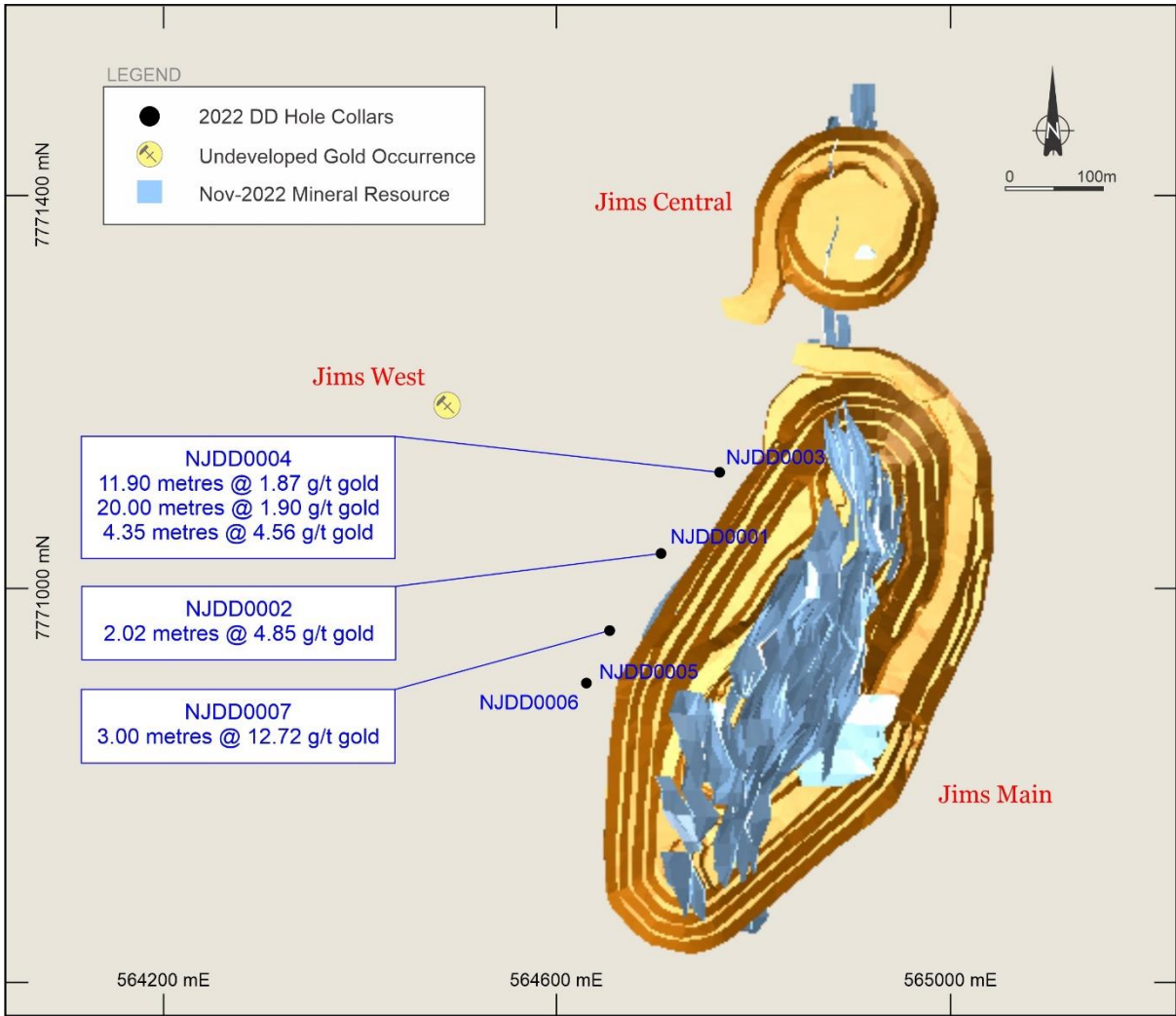


Figure 4 – Jims Drill Hole Collar Plan



Table 2 - Results from the Diamond Core drilling campaign that targeted the Jims Gold Deposit. All intercepts reported at a 1.00 g/t gold cut-off. Results for 2 holes (NJDD0003 and NJDD0006) were previously disclosed to the ASX on 25 October 2022 – “Update on Recent Drilling Activities Completed on the Central Tanami Project”

Hole	East	North	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
NJDD0001	564706	7771030	416	130	-60	357.80	154.51	0.49	1.03
							167.93	1.07	5.27
							181.81	2.00	2.30
							199.00	3.00	2.80
							210.00	4.25	2.22
							219.53	1.47	4.45
							281.00	2.05	2.23
							324.40	0.53	1.31
							346.00	3.00	1.49
							NJDD0002	564706	7771030
199.43	1.57	1.04							
204.00	1.00	1.20							
296.00	0.50	1.16							
373.50	0.50	2.46							
376.40	0.67	2.50							
381.00	2.00	1.73							
386.00	0.51	1.60							
NJDD0003	564762	7771115	416	130	-60	370.80	54.00	2.00	2.56
							91.00	1.00	9.20
							177.60	1.40	1.07
							188.90	1.10	2.15
							279.00	1.00	1.00
							290.25	1.25	1.47
							368.00	1.00	1.45
NJDD0004	564763	7771114	416	130	-73	463.30	45.50	0.50	2.79
							49.00	4.00	1.37
							61.05	0.95	1.05
							71.55	0.45	6.15
							112.00	1.00	1.30
							234.00	0.20	4.30
							262.00	1.00	1.47
							283.00	0.70	2.43
							287.00	11.90	1.87
							326.00	20.00	1.90
							356.00	4.35	4.56
							362.90	0.20	1.76
							432.00	1.00	1.63
NJDD0005	564628	7770897	421	130	-60	352.80	168.00	2.00	2.03
							190.00	1.00	3.54
							302.25	1.75	2.17
NJDD0006	564627	7770898	421	130	-50	321.60	71.00	1.00	1.03
							130.00	1.00	1.93
NJDD0007	564651	7770952	421	130	-60	448.90	88.82	0.93	2.65
							168.00	2.00	1.26
							183.00	1.00	1.98
							191.90	1.10	1.65
							204.00	0.80	4.18
							258.00	1.00	1.01
							338.00	3.00	12.72
includes 1.90 metres @ 15.65 g/t gold from 339.00 metres									

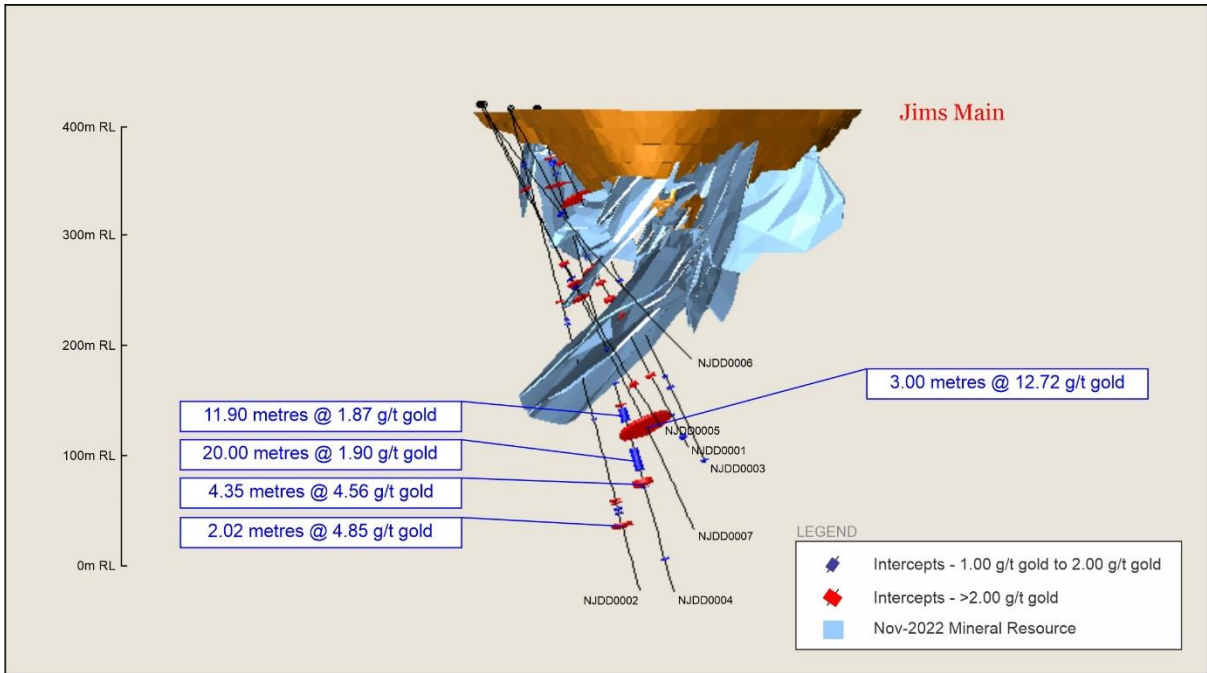


Figure 5 – Jims drilling, view looking 020°

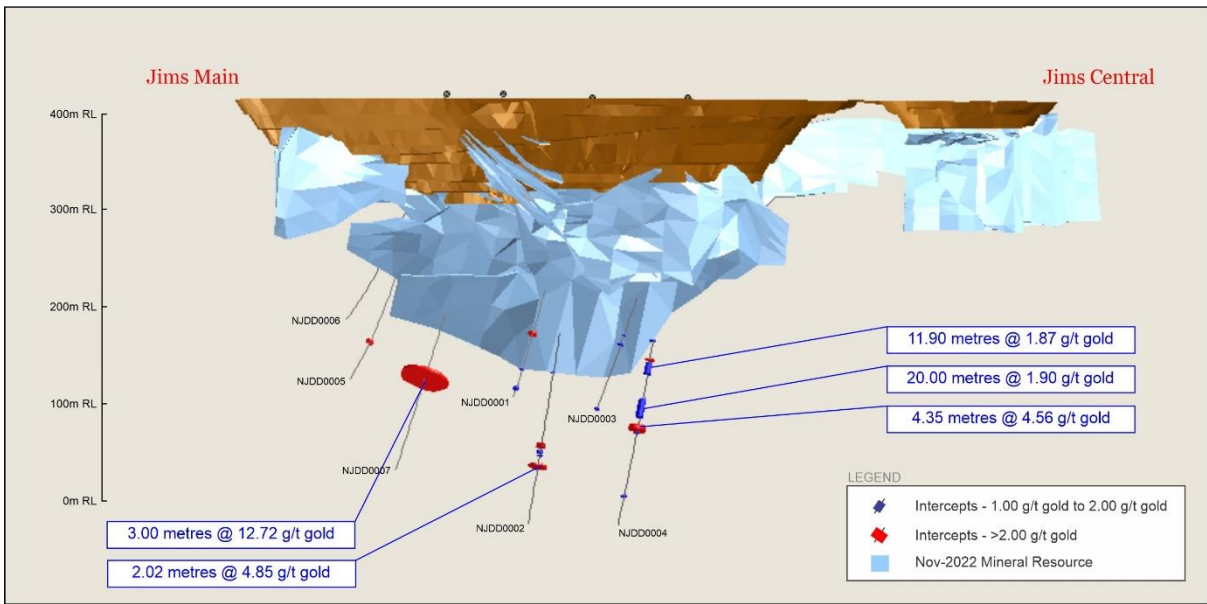


Figure 6 – Jims drilling, view looking 290°

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.

Tandem

A 12-hole RC drilling campaign was completed at the Tandem prospect totalling 2,160 metres in June 2023. Located on Mining Lease ML22934, Tandem is situated northeast of Groundrush and represents an early-stage target identified by the discovery of elevated gold results from historic reconnaissance drilling, which are located near a north-south trending magnetic feature.

Results have been received for all holes, returning several significant intercepts based on a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off level including 3.0 metres @ 2.34 g/t gold and 2.0 metres @ 1.80 g/t gold. All results are provided in Table 3.

Table 3 - Results from the Reverse Circulation drilling campaign that targeted the Tandem Prospect. 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)
TARC0001	603972	7820905	423	100	-60	180.0	1.0	1.0	9.05
							147.0	1.0	0.79
							151.0	2.0	1.80
TARC0002	604061	7820889	422	100	-60	180.0	No Significant Result		
TARC0003	604150	7820873	422	100	-60	180.0	No Significant Result		
TARC0004	604014	7821026	423	100	-60	180.0	119.0	1.0	0.56
TARC0005	604103	7821011	422	100	-60	180.0	38.0	3.0	2.34
TARC0006	604192	7820995	422	100	-60	180.0	174.0	1.0	4.34
TARC0007	604055	7821198	424	100	-60	180.0	No Significant Result		
TARC0008	604144	7821183	423	100	-60	180.0	14.0	1.0	0.65
							34.0	3.0	0.93
TARC0009	604232	7821167	423	100	-60	180.0	No Significant Result		
TARC0010	604093	7821404	423	100	-60	180.0	No Significant Result		
TARC0011	604181	7821389	423	100	-60	180.0	No Significant Result		
TARC0012	604270	7821373	422	100	-60	180.0	No Significant Result		

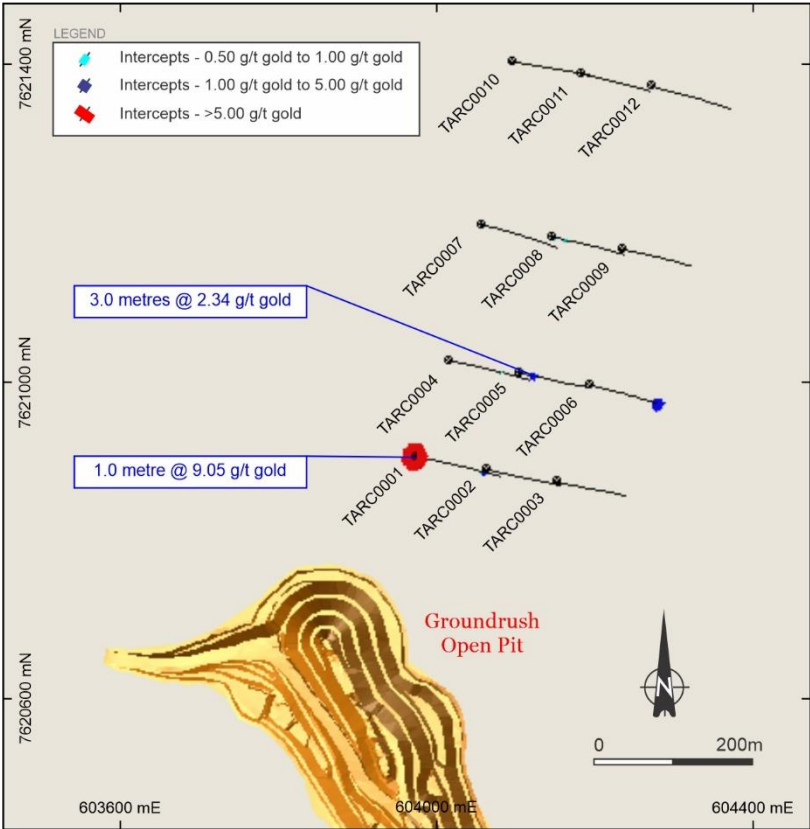


Figure 7 – Tandem Drill Hole Plan

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

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors of Tanami Gold NL.

Arthur Dew
Chairman
Tanami Gold NL



Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results fairly represents information and supporting documentation that was compiled by Mr. Neale Edwards BSc (Hons), a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, who is a Director of the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting for Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Neale Edwards has provided written consent approving the inclusion of the Exploration Results in the report in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this report that relates to previously disclosed Exploration results was released to the ASX on 25 October 2022 – Update on Recent Drilling Activities Completed on the Central Tanami Project and 19 January 2023 - Drilling at the Ripcord Deposit Yields Encouraging Results (ASX Code: TAM). They were based on information compiled by Mr Neale Edwards, a Competent Person who is a Director of Tanami Gold NL. Mr Edwards is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Edwards previously provided consent for the inclusion in the 25 October 2022 report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appeared.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Exploration Results as reported on the 25 October 2022 and 19 January 2023, and the assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Exploration Results in the 25 October 2022 and 19 January reports continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Mr Neale Edwards BSc (Hons), a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, who is a Director of Tanami Gold NL and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting for Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves confirms that the form and context in which the Exploration Results dated 25 October 2022 and 19 January 2023 presented in this report have not been materially modified and are consistent with the 25 October 2022 and 19 January 2023 releases.

Appendix 1 - JORC Table 1
Ripcord Gold Deposit

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. 	<p>Sampling by reverse circulation drilling ("RC") completed by the CTPJV.</p> <p>RC samples are collected via a rig mounted cone splitter, splitting the sample in a 75/25 ratio. The smaller split is retained for dispatch to the laboratory, the larger split retained as a bulk reject.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<p>RC metres intervals are defined by paint markings on the rig. The larger split or sample reject is left at the sample pad to indicate metres drilled.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<p>RC drilling is completed to a high standard, with samples collected at one metre intervals.</p> <p>Samples are crushed and pulverised at the ALS laboratory facility in Malaga, Western Australia to produce a ca. 200g, P85 passing 75µm sub-sample to use in the analytical process.</p> <p>Samples are subjected to fire assay analysis for gold using a 50g charge at ALS laboratory facility in Malaga, Western Australia.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.). 	<p>RC drilling completed in the reported campaign was completed using a face sampling hammer with a 143mm diameter drill bit.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<p>Approximate RC recoveries are sometimes recorded as percentage ranges based on a visual and/or weight estimate of the sample.</p> <p>RC recovery in the completed campaign was considered consistent.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 	<p>An experienced RC drilling contractor was engaged to complete the drilled campaign. Drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by the CTPJV geologists.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<p>No relationship was noted between RC sample recovery and grade. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. 	<p>All holes were logged by CTPJV geologists to a high level of detail to support resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</p> <p>RC logging is undertaken on a metre by metre basis at the time of drilling.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. 	<p>RC samples are logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. Visual estimates are made of sulphide, quartz and alteration as percentages.</p> <p>RC samples are not photographed.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<p>All holes were logged in full.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 	<p>Not applicable.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. 	<p>All drilling completed in the reported campaign was completed by RC methods. Samples are collected using a rig mounted cone splitter.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	<p>RC samples are dried at 100°C.</p> <p>All samples below 4kg are totally pulverised in LM5's to a nominal 85% passing a 75µm screen. Samples above 4kg are crushed to <6mm and riffle split prior to pulverisation.</p> <p>The sampling methodology in use is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and should generate representative results.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 	<p>Repeat analysis of pulp samples occurs at a rate of 1 in 20 samples.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. 	<p>Field duplicates are routinely analysed at a rate of 1 in 20 samples.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<p>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.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 	<p>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.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.. 	<p>Not applicable.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<p>Field QAQC protocols include the use of commercially prepared certified reference materials ("CRM") that are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. The CRM is not identifiable to the laboratory and is assessed on import to the database and reported monthly, quarterly and annually.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Laboratory QAQC protocols include repeat analysis of pulp samples at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. Screen tests (percentage of pulverised sample passing the 75µm mesh) are undertaken at a rate of 1 in 40 samples.</p> <p>The laboratory reports its own QAQC data on a regular basis. The laboratories standards are routinely loaded into the database.</p> <p>Failed standards are followed-up by re-assaying a second 50g pulp sub-sample of all samples in the batch above 0.1 ppm gold by the same method at the primary laboratory.</p> <p>Both the accuracy component (CRM's) and the precision component (duplicates and repeats) of the QAQC protocols are thought to provide an acceptable level of accuracy and precision.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> 	Significant intersections are verified by appropriately qualified CTPJV management.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> 	No twinned holes were completed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> 	<p>Primary data is imported into a SQL acquire database using semi-automated or automated data entry with hard copies of core assays and surveys stored at site.</p> <p>Visual checks occur as a result of regular use of the data.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	The first (primary) gold assay is almost always utilised for any resource estimation, except where evidence from re-analysis and or check analysis dictates. A systematic procedure utilising several re-assays and/or check assays is employed to determine if/when the first (primary) gold assay is changed for the final assay.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> 	Drillholes are sited with a handheld global positioning system (GPS), and the initial drillhole pickup is usually with a handheld GPS, as well; with accuracy between ± 0.3 to 1m. After program completion, differential GPS (DGPS) is used for the final collar pickup with an accuracy of ± 5mm.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> 	Collar coordinates are recorded in MGA94 Zone 52. The difference between magnetic north ("MN") and true north ("TN") is 0°14' 38". The difference between TN and GDA is zero.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	A DGPS elevation with an accuracy of ± 10mm is used.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	Exploration results from the reported campaign range from 20m by 20m drill hole spacing to 50m by 50m.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> 	The data spacing and distribution from the reported campaigns is sufficient to establish geological and/or grade continuity. Further drilling will be required to ensure that it is appropriate for resource estimation and classifications to be applied.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	Sample compositing is not applied until the resource estimation stage
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> 	Drill holes in the reported campaign are drilled at an angle that is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and</i> 	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the recent drill hole data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>reported if material.</i>	
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<p>Chain of custody of samples is managed by CTPJV personnel.</p> <p>Samples are bagged in tied numbered calico bags, grouped in larger tied plastic bags and placed in large bulka bags with sample submission sheets. The bulka bags are sent by road freight to the ALS laboratory in Malaga, Western Australia. CTPJV personnel have no further involvement.</p> <p>Results of analysis are returned via email and secure FTP.</p> <p>Sample pulp splits are stored at the ALS laboratory in Malaga, Western Australia.</p> <p>Retained bulk residue and pulp packets are returned to the Central Tanami Mine for storage.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<p>The CTPJV have undertaken internal reviews of applied sampling techniques and data.</p> <p>The completed reviews raised no issues.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>The Ripcord Gold Deposit 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 southeast of the Groundrush gold deposit.</p> <p>ML22934 covers an area of 3,950ha and forms part of the Central Tanami Project, a 50/50 Joint Venture between Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Resources Limited. The 2,211km² tenement area in the Tanami Region held by the CTPJV are registered jointly in the name of Northern Star (Tanami) Pty Ltd and Tanami (NT) Pty Ltd. The CTPJV comprises ten Exploration Licences, eight of which are granted and two applications, nineteen Mineral Lease (Southern) and one Mining Licence.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>ML22934 is granted and in good standing.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<p>Recent exploration in the area has been completed by the Joint Venture partners, Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Resources Limited.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<p>The geology and deposit style at Ripcord appears to have similarities to the nearby Groundrush deposit, although it is yet to be fully determined if the host dolerite body is the same as that which hosts gold mineralisation at Groundrush. The host dolerite unit at Ripcord shows similar fractionation textures as observed at Groundrush, with fractionated quartz dolerite bounded on both sides by transitional quartz dolerite zones.</p> <p>Gold mineralisation is primarily hosted within the larger main dolerite body, with minor mineralisation extending 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.</p> <p>The strike of the mineralised zone is about 1200 metres and the known down dip extent from drill data is about 150 metres. The width of the zone of primary mineralisation is in the order of 40 metres.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length 	<p>The reported RC campaign targeted the northerly extensions of the Ripcord Gold Deposit. Full details of the completed campaign are provided in:</p> <p>Table 1 - Results from the Reverse Circulation drilling campaign that targeted the Ripcord Gold Deposit. All intercepts reported at a 0.50 g/t gold cut-off.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	Not applicable to this report.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. 	Results are reported as weighted averages using a nominal 0.5 g/t gold cut-off and up to 2 metres continuous of internal dilution. No high-grade cuts were applied.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. 	High-grade intervals internal to broader lower grade zones of mineralisation are reported at a 10 g/t gold cut-off as included intervals.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. 	The reported drill holes have been drilled approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the targeted mineralised trends at a -60° angle.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 	Mineralisation is sub-vertical to vertical.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	Only down hole lengths have been reported. True widths have not been determined.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	Diagrams are included in the report.
Balanced Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<p>Reporting of all drill details and available results as been provided in this report. Refer to:</p> <p>Table 1 - Results from the Reverse Circulation drilling campaign that targeted the Ripcord Gold Deposit. All intercepts reported at a 0.50 g/t gold cut-off.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; 	Exploration results have previously been regularly reported to the ASX by the Joint Venture parties.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> 	Infill drilling of northern extensions will continue.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	Diagrams are included.

Appendix 2 - JORC Table 1 Jims Gold Deposit

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>Sampling by diamond core drilling ("DD") completed by the CTPJV.</p> <p>DD 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.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> 	DD core is reconstructed into continuous runs, measured by tape and compared to down hole core blocks consistent with industry practice.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>DD drilling is completed to industry standards, with samples collected at varying lengths based on geological intervals.</p> <p>Samples are crushed and pulverised at the ALS laboratory facility in Malaga, Western Australia to produce a ca. 200g, P85 passing 75µm sub-sample to use in the analytical process.</p> <p>Samples are subjected to fire assay analysis for gold using a 50g charge at ALS laboratory facility in Malaga, Western Australia.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.).</i> 	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<p>DD core was reconstructed into continuous runs with depths checked against core blocks. Core recoveries are recorded as a percentage and calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals by the geologists.</p> <p>Core recovery in the completed campaign was high with recoveries >97%.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 	<p>An experienced DD drilling group was engaged to complete the drilled campaign. Drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by the CTPJV geologists.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<p>No relationship was noted between core recovery and grade. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. 	<p>All holes were logged by CTPJV geologists to a high level of detail to support resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. 	<p>Core is logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation and structure. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations.</p> <p>It is standard practice that drill core is routinely photographed.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<p>All holes were logged in full.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 	<p>DD core is halved with an Almonte core saw on site. Sample intervals are defined by a qualified geologist to honour geological boundaries.</p> <p>All mineralised zones are sampled plus barren material in contact with the mineralised zones.</p> <p>DD core is sampled on the width of the geological/mineralised structure with a minimum sample length of 0.3m and maximum sample length of 1.2m.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. 	<p>All drilling completed in the reported campaign was completed by DD methods. No riffle, rotary or tube sampling was required.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	<p>DD core is dried at 100°C.</p> <p>All samples below 4kg are totally pulverised in LM5's to a nominal 85% passing a 75µm screen. Samples above 4kg are crushed to <6mm and riffle split prior to pulverisation.</p> <p>The sampling methodology in use is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and should generate representative results.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 	<p>Repeat analysis of pulp samples occurs at a rate of 1 in 20 samples.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. 	<p>No field duplicates were collected from DD core.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 	Gold concentration was determined by fire assay using the lead collection method with a 50g sample charge weight. MP-AES instrument finish was used to measure gold levels. The methodology used measures total gold.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.. 	Not applicable.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<p>Field QAQC protocols include the use of commercially prepared certified reference materials ("CRM") that are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. The CRM is not identifiable to the laboratory and is assessed on import to the database and reported monthly, quarterly and annually.</p> <p>Laboratory QAQC protocols include repeat analysis of pulp samples at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. Screen tests (percentage of pulverised sample passing the 75µm mesh) are undertaken at a rate of 1 in 40 samples.</p> <p>The laboratory reports its own QAQC data on a regular basis. The laboratories standards are routinely loaded into the database.</p> <p>Failed standards are followed-up by re-assaying a second 50g pulp sub-sample of all samples in the batch above 0.1 ppm gold by the same method at the primary laboratory.</p> <p>Both the accuracy component (CRM's) and the precision component (duplicates and repeats) of the QAQC protocols are thought to provide an acceptable level of accuracy and precision.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. 	Significant intersections are verified by appropriately qualified CTPJV management.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of twinned holes. 	No twinned holes were completed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. 	<p>Primary data is imported into a SQL acquire database using semi-automated or automated data entry with hard copies of core assays and surveys stored at site.</p> <p>Visual checks occur as a result of regular use of the data.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	The first (primary) gold assay is almost always utilised for any resource estimation, except where evidence from re-analysis and or check analysis dictates. A systematic procedure utilising several re-assays and/or check assays is employed to determine if/when the first (primary) gold assay is changed for the final assay.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. 	Drillholes are sited with a handheld global positioning system (GPS), and the initial drillhole pickup is usually with a handheld GPS, as well; with accuracy between ± 0.3 to 1m. After program completion, differential GPS (DGPS) is used for the final collar pickup with an accuracy of ± 5mm.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specification of the grid system used. 	Collar coordinates are recorded in MGA94 Zone 52. The difference between magnetic north ("MN") and true north ("TN") is 0°14' 38". The difference between TN and GDA is zero.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	A DGPS elevation with an accuracy of ± 10mm is used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	Exploration results from the reported campaign range from 20m by 20m drill hole spacing to 50m by 50m.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> 	The data spacing and distribution from the reported campaigns is sufficient to establish geological and/or grade continuity. Further drilling will be required to ensure that it is appropriate for resource estimation and classifications to be applied.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	Sample compositing is not applied until the resource estimation stage
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> 	Drill holes in the reported campaign are drilled at an angle that is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the recent drill hole data.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<p>Chain of custody of samples is managed by CTPJV personnel.</p> <p>CTPJV personnel transport diamond core to the core logging facilities where CTPJV geologists log the core.</p> <p>Samples are bagged in tied numbered calico bags, grouped in larger tied plastic bags and placed in large bulka bags with sample submission sheets. The bulka bags are sent by road freight to the ALS laboratory in Malaga, Western Australia. CTPJV personnel have no further involvement.</p> <p>Results of analysis are returned via email and secure FTP.</p> <p>Sample pulp splits are stored at the ALS laboratory in Malaga, Western Australia.</p> <p>Retained bulk residue and pulp packets are returned to the Central Tanami Mine for storage.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<p>The CTPJV have undertaken internal reviews of applied sampling techniques and data.</p> <p>The completed reviews raised no issues.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Jims Gold Deposit is located in the Tanami Region in the Northern Territory on Mineral Lease (Southern) MLS168, approximately 23km southwest of the Central Tanami Mill site.</p> <p>MLS168 covers an area of 711.9ha and forms part of the Central Tanami Project, a 50/50 Joint Venture between Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Limited. The 2,211km² tenement area in the Tanami Region held by the CTPJV are registered jointly in the name of Northern Star (Tanami) Pty Ltd and Tanami (NT) Pty Ltd. The CTPJV comprises ten Exploration Licences, eight of which are granted and two applications, nineteen Mineral Lease (Southern) and one Mining Licence.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. 	MLS 168 is granted and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length 	<p>The reported DD campaign targeted the Jims Main deposit. Full details of the completed campaign are provided in:</p> <p>Table 2 - Results from the Diamond Core drilling campaign that targeted the Jims Gold Deposit. All intercepts reported at a 1.00 g/t gold cut-off.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	Not applicable to this report.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. 	Results are reported as weighted averages using a nominal 1.0 g/t gold cut-off and up to 2 metres continuous of internal dilution. No high-grade cuts were applied.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. 	Any high-grade zones above 10g/t gold within a reported intercept are also reported as included intervals.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. 	The reported drill holes have been drilled approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the targeted mineralised trends at a -50° to -73°angle.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 	Mineralisation are sub-vertical to vertical.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	Only down hole lengths have been reported. True widths are not known.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	Diagrams are included in the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<p>Reporting of all drill details and available results as been provided in this report. Refer to:</p> <p>Table 2 - Results from the Diamond Core drilling campaign that targeted the Jims Gold Deposit. All intercepts reported at a 1.00 g/t gold cut-off.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<p>Exploration results have previously been regularly reported to the ASX by the Joint Venture parties.</p>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling). 	<p>Upon receipt of all results, a review of drilling completed is required before further work is planned.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<p>Diagrams are included in the report.</p>

Appendix 3 - JORC Table 1 Tandem Prospect

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. 	<p>Sampling by reverse circulation drilling ("RC") completed by the CTPJV.</p> <p>RC samples are collected via a rig mounted cone splitter, splitting the sample in a 75/25 ratio. The smaller split is retained for dispatch to the laboratory, the larger split retained as a bulk reject.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<p>RC metres intervals are defined by paint markings on the rig. The larger split or sample reject is left at the sample pad to indicate metres drilled.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<p>RC drilling is completed to a high standard, with samples collected at one metre intervals.</p> <p>Samples are crushed and pulverised at the ALS laboratory facility in Malaga, Western Australia to produce a ca. 200g, P85 passing 75µm sub-sample to use in the analytical process.</p> <p>Samples are subjected to fire assay analysis for gold using a 50g charge at ALS laboratory facility in Malaga, Western Australia.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.). 	RC drilling completed in the reported campaign was completed using a face sampling hammer with a 143mm diameter drill bit.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Approximate RC recoveries are sometimes recorded as percentage ranges based on a visual and/or weight estimate of the sample.</p> <p>RC recovery in the completed campaign was considered consistent.</p> <p>An experienced RC drilling contractor was engaged to complete the drilled campaign. Drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by the CTPJV geologists.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<p>All holes were logged by CTPJV geologists to a high level of detail to support resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</p> <p>RC logging is undertaken on a metre by metre basis at the time of drilling.</p> <p>RC samples are logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. Visual estimates are made of sulphide, quartz and alteration as percentages.</p> <p>RC samples are not photographed.</p> <p>All holes were logged in full.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 	Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> 	<p>All drilling completed in the reported campaign was completed by RC methods. Samples are collected using a rig mounted cone splitter.</p> <p>RC samples are dried at 100°C.</p> <p>All samples below 4kg are totally pulverised in LM5's to a nominal 85% passing a 75µm screen. Samples above 4kg are crushed to <6mm and riffle split prior to pulverisation.</p> <p>The sampling methodology in use is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and should generate representative results.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> 	Repeat analysis of pulp samples occurs at a rate of 1 in 20 samples.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> 	Field duplicates are routinely analysed at a rate of 1 in 20 samples.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> 	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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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..</i> 	Not applicable.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<p>Field QAQC protocols include the use of commercially prepared certified reference materials ("CRM") that are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. The CRM is not identifiable to the laboratory and is assessed on import to the database and reported monthly, quarterly and annually.</p> <p>Laboratory QAQC protocols include repeat analysis of pulp samples at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. Screen tests (percentage of pulverised sample passing the 75µm mesh) are undertaken at a rate of 1 in 40 samples.</p> <p>The laboratory reports its own QAQC data on a regular basis. The laboratories standards are routinely loaded into the database.</p> <p>Failed standards are followed-up by re-assaying a second 50g pulp sub-sample of all samples in the batch above 0.1 ppm gold by the same method at the primary laboratory.</p> <p>Both the accuracy component (CRM's) and the precision component (duplicates and repeats) of the QAQC protocols are thought to provide an acceptable level of accuracy and precision.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> 	Significant intersections are verified by appropriately qualified CTPJV management.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> 	No twinned holes were completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. 	<p>Primary data is imported into a SQL acQuire database using semi-automated or automated data entry with hard copies of core assays and surveys stored at site.</p> <p>Visual checks occur as a result of regular use of the data.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<p>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.</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. 	<p>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.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specification of the grid system used. 	<p>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.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<p>A DGPS elevation with an accuracy of ± 10mm is used.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 	<p>Exploration results from the reported campaign range from 20m by 20m drill hole spacing to 50m by 50m.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. 	<p>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.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<p>Sample compositing is not applied until the resource estimation stage</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 	<p>Drill holes in the reported campaign are drilled at an angle that is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<p>No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the recent drill hole data.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p>Chain of custody of samples is managed by CTPJV personnel.</p> <p>Samples are bagged in tied numbered calico bags, grouped in larger tied plastic bags and placed in large bulka bags with sample submission sheets. The bulka bags are sent by road freight to the ALS laboratory in Malaga, Western Australia. CTPJV personnel have no further involvement.</p> <p>Results of analysis are returned via email and secure FTP.</p> <p>Sample pulp splits are stored at the ALS laboratory in Malaga, Western Australia.</p> <p>Retained bulk residue and pulp packets are returned to the Central Tanami Mine for storage.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<p>The CTPJV have undertaken internal reviews of applied sampling techniques and data.</p> <p>The completed reviews raised no issues.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. 	<p>The Tandem 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 northeast of the Groundrush gold deposit.</p> <p>ML22934 covers an area of 3,950ha and forms part of the Central Tanami Project, a 50/50 Joint Venture between Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Resources Limited. The 2,211km² tenement area in the Tanami Region held by the CTPJV are registered jointly in the name of Northern Star (Tanami) Pty Ltd and Tanami (NT) Pty Ltd. The CTPJV comprises ten Exploration Licences, eight of which are granted and two applications, nineteen Mineral Lease (Southern) and one Mining Licence.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. 	<p>ML22934 is granted and in good standing.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Recent exploration in the area has been completed by the Joint Venture partners, Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Resources Limited.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>The Tandem area was targeted due to its proximity to the Groundrush Gold deposit, which represents an orogenic reverse-stacked gold lode system. The prospect is located 200 to 300 metres northeast of the footwall fault of the Groundrush dolerite.</p> <p>The geology consists of dolerite with intercalated siltstone and sandstone. It is unknown whether this is the same dolerite that hosts the Groundrush gold deposit. Gold mineralisation at Tandem has an apparent strike of about 010° and is associated with a westerly dipping siltstone / dolerite contact and quartz veining. The overall strike is about 200 metres with an apparent dip of -60° west and a true thickness of 1 to 2 metres. The down dip extent at this stage of exploration is not known but typically for this style of mineralisation is no greater than 100 metres.</p>
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length 	<p>The reported RC campaign targeted the Tandem Prospect. Full details of the completed campaign are provided in:</p> <p>Table 3 - Results from the Reverse Circulation drilling campaign that targeted the Tandem Prospect.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<p>Not applicable to this report.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material 	<p>Results are reported as weighted averages using a nominal 0.5 g/t gold cut-off and up to 2 metres continuous of internal dilution. No high-grade cuts were applied.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>and should be stated.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<p>High-grade intervals internal to broader lower grade zones of mineralisation are reported at a 10 g/t gold cut-off as included intervals.</p> <p>No included high-grade intervals were recorded from the reported campaign.</p> <p>No metal equivalents are reported.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. 	The reported drill holes have been drilled approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the targeted mineralised trends at a -60° angle.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 	Mineralisation is sub-vertical to vertical.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	Only down hole lengths have been reported. True widths have not been determined.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	Diagrams are included in the report.
Balanced Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	Reporting of all drill details and available results as been provided in this report. Refer to: Table 3 - Results from the Reverse Circulation drilling campaign that targeted the Tandem Prospect.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	Exploration results have previously been regularly reported to the ASX by the Joint Venture parties.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling). 	Review of drill results to be carried out before further programs are planned.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	Diagrams are included.