



## DRILLING CONTINUES TO RETURN ENCOURAGING INTERCEPTS FROM THE CENTRAL TANAMI PROJECT

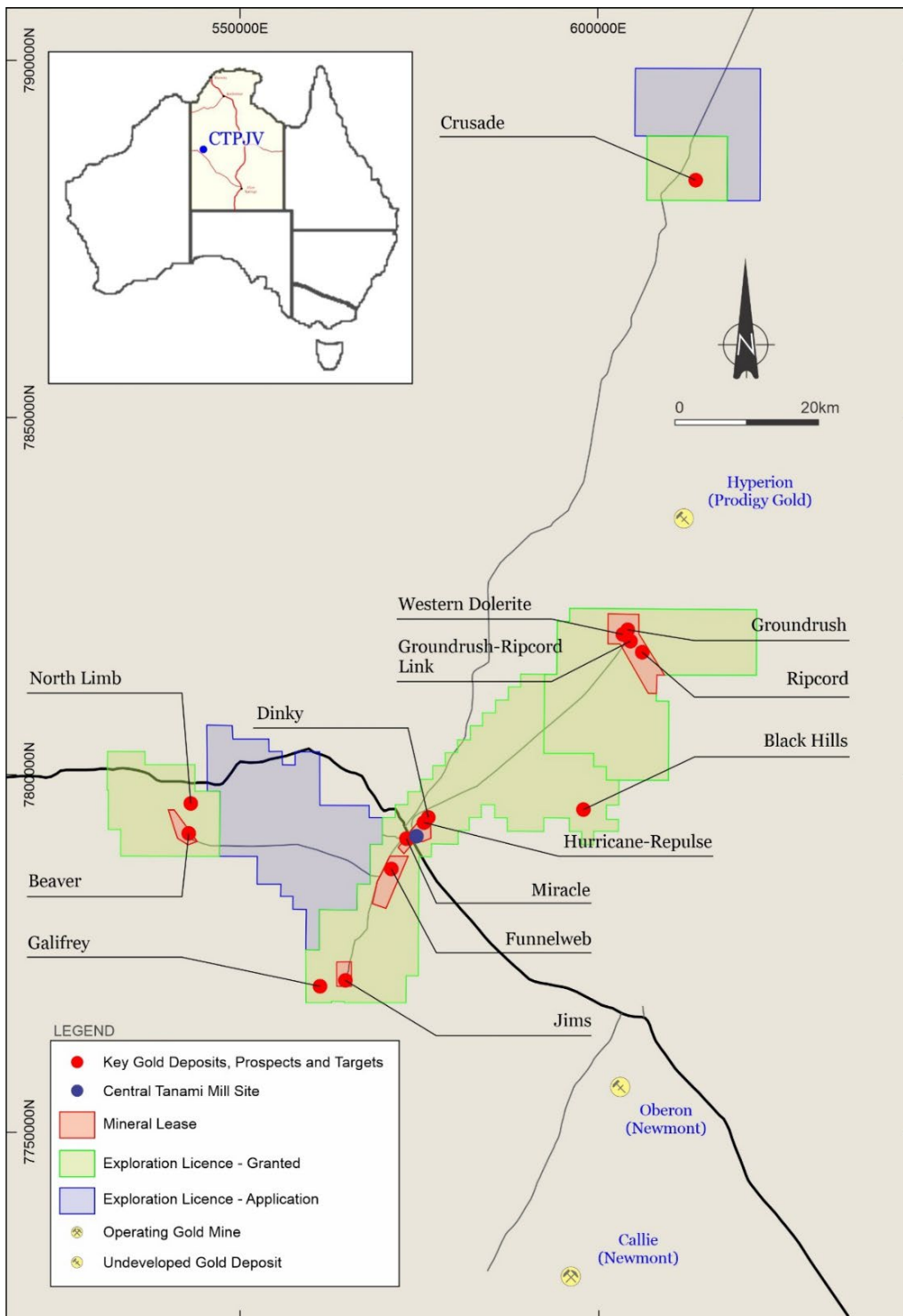
- Final assays have been received for the Reverse Circulation drilling programs completed at the Western Dolerite Prospect and Hurricane-Repulse Gold Mine within the Central Tanami Project.
- These programs are part of the 243-hole, 24,297.4 metre drilling campaign completed across multiple targets on the Central Tanami Project during the 2024 field season.
- The drilling program at the Western Dolerite Prospect targeted the strike and depth extensions of the dolerite-hosted mineralisation, yielding several encouraging intercepts, including:
  - 10.0 metres @ 1.36 g/t gold from 205.0 metres in drill hole WDRC00015
  - 20.0 metres @ 2.33 g/t gold from 210.0 metres in drill hole WDRC00020
  - 5.0 metres @ 2.92 g/t gold from 237.0 metres in drill hole WDRC00020
- Drilling at Hurricane-Repulse was designed to assess the area north of the historic open pit. The drilling program returned a number of notable intercepts, including:
  - 8.0 metres @ 2.69 g/t gold from 67.0 metres in drill hole RERC0002
  - 3.0 metres @ 9.74 g/t gold from 98.0 metres in drill hole RERC0004
  - 1.0 metre @ 28.60 g/t gold from 200.0 metres in drill hole RERC0004
  - 2.0 metres @ 6.85 g/t gold from 110.0 metres in drill hole RERC0006
- Final assays remain pending for drilling programs undertaken at the Jims Gold Deposit, Ripcord Gold Deposit and the North Limb, Groundrush-Ripcord Link and Black Hill targets. Results for these programs will be released to the market once available.

**Perth, Australia, 26 November 2024:** Tanami Gold NL (ASX: TAM) (“Tanami Gold” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce that final assays have been received for the Reverse Circulation (“RC”) drilling programs completed during the 2024 field season at the Western Dolerite Prospect (“Western Dolerite”) and Hurricane-Repulse Gold Deposit (“Hurricane-Repulse”).

These programs are part of an extensive drilling campaign executed across multiple targets during the 2024 field season on the Central Tanami Project (“CTP”). By the end of October, a total of 243 holes were drilled using RC, Air Core (“AC”) and Diamond Core (“DD”) methods totalling an advancement of 24,297.4 metres (2023 field season – 237 holes for 29,111.7 metres).



The Central Tanami Project Joint Venture (“CTPJV”) is a 50/50 joint venture between Tanami Gold and ASX listed Northern Star Resources Limited (“Northern Star”) (“CTPJV”). The joint venture was established to advance exploration across the 2,108km<sup>2</sup> tenement area held by the CTPJV in the Tanami Region of the Northern Territory. The primary objective of the CTPJV is to develop and mine the Groundrush Gold Deposit (“Groundrush”), along with any other gold deposits defined within the CTP tenements.



**Figure 1 – Central Tanami Project Joint Venture Tenement Holding**



- **Western Dolerite**

A 13-hole RC drilling program was completed at Western Dolerite advancing 2,656 metres. The program targeted the strike and depth extensions of the dolerite hosted mineralisation, intersecting quartz veining and sulphide mineralisation in multiple holes. Several encouraging intercepts were returned from the program, including:

- 10.0 metres @ 1.36 g/t gold from 205.0 metres in drill hole WDRC00015
- 20.0 metres @ 2.33 g/t gold from 210.0 metres in drill hole WDRC00020
- 5.0 metres @ 2.92 g/t gold from 237.0 metres in drill hole WDRC00020

These results continue to expand the extent and geometry of mineralisation at this prospect, which warrants further exploration. The CTPJV is looking to increase the quantity of near surface resources on the CTP in preparation for future mining studies. Full details of the holes drilled, and results are provided in Table 1.

**Table 1 – Results for the Western Dolerite Reverse Circulation drilling campaign that targeted the strike and depth extensions of the dolerite hosted mineralisation. Intercepts reported at a 0.50 g/t gold cut-off.**

Hole	East	North	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
WDRC00015	604024	7819415	420	50.0	-61.0	258.0	173.0	1.0	0.52
							205.0	10.0	1.36
WDRC00016	604049	7819510	422	76.2	-68.9	200.0	130.0	4.0	1.09
							147.0	1.0	0.81
WDRC00017	604006	7819448	420	50.4	-61.0	270.0	207.0	5.0	1.27
							215.0	3.0	2.41
							229.0	1.0	2.97
WDRC00018	604051	7819562	424	49.4	-60.1	120.0	No significant results		
WDRC00019	604013	7819527	420	49.9	-60.6	200.0	No significant results		
WDRC00020	603986	7819487	421	49.8	-60.5	264.0	193.0	4.0	0.52
							199.0	1.0	0.75
							210.0	20.0	2.33
							237.0	5.0	2.92
WDRC00021	604001	7819586	415	50.0	-60.1	150.0	No significant results		
WDRC00022	603935	7819528	420	49.5	-60.7	276.0	242.0	2.0	1.15
WDRC00023	603868	7819594	420	51.6	-60.5	150.0	121.0	1.0	0.74
WDRC00024	603934	7819578	420	50.3	-60.7	132.0	No significant results		
WDRC00026	603931	7819671	424	50.7	-60.9	150.0	No significant results		
WDRC00027	603927	7819634	420	44.5	-61.6	216.0	No significant results		
WDRC00028	603878	7819604	420	38.4	-60.1	270.0	No significant results		

The Western Dolerite Prospect is located west of Groundrush at the southern end of the historic open pit on Mineral Lease ML22934. The Western Dolerite is a relatively well-defined dolerite unit that shares many similarities with the nearby Groundrush Dolerite.

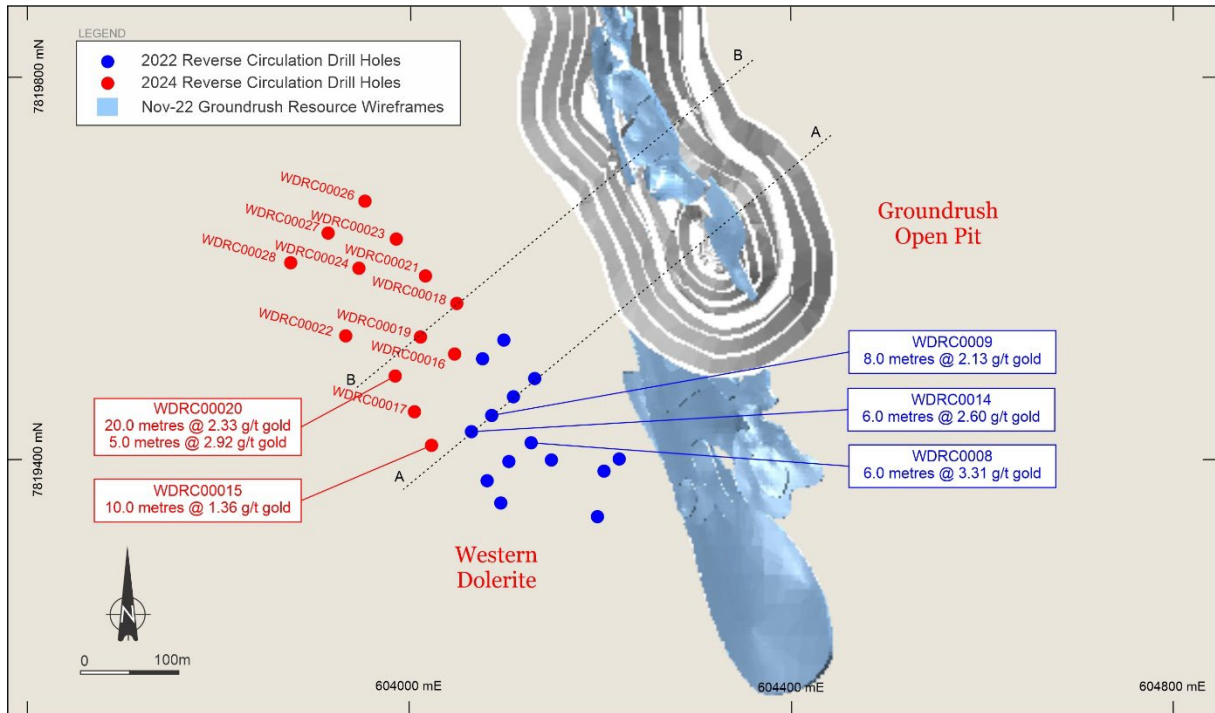


Figure 2 – Western Dolerite Prospect 2022 and 2024 Drill Collar Location

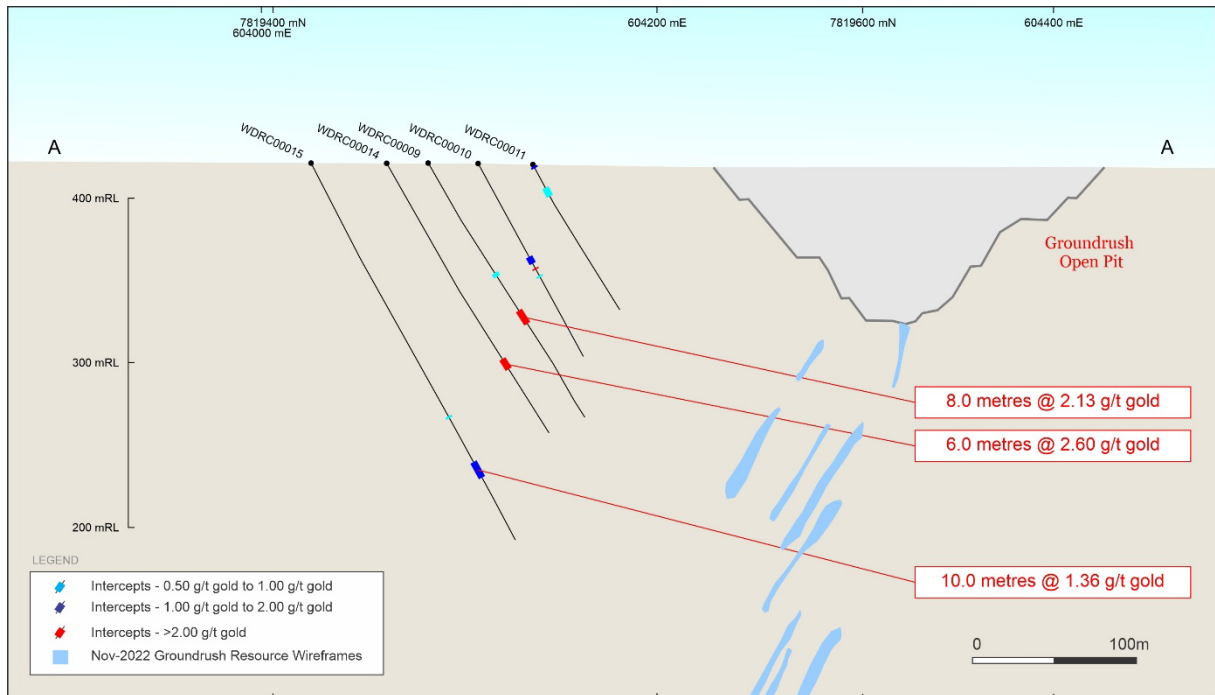


Figure 3 – Western Dolerite Prospect Cross Section A - A

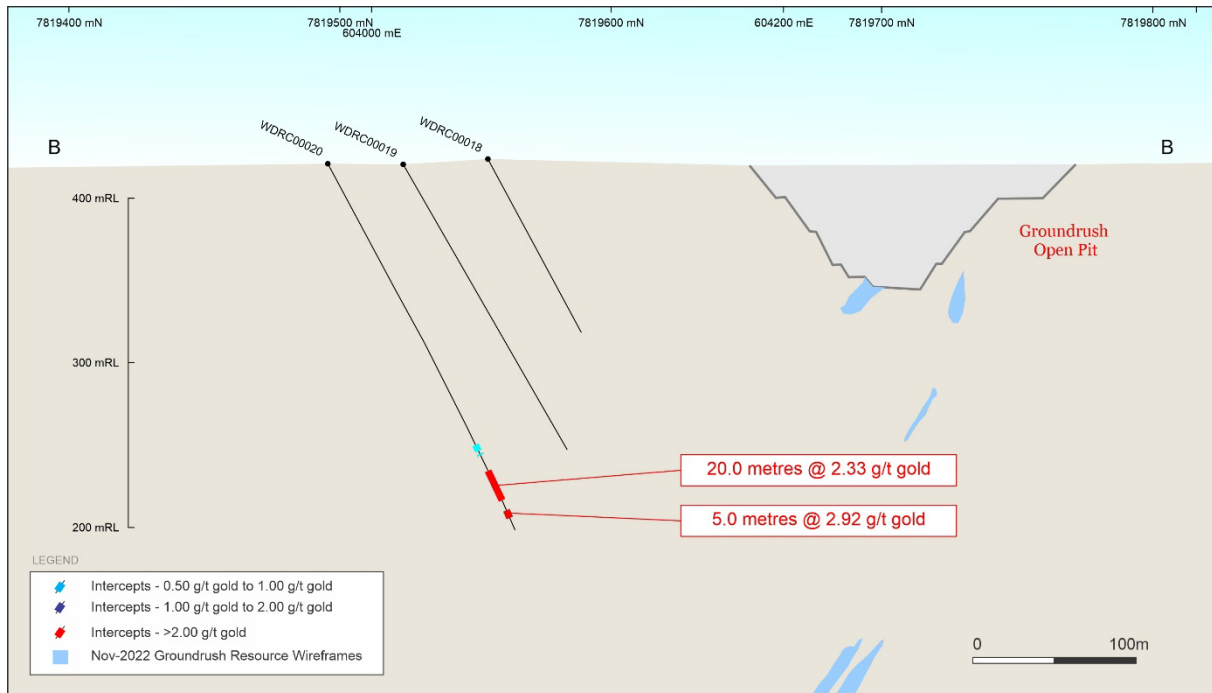


Figure 4 – Western Dolerite Prospect Cross Section B – B

- **Hurricane-Repulse**

The Hurricane-Repulse open pit is located within Mineral Lease ML33760, approximately 1km northeast of the Central Tanami Mill site. An 8-hole, 1,456 metre RC drilling program targeting the northern extensions of the host basalt-sediment contact was completed during the 2024 field season. Drilling was conducted over two lines, spaced on a grid base of 80 m by 40 m.

This drilling intersected zones of quartz veining and sericite alteration in multiple holes, yielding several notable intercepts, including:

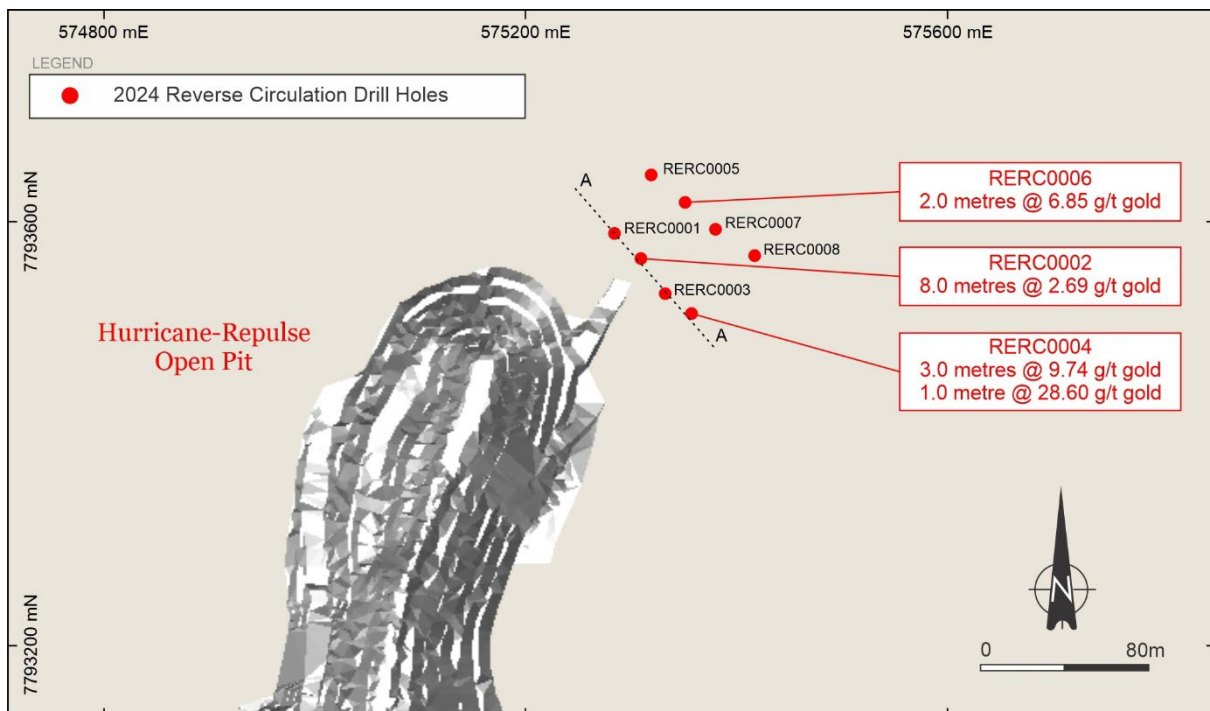
- 8.0 metres @ 2.69 g/t gold from 67.0 metres in drill hole RERC0002
- 3.0 metres @ 9.74 g/t gold from 98.0 metres in drill hole RERC0004
- 1.0 metre @ 28.60 g/t gold from 200.0 metres in drill hole RERC0004
- 2.0 metres @ 6.85 g/t gold from 110.0 metres in drill hole RERC0006

Full details of the holes drilled, and their results are provided in Table 2.



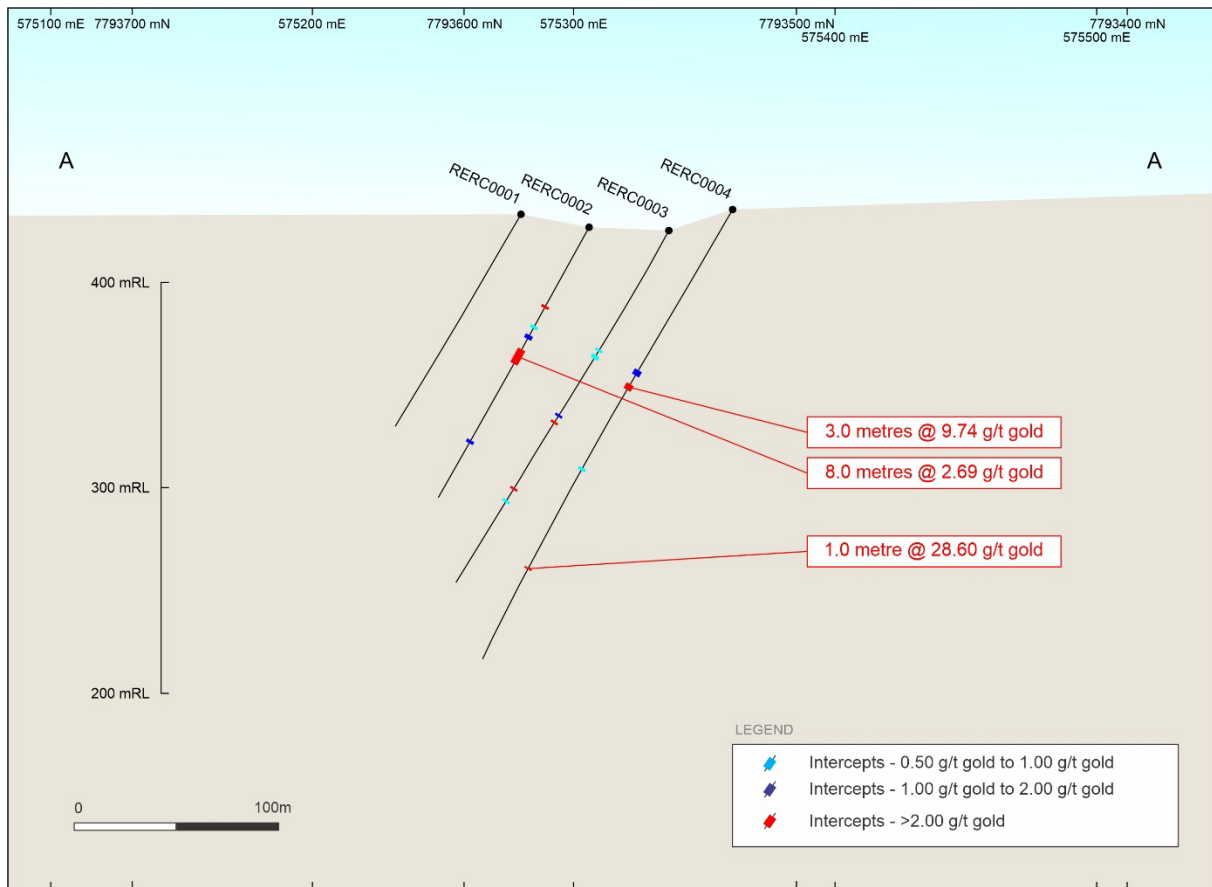
**Table 2 – Results for the Hurricane-Repulse Reverse Circulation drilling program that targeted the northern extensions of the host basalt-sediment contact. Intercepts reported at a 0.50 g/t gold cut-off.**

Hole	East	North	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
RERC0001	575284	7793588	433	310.0	-60.4	120.0	No significant results		
RERC0002	575307	7793564	426	309.3	-60.0	150.0	43.0	1.0	4.11
							54.0	1.0	0.52
							59.0	2.0	1.25
							67.0	8.0	2.69
							118.0	1.0	1.50
RERC0003	575331	7793531	425	309.4	-60.4	200.0	67.0	1.0	0.56
							70.0	2.0	0.79
							104.0	1.0	1.37
							108.0	1.0	3.18
							146.0	1.0	3.12
							153.0	1.0	0.77
RERC0004	575356	7793513	435	310.0	-60.0	250.0	90.0	3.0	1.22
							98.0	3.0	9.74
							Includes 1.0 metre @ 23.3 g/t gold from 99.0 metres		
							145.0	1.0	0.97
							200.0	1.0	28.6
RERC0005	575318	7793644	432	310.2	-60.9	120.0	No significant results		
RERC0006	575349	7793619	432	309.0	-60.0	156.0	60.0	5.0	0.75
							77.0	1.0	0.76
							85.0	1.0	4.14
							110.0	2.0	6.85
RERC0007	575377	7793594	433	309.9	-60.4	210.0	87.0	2.0	0.98
							135.0	1.0	1.74
RERC0008	575416	7793568	426	310.0	-60.5	250.0	130.0	1.0	0.98



**Figure 5 – Hurricane-Repulse Gold Deposit 2024 Drill Collar Location**





**Figure 6 – Hurricane-Repulse Gold Deposit Cross Section A - A**

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 for release on 26 November 2024.*

Arthur Dew  
Chairman  
Tanami Gold NL



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**Competent Persons Statement**

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*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.*

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## Appendix 1 - JORC Table 1 Reverse Circulation Drilling – Western Dolerite and Hurricane-Repulse

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<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"> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> </ul>	<p>RC metre 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"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>RC drilling is completed to a high standard, with samples collected at one metre intervals.</p> <p>Hurricane-Repulse samples were 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>Western Dolerite samples were crushed and pulverised at the ALS laboratory facility in Adelaide, South Australia to produce a ca. 200g, P85 passing 75µm sub-sample to use in the analytical process.</p> <p>Samples from both Hurricane-Repulse and Western Dolerite were subjected to fire assay analysis for gold using a 50g charge at the ALS laboratory facility in Malaga, Western Australia.</p>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.).</li> </ul>	<p>RC drilling completed in the reported programs was completed using a face sampling hammer with a 143mm diameter drill bit.</p>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> </ul>	<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"> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure</li> </ul>	<p>An experienced RC drilling contractor was engaged to complete the drilled campaign. Drilling contractors are</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>representative nature of the samples.</i>	supervised and routinely monitored by the CTPJV geologists.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	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.
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<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"> <li><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i></li> </ul>	<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"> <li><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	All holes were logged in full.
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> </ul>	Not applicable.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> </ul>	Drilling completed in the reported programs was completed by RC methods. Samples are collected using a rig mounted cone splitter.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> </ul>	<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 &lt;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"> <li><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> </ul>	Repeat analysis of pulp samples occurs at a rate of 1 in 20 samples.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	Field duplicates are routinely analysed at a rate of 1 in 20 samples.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	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.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered</i></li> </ul>	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.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>partial or total.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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..</li> </ul>	Not applicable.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<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>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> </ul>	Significant intersections are verified by qualified CTPJV management.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> </ul>	No twinned holes were completed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> </ul>	<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 because of regular use of the data.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	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.
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	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"> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> </ul>	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"> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	A DGPS elevation with an accuracy of ± 10mm is used.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> </ul>	Data spacing of exploration results from the reported programs vary in range.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	The data spacing and distribution from the reported programs 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"> <li><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	Sample compositing is not applied until the resource estimation stage
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	Drill holes in the reported programs are drilled at an angle that is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in recent drill hole data.
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<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 or Adelaide, South Australia. CTPJV personnel have no further involvement.</p> <p>Hurricane-Repulse samples were sent to Malaga. Western Dolerite samples were sent to Adelaide for sample preparation and then sent on to Malaga for Fire Assay analysis.</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>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<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
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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,</i></li> </ul>	<p>The Western Dolerite Prospect is located in the Tanami Region in the Northern Territory on Mineral Lease ML22934, approximately 45km northeast of the Central Tanami Mill site.</p> <p>ML22934 covers an area of 3,950ha.</p> <p>The Hurricane-Repulse Gold Deposit is located in the Tanami Region in the Northern Territory on Mineral Lease</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></p>	<p>ML33760, approximately 2km northeast of the Central Tanami Mill site.</p> <p>ML33760 covers an area of 1,120.34ha.</p> <p>These tenements form part of the Central Tanami Project, a 50/50 Joint Venture between Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Resources Limited. They are registered jointly in the name of Northern Star (Tanami) Pty Ltd and Tanami (NT) Pty Ltd.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<p>ML22934 and ML33760 are granted and in good standing.</p>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Recent exploration in the area has been completed by the Joint Venture partners, Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Resources Limited.</p>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<p>The Western Dolerite Prospect is a relatively well-defined dolerite unit that shares many similarities to the nearby Groundrush Dolerite. Mineralisation is associated with quartz veining and sulphide mineralisation.</p> <p>The Hurricane-Repulse Gold Deposit displays similarities with gold mineralisation associated with quartz veining within the basalts of the Tanami Mine Corridor Mine Sequence, which sit immediately adjacent to sediments of the Tanami Mine Corridor Hangingwall Sequence.</p>
<b>Drill hole information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li><i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li><i>hole length</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>The reported RC programs were designed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to target the strike and depth extensions of the dolerite hosted mineralisation at the Western Dolerite Prospect.</li> <li>to target the northeastern extensions of the host basalt-sediment contact at Hurricane-Repulse.</li> </ul> <p>Details of drilled holes and results are provided in:</p> <p>Table 1 – Results for the Western Dolerite Reverse Circulation drilling campaign that targeted the strike and depth extensions of the dolerite hosted mineralisation.</p> <p>Table 2 – Results for the Hurricane-Repulse Reverse Circulation drilling program that targeted the northern extensions of the host basalt-sediment contact.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Not applicable to this report.</p>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	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"> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	No metal equivalents are reported.
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> </ul>	The reported drill holes have been drilled approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the targeted mineralised trends.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> </ul>	Mineralisation is sub-vertical to vertical.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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').</li> </ul>	Only down hole lengths have been reported. True widths have not been determined.
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Diagrams are included in the report.
<b>Balanced Reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Reporting of all drill details and available results as been provided in this report. Refer to:  Table 1 – Results for the Western Dolerite Reverse Circulation drilling campaign that targeted the strike and depth extensions of the dolerite hosted mineralisation.  Table 2 – Results for the Hurricane-Repulse Reverse Circulation drilling program that targeted the northern extensions of the host basalt-sediment contact.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Exploration results have previously been regularly reported to the ASX by the Joint Venture parties.
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g.</li> </ul>	The CTPJV will review results prior to planning the next phase of activities.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <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></li></ul>	Diagrams are included.