TANAMI GOLD NL

RESULTS RETURNED FOR DRILL CAMPAIGNS COMPLETED AT GROUNDRUSH

- **Results received for the Reverse Circulation / Diamond Core drilling campaign that was directed at the Groundrush Gold Deposit. Several higher-grade intercepts returned including:**
  - ***2.80 metres @ 7.86 g/t gold from 456.30 metres in GRRCD0003***
  - ***8.00 metres @ 5.28 g/t gold from 437.00 metres in GRRCD0008***
  - ***13.45 metres @ 6.40 g/t gold from 464.55 metres in GRRCD0010***
  - ***3.60 metres @ 22.51 g/t gold from 263.00 metres in GRRCD0013***
  - ***4.00 metres @ 5.82 g/t gold from 390.00 metres in GRRCD0017***
- **Results received for all holes from the 6 hole Reverse Circulation drilling campaign undertaken at Groundrush North.**
- **Results currently pending for 60 holes from Reverse Circulation and Diamond Core drilling campaigns completed at Ripcord, Groundrush-Ripcord Link, Beaver and Jims.**
- **123 air core drill holes completed across prospects in the Molech and Ripcord areas totalling 8,450 metres.**
- **A high-level review of existing on-site process infrastructure was completed by independent consultants Como Engineers Pty Ltd.**

Perth, Australia, 21 November 2023: Tanami Gold NL (ASX:TAM) ("Tanami Gold" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the receipt of results from Reverse Circulation ("RC") and Diamond Core ("DD") drilling campaigns conducted at the Groundrush Gold Deposit ("Groundrush") and the Groundrush North target ("Groundrush North") on the Central Tanami Project ("CTP"). Better intercepts received include 2.80 metres @ 7.86 g/t gold, 7.00 metres @ 2.42 g/t gold, 2.77 metres @ 3.51 g/t gold, 8.00 metres @ 5.28 g/t gold, 4.35 metres @ 2.27 g/t gold, 15.72 metres @ 2.31 g/t gold, 13.45 metres @ 6.40 g/t gold, 2.00 metres @ 5.20 g/t gold, 1.47 metres @ 7.22 g/t gold, 3.60 metres @ 22.51 g/t gold, 4.16 metres @ 2.43 g/t gold and 4.00 metres @ 5.82 g/t gold from Groundrush. No significant results were obtained from the drilling at Groundrush North.

Results for several other drilling campaigns completed are still pending, including:

- the 3 hole, 2,317 metre Groundrush-Ripcord Link RC/DD campaign that 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 52 RC hole, 6,455 metre campaign at Ripcord aiming to enhance resource classification by improving drill density in the northern area and close-off open sections in the southern part of the deposit.
- the 3 hole, 997.10 metre RC/DD campaign that focussed on the down-plunge extensions and foot wall positions of the Main Deposit at Jims.

- the 2 hole DD 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.

Additionally, the Central Tanami Project Joint Venture ("CTPJV") recently completed an air core drilling program across three prospects, North Limb and Miracle West in the Molech area and Ripcord, totalling 8,450 metres from 123 drill holes. Results are pending from all holes.

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 2,211km^2 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.

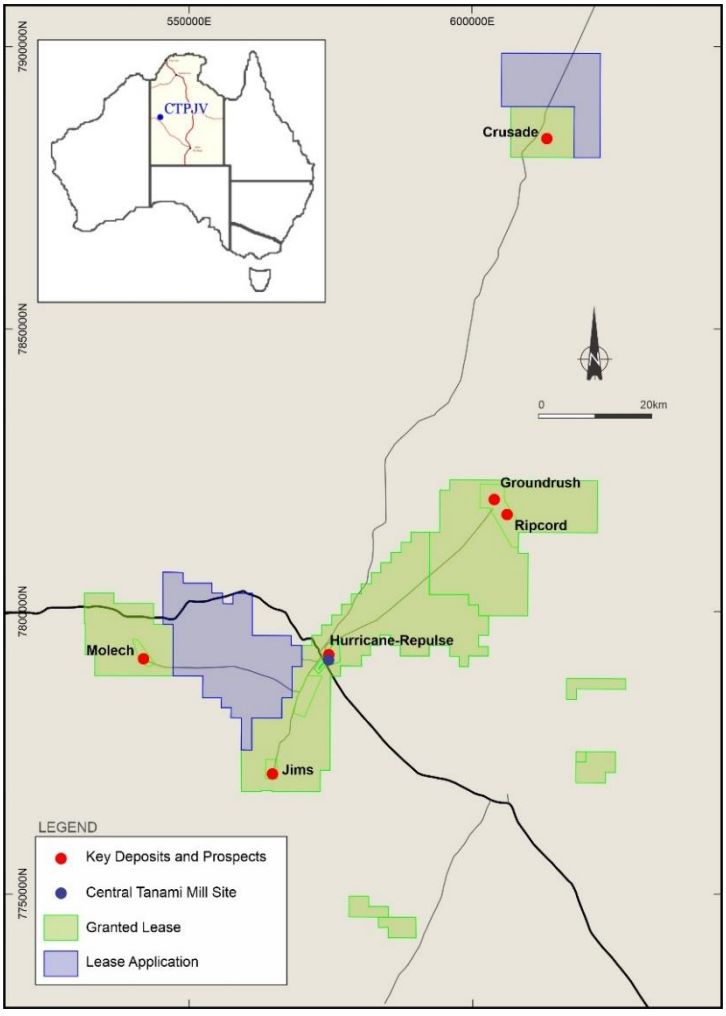

Figure 1 – Central Tanami Project

Groundrush

Results have been received all holes from the initial drilling campaign completed at Groundrush that was designed to further assess the down dip and down plunge extensions of known mineralised structures to a vertical depth of approximately 600 metres. The campaign comprised 15 of the original 20 holes planned, with four diamond core tails (GRRCD0001, GRRCD0002, GRRCD0007 and GRRCD0018) excluded from the program due to excessive movement of the RC pre-collars. A fifth hole (GRRCD0020), could not be drilled due to its proximity to the historic Groundrush open pit bund wall.

The campaign successfully returned a number of significant intercepts based on a 1.00 g/t gold reporting level, including:

- *2.80 metres @ 7.86 g/t gold from 456.30 metres in GRRCD0003*
- *7.00 metres @ 2.42 g/t gold from 158.00 metres in GRRCD0006*
- *2.77 metres @ 3.51 g/t gold from 593.23 metres in GRRCD0006*
- *8.00 metres @ 5.28 g/t gold from 437.00 metres in GRRCD0008*
- *4.35 metres @ 2.27 g/t gold from 395.83 metres in GRRCD0009*
- *15.72 metres @ 2.31 g/t gold from 414.00 metres in GRRCD0009*
- *13.45 metres @ 6.40 g/t gold from 464.55 metres in GRRCD0010*
- *2.00 metres @ 5.20 g/t gold from 510.20 metres in GRRCD0010*
- *1.47 metres @ 7.22 g/t gold from 437.14 metres in GRRCD0011A*
- *3.60 metres @ 22.51 g/t gold from 263.00 metres in GRRCD0013*
- *4.16 metres @ 2.43 g/t gold from 253.84 metres in GRRCD0015*
- *4.00 metres @ 5.82 g/t gold from 390.00 metres in GRRCD0017*

The results received are encouraging and align well with expectations validating results from historical drilling. In particular, the results from the southern end of the deposit are seen as very positive as the CTPJV plan for future activities targeting the deeper mineralisation at Groundrush with view to improving the confidence of the Mineral Resource in this area. All hole details and results are provided in Table 1.

Table 1 - Results from the Reverse Circulation pre-collar / Diamond Core tail drilling campaign that targeted the Groundrush Gold Deposit. All intercepts reported at a 1.00 g/t gold cut-off.

Hole	East	North	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
GRRCD0001	604034.92	7819712.70	421.03	55.73	-64.78	321.00	No Significant Result		
GRRCD0002	604037.00	7819700.00	421.08	48.60	-75.90	216.00	No Significant Result		
GRRCD0003	603998.47	7819837.00	420.84	45.85	-69.75	508.40	436.90	0.50	4.04
							451.00	1.00	1.47
							456.30	2.80	7.86
				includes 0.65 metres @ 30.30 g/t gold from 456.60 metres					
GRRCD0004	603996.59	7819834.10	420.39	48.93	-75.96	603.37	527.02	0.98	2.09
GRRCD0005	604000.76	7819578.50	422.14	47.81	-65.99	608.40	482.15	0.85	2.37
							496.08	3.92	1.59
							513.34	0.92	1.49
							534.98	1.02	1.89
GRRCD0006	603997.39	7819574.90	422.15	44.35	-67.94	660.20	158.00	7.00	2.42
							504.00	0.35	1.01
							558.00	0.50	2.02
							561.00	0.50	1.05
							593.23	2.77	3.51
							625.90	0.38	1.35
GRRCD0007	604237.40	7819110.18	418.38	64.65	-60.75	256.00	No Significant Result		
GRRCD0008	604215.50	7819096.50	418.73	51.42	-70.00	606.20	393.00	1.00	1.09
							437.00	8.00	5.28

				includes 1.35 metres @ 25.56 g/t gold from 439.00 metres					
							468.00	2.00	1.43
							482.00	1.00	1.04
GRRCD0009	604192.81	7819166.30	418.64	62.29	-59.83	498.10	260.77	0.46	4.73
							358.36	0.85	5.87
							381.09	1.07	4.03
							395.83	4.35	2.27
							414.00	15.72	2.31
GRRCD0010	604146.39	7819125.60	418.69	49.46	-60.68	576.40	459.00	0.60	2.17
							464.55	13.45	6.40
				includes 0.35 metres @ 14.80 g/t gold from 469.05 metres, 0.55 metres @ 44.80 g/t gold from 470.60 metres, 0.43 metres @ 19.25 g/t gold from 472.00 metres and 1.15 metres @ 12.78 g/t gold from 474.85 metres					
							503.70	1.30	1.50
							510.20	2.00	5.20
				includes 0.42 metres @ 12.00 g/t gold from 511.78 metres					
							516.00	1.05	2.69
							535.70	0.30	1.30
							553.65	0.35	2.02
							573.80	0.55	2.62
GRRCD0011A	604215.36	7818997.59	417.72	72.64	-60.37	507.00	437.14	1.47	7.22
				includes 0.60 metres @ 14.20 g/t gold from 437.14 metres					
GRRCD0012	604230.26	7819004.10	419.16	54.79	-69.92	604.90	No Significant Result		
GRRCD0013	603775.11	7820461.20	424.34	51.72	-60.38	360.40	263.00	3.60	22.51
				includes 0.91 metres @ 82.10 g/t gold from 264.09 metres					
							274.00	1.00	3.76
							278.40	2.60	3.60
							291.25	0.75	2.42
GRRCD0014	603713.11	7820408.50	423.87	50.37	-60.89	525.70	246.36	1.04	1.14
							251.00	1.20	1.67
							373.18	1.12	1.12
GRRCD0015	603826.34	7820441.40	423.48	52.30	-60.45	300.30	232.33	0.67	3.16
							253.84	4.16	2.43
							259.50	2.50	2.65
GRRCD0016	603779.87	7820406.00	423.49	51.32	-60.27	397.00	302.75	0.75	6.87
							308.00	2.60	2.19
GRRCD0017	603740.70	7820373.70	423.67	46.36	-65.26	450.20	390.00	4.00	5.82
				includes 0.45 metres @ 16.55 g/t gold from 393.00 metres					
GRRCD0018	603760.19	7820328.00	423.26	49.24	-59.31	225.00	No Significant Result		
GRRCD0019A	603845.90	7820055.20	423.55	48.59	-60.65	542.80	432.00	0.40	1.01
							441.00	1.20	2.50
							450.00	2.50	1.97
							458.00	1.40	3.88
							463.20	1.42	2.91

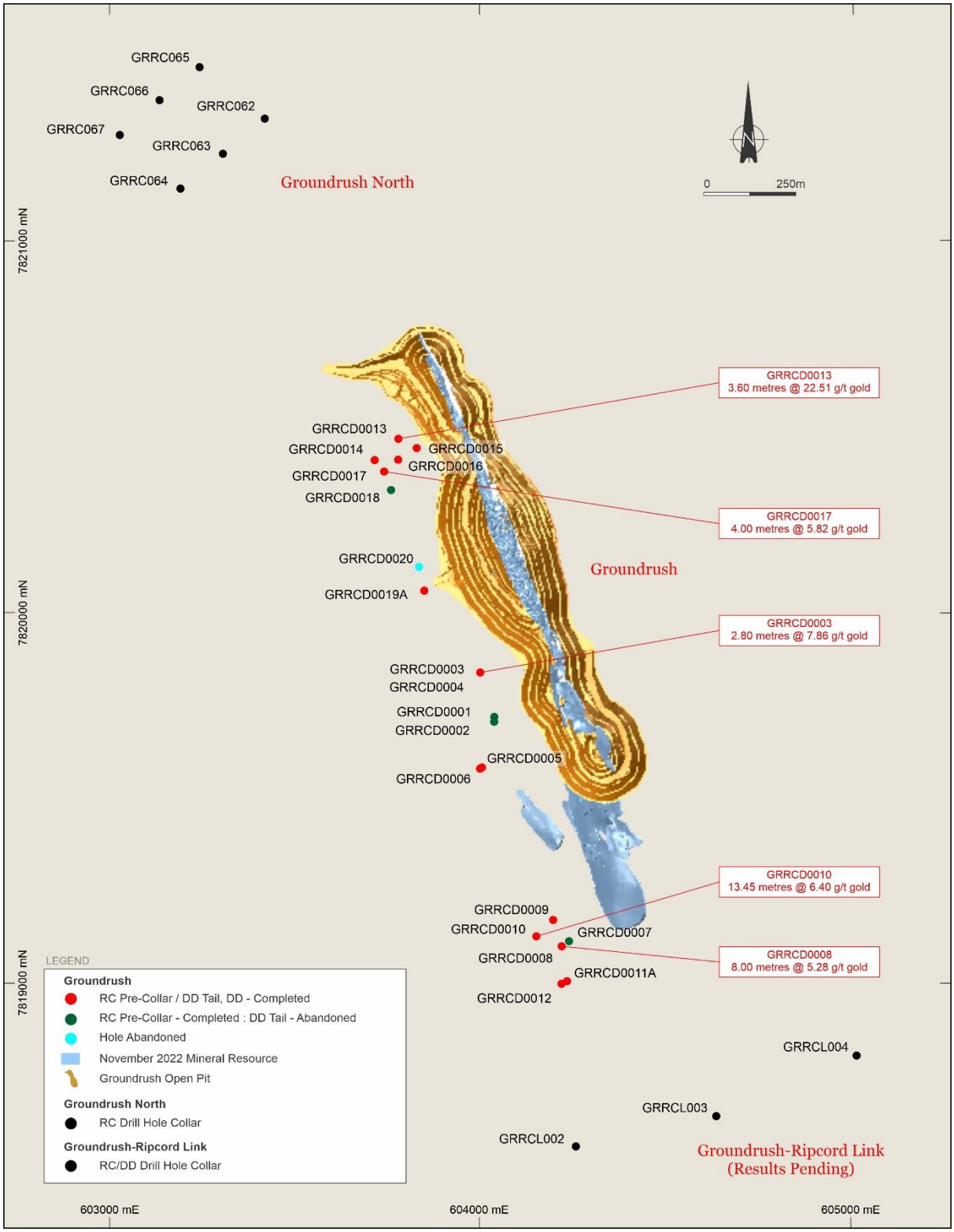

Figure 2 – Drill hole collar plan displaying collars for the campaigns completed at Groundrush, Groundrush North and Groundrush-Ripcord Link.

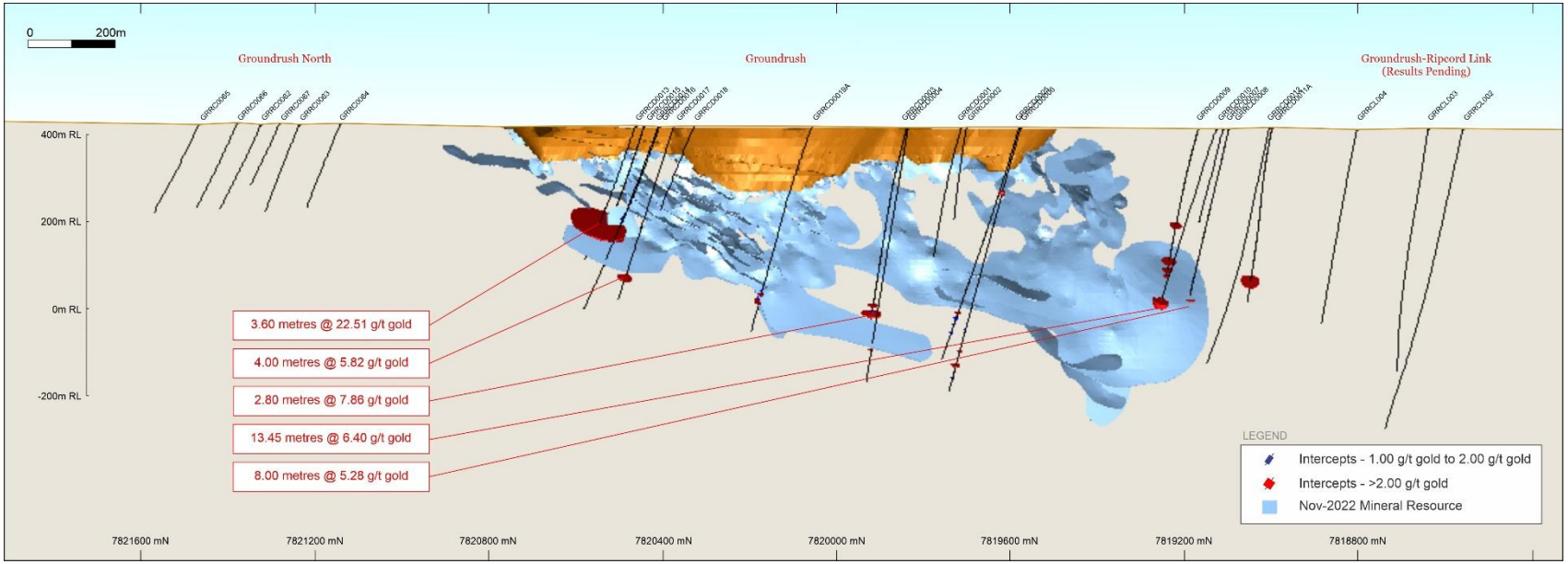

Figure 3 – Groundrush Long Section. View looking east. Displaying drilling completed at Groundrush North and Groundrush-Ripcord Link.

Groundrush is located on Mining Lease ML22934 approximately 45km northeast of the Central Tanami Mill site. Groundrush was subject to mining activities between 2001 and 2005, yielding 611,000 ounces of gold at a reconciled grade of 4.5 g/t gold through open-pit mining.

The Groundrush deposit represents a reverse fault orogenic system. Mineralisation is typically hosted within stacked vein sets of various orientations and sub-vertical quartz-filled shear zones, found within a fractionated dolerite sill. Minor mineralisation extends into turbiditic sediments. Alongside the diverse orientations of veining, various types like shear, extensional and a shear-extension hybrid style of veining exist.

Mineralisation has been delineated over a cumulative strike length of 1900 metres. Individual lodes extend from 50 to 970 metres in length and vertically from 50 to 250 metres. These steeply dipping lodes have a true thickness ranging from 1-2 and up to 35 metres and plunge to the south at around 10° while remaining open.

Groundrush North

Results were received for the 6 hole, 1,440 metre RC campaign that targeted the underexplored northerly strike extension of the Groundrush shear zone. No significant results were returned from the campaign.

Table 1 - Results from the Reverse Circulation drilling campaign that targeted the Groundrush North area.

Hole	East	North	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
GRRC0062	603415.41	7821323.51	426.58	51.84	-55.83	250	No Significant Result		
GRRC0063	603304.33	7821234.49	427.69	51.40	-55.83	250	No Significant Result		
GRRC0064	603190.20	7821140.01	428.41	50.88	-55.47	250	No Significant Result		
GRRC0065	603244.09	7821465.75	427.89	47.95	-56.38	252	No Significant Result		
GRRC0066	603132.78	7821378.36	428.78	49.29	-56.30	252	No Significant Result		
GRRC0067	603028.34	7821280.03	429.55	49.92	-55.77	186	No Significant Result		

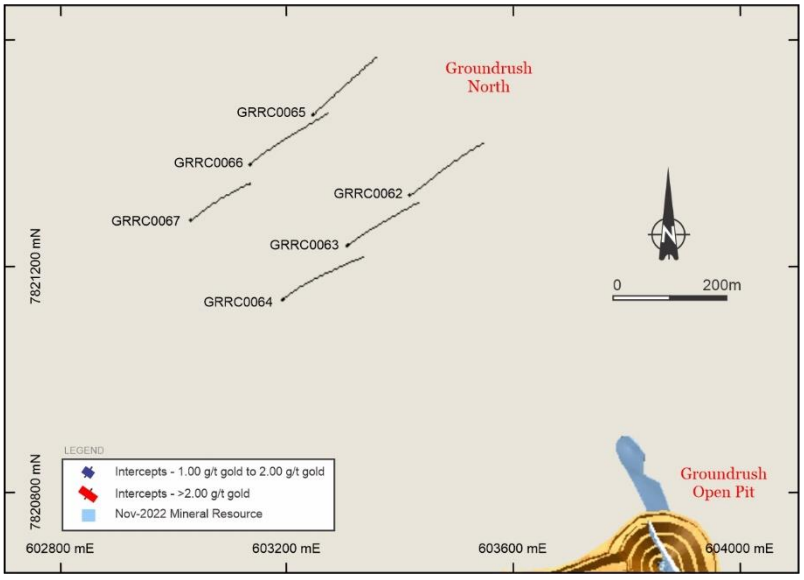

Figure 4 – Groundrush North Drill Hole Plan

Infrastructure Review

Como Engineers Pty Ltd ("Como") were engaged by the CTPJV to undertake a high-level review of the existing process equipment at the Central Tanami Project during September and October. Their work included a site visit to the Central Tanami Project to inspect the condition of the existing plant and infrastructure and involved the identification of key process equipment that will be required, to establish capital cost estimates for the possible refurbishment and reconstruction of the treatment plant and associated infrastructure.

Overall, the outcome of the high-level review was deemed successful with the CTPJV now having a thorough understanding as to what equipment is on site, its condition and the options available for the CTPJV going forward when it commences more detailed engineering studies for the Central Tanami Project.

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.

Appendix 1 - JORC Table 1
Groundrush 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 reverse circulation ("RC") pre-collars and diamond core ("DD") tails completed by the CTPJV. RC samples are collected via a rig mounted cone splitter, splitting the sample in a 75/25 ratio. The smaller split is retained for dispatch to the laboratory, the larger split retained as a bulk reject. DD samples are HQ core with samples defined by the geologist to honour geological boundaries ranging from 0.3 metres to 1.2 metres in length.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	RC metres intervals are defined by paint markings on the rig. The larger split or sample reject is left at the sample pad to indicate metres drilled. DD core is reconstructed into continuous runs, measured by tape and compared to down hole core blocks consistent with industry practice.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done 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. DD drilling is completed to industry standards, with samples collected at varying lengths based on geological intervals. Samples are crushed and pulverised at the ALS laboratory facility in Malaga, Western Australia to produce a ca. 200g, P85 passing 75µm sub-sample to use in the analytical process. Samples are subjected to fire assay analysis for gold using a 50g charge at ALS laboratory facility in Malaga, Western Australia.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	RC drilling completed in the reported campaign was completed using a face sampling hammer with a 143mm diameter drill bit. DD drilling completed in the reported campaign was completed at a HQ (63mm) core diameter using a standard tube. Core was fully orientated using the bottom dead centre technique. Deviation surveys were completed on all holes using Boart Longyear TruCore and Axis Champ Ori equipment.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Approximate RC recoveries are sometimes recorded as percentage ranges based on a visual and/or weight estimate of the sample. RC recovery in the completed campaign was considered consistent. DD core was reconstructed into continuous runs with depths checked against core blocks. Core recoveries are recorded as a percentage and calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals by the geologists. Core recovery in the completed campaign was high with recoveries >97%.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	Experienced DD and RC drilling groups were engaged to complete the drilled campaign. Drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by the CTPJV geologists.
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to*	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. RC logging is undertaken on a metre by metre basis at the time of drilling at the rig. DD logging is undertaken in the specialised onsite core logging facility away from the rig.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*	RC samples are logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. Visual estimates are made of sulphide, quartz and alteration as percentages. RC samples are not photographed. Core is logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation and structure. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. It is standard practice that drill core is routinely photographed.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	DD core is halved with an Almonte core saw on site. Sample intervals are defined by a qualified geologist to honour geological boundaries. All mineralised zones are sampled plus barren material in contact with the mineralised zones. DD core is sampled on the width of the geological/mineralised structure with a minimum sample length of 0.3m and maximum sample length of 1.2m.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	RC samples were collected using a rig mounted cone splitter.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	RC and DD samples are dried at 100°C. All samples below 4kg are totally pulverised in LM5's to a nominal 85% passing a 75µm screen. Samples above 4kg are crushed to <6mm and riffle split prior to pulverisation. The sampling methodology in use is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and should generate representative results.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	Repeat analysis of pulp samples occurs at a rate of 1 in 20 samples.
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	Field duplicates of RC samples are routinely analysed at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. No field duplicates were collected from DD samples.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Gold concentration was determined by fire assay using the lead collection method with a 50g sample charge weight. 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,*	Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.
	• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	The data spacing and distribution from the reported campaigns is sufficient to establish geological and/or grade continuity. Further drilling will be required to ensure that it is appropriate for resource estimation and higher classifications to be applied.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Sample compositing is not applied until the resource estimation stage

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	The Groundrush 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. 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.
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	ML22934 is granted and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Recent exploration in the area has been completed by the Joint Venture partners, Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Resources Limited.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Groundrush deposit represents a reverse fault orogenic system. Mineralisation is typically hosted within stacked vein sets of various orientations and sub-vertical quartz-filled shear zones, found within a fractionated dolerite sill. Minor mineralisation extends into turbiditic sediments. Alongside the diverse orientations of veining, various types like shear, extensional and a shear-extension hybrid style of veining exist. Mineralisation has been delineated over a cumulative strike length of 1900 metres. Individual lodes extend from 50 to 970 metres in length and vertically from 50 to 250 metres. These steeply dipping lodes have a true thickness ranging from 1-2 and up to 35 metres and plunge to the south at around 10° while remaining open.

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/DD drilling campaign targeted the Groundrush deposit. Full details of the completed campaign are provided in:
		
		Table 1 - Results from the Reverse Circulation pre-collar / Diamond Core tail drilling campaign that targeted the Groundrush Gold Deposit.

	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Not applicable to this report.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Results are reported as weighted averages using a nominal 1.0 g/t gold cut-off and can include up to 2 metres continuous of internal dilution. No high-grade cuts were applied.
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high*	Any high-grade zones above 10g/t gold within a reported intercept are reported as included intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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 -59° to -76°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 have not been determined.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Diagrams are included in the report.
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reporting of all drill details and available results as been provided in this report. Refer to: Table 1 - Results from the Reverse Circulation pre-collar / Diamond Core tail drilling campaign that targeted the Groundrush Gold Deposit.
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).*	Infill drilling of deeper sections of the Groundrush deposit are proposed.
	• *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
Groundrush North Target

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 contractor was engaged to complete the drilled campaign. Drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by the CTPJV geologists.
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	No relationship was noted between RC sample recovery and grade. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
	• *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*	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the recent drill hole data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody of samples is managed by CTPJV personnel. Samples are bagged in tied numbered calico bags, grouped in larger tied plastic bags and placed in large bulka bags with sample submission sheets. The bulka bags are sent by road freight to the ALS laboratory in Malaga, Western Australia. CTPJV personnel have no further involvement. Results of analysis are returned via email and secure FTP. Sample pulp splits are stored at the ALS laboratory in Malaga, Western Australia. Retained bulk residue and pulp packets are returned to the Central Tanami Mine for storage.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The CTPJV have undertaken internal reviews of applied sampling techniques and data. The completed reviews raised no issues.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Groundrush North target is located in the Tanami Region in the Northern Territory on Mining Lease ML22934 approximately 45km northeast of the Central Tanami Mill site. 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.
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	ML22934 is granted and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Recent exploration in the area has been completed by the Joint Venture partners, Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Resources Limited.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Groundrush North area was targeted due to its proximity to the Groundrush Gold deposit, which represents an orogenic reverse-stacked gold lode system. The target is located approximately 600 metres northwest of the Groundrush deposit. 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.

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 Groundrush North target. Full details of the completed campaign are provided in:
		
		Table 1 - Results from the Reverse Circulation drilling campaign that targeted the Groundrush North area.

	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Not applicable to this report.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Results are reported as weighted averages using a nominal 0.5 g/t gold cut-off and up to 2 metres continuous of internal dilution. No high-grade cuts were applied.
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the*	High-grade intervals internal to broader lower grade zones of mineralisation are reported at a 10 g/t gold cut-off as included intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	No included high-grade intervals were recorded from the reported campaign.
	• *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 -55° angle.
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	Unknown, no mineralisation was intersected.
	• *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').*	No significant results greater than 0.5 g/t gold were returned from the reported campaign.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Diagrams are included in the report.
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reporting of all drill details and available results as been provided in this report. Refer to: Table 1 - Results from the Reverse Circulation drilling campaign that targeted the Groundrush North area.
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 are 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).*	Review of drill results to be carried out before further programs are 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.