MIRACLE WEST YIELDS ENCOURAGING INTERCEPTS

- **Final assays received for the initial drilling campaigns conducted during the 2024 field season across selected target areas on the Central Tanami Project in the Northern Territory.**
- **Reverse Circulation drilling targeting the southwestern extension of the main mineralised structure at the Miracle gold deposit in the Miracle West area has yielded several intercepts including:**
  - **7.0 metres @ 2.51 g/t gold from 123.0 metres in drill hole MWRC0002**
  - **6.0 metres @ 1.90 g/t gold from 161.0 metres in drill hole MWRC0002**
  - **10.0 metres @ 3.57 g/t gold from 58.0 metres in drill hole MWRC0006**
  - **17.0 metres @ 1.04 g/t gold from 51.0 metres in drill hole MWRC0009**
  - **5.0 metres @ 2.18 g/t gold from 81.0 metres in drill hole MWRC0009**
  - **3.0 metres @ 11.49 g/t gold from 228.0 metres in drill hole MWRC0009**
- **The results received from the Miracle West area are considered encouraging, identifying two potential separate lodes that warrant follow-up activities further to the west and deeper.**
- **Reverse Circulation drilling designed to assess the potential down dip extension of the oxide resource at the Dinky open pit returned a best intercept of 10.0 metres @ 1.94 g/t gold from 192.0 metres.**
- **Final assays remain pending for drilling campaigns that targeted Jims Gold Deposit, Ripcord Gold Deposit, Hurricane-Repulse Gold Deposit, Western Dolerite Deposit and the Groundrush-Ripcord Link and North Limb targets. Results for these additional campaigns will be released to the market once available.**

Perth, Australia, 21 October 2024: Tanami Gold NL (ASX: TAM) ("Tanami Gold" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that final assays have been received for the initial series of reverse circulation ("RC") drilling campaigns completed during the 2024 field season on the Central Tanami Project ("CTP").

This drilling has returned several encouraging intercepts, including highlights of 10.0 metres @ 3.57 g/t gold and 3.0 metres @ 11.49 g/t gold from the 12 hole, 1,976 metre RC campaign that targeted the southwest extension of the main structure at the Miracle gold deposit ("Miracle West"). Results are also available for the 6 hole, 1,688 metre campaign designed to assess the potential down dip extensions of the mined oxide resource at the Dinky Gold Deposit ("Dinky") and the 8 hole, 808 metre RC campaign planned to test the continuity and extensions of mineralisation north of the Funnelweb gold deposit ("Funnelweb").

Tanami Chairman Mr Dew said, "We are pleased with the encouraging results – particularly in light of the gold price soaring to new record highs above US$2,700/oz and A$4,000/oz – at what we believe is a very promising gold project."

These campaigns form part of a broader series of drilling campaigns completed on the CTP during the 2024 field season. In addition to Miracle West, Dinky and Funnelweb, campaigns have also targeted Jims Gold Deposit ("Jims"), Ripcord Gold Deposit ("Ripcord"), Hurricane-Repulse Gold Deposit ("Hurricane-Repulse"), Western Dolerite Deposit ("Western Dolerite") and the Groundrush-Ripcord Link and North Limb targets. Results for these additional campaigns will be released to the market once available.

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^2 tenement area in the Tanami Region held by the CTPJV. The primary objective of the CTPJV is to develop and mine the Groundrush Gold Deposit ("Groundrush"), alongside any other gold deposits defined within the CTP tenements.

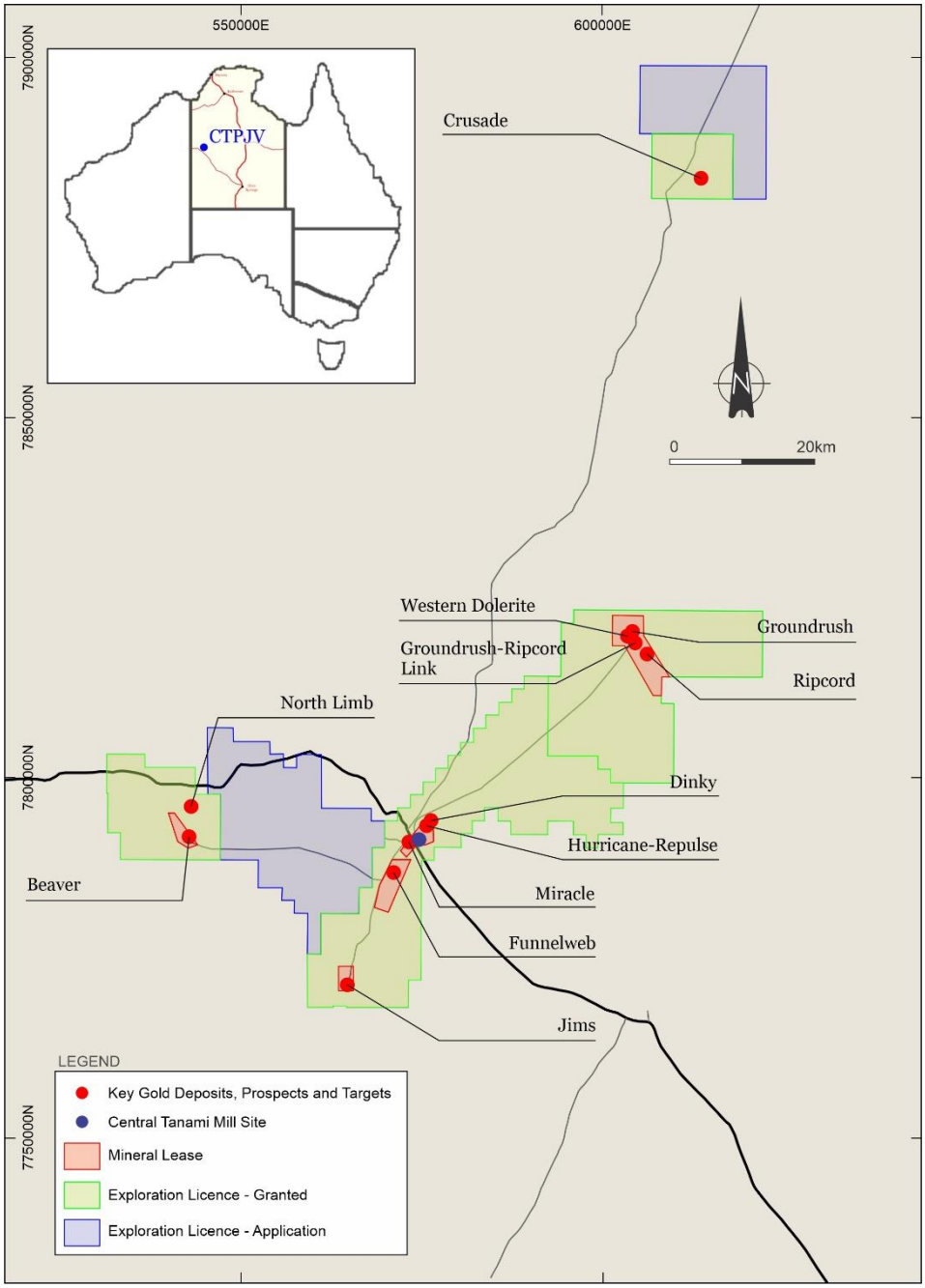

Figure 1 – Central Tanami Project Joint Venture Tenement Holding

- ***Miracle West***

A 12 hole, 1,976-metre RC drilling campaign was completed in the Miracle West area, building on the successful AC campaign carried out during the 2023 field season. This RC drilling was aimed at extending the mineralisation along the main structure of the Miracle Gold Deposit towards the southwest. The focus was on the intersections of interpreted structural corridors and lithological transition zones between the marine sedimentary units and basalts of the Mt. Charles Formation.

Intercepts received from the campaign include the encouraging:

- *7.0 metres @ 2.51 g/t gold from 123.0 metres in drill hole MWRC0002*
- *6.0 metres @ 1.90 g/t gold from 161.0 metres in drill hole MWRC0002*
- *10.0 metres @ 3.57 g/t gold from 58.0 metres in drill hole MWRC0006*
- *17.0 metres @ 1.04 g/t gold from 51.0 metres in drill hole MWRC0009*
- *5.0 metres @ 2.18 g/t gold from 81.0 metres in drill hole MWRC0009*
- *3.0 metres @ 11.49 g/t gold from 228.0 metres in drill hole MWRC0009*

Full details of holes drilled, and results are provided in Table 1.

The results received are encouraging, highlighting mineralisation at both shallow and deeper depths. This has led to the identification of at least two potential separate lodes that warrant further follow-up activities, extending to the west and at greater depths.

Table 1 – Results for the Miracle West Reverse Circulation drilling campaign that targeted the southwest extensions of the main mineralised structure of the Miracle Gold Deposit. 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)
MWRC0001	573020	7791032	443	346	-55	100	75.0	1.0	1.17
MWRC0002	573043	7790992	440	341	-56	180	9.0	1.0	3.92
							31.0	4.0	0.81
							117.0	1.0	0.73
							123.0	7.0	2.51
							138.0	7.0	0.80
							150.0	1.0	1.17
							155.0	3.0	1.57
							161.0	6.0	1.90
MWRC0003	573046	7790937	440	345	-55	234	48.0	1.0	0.72
							69.0	1.0	0.60
							144.0	1.0	0.56
							208.0	1.0	9.48
							215.0	6.0	0.80
							224.0	1.0	0.62
MWRC0004	572976	7791024	441	346	-56	100	No significant results		
MWRC0005	572982	7790977	439	345	-57	160	45.0	5.0	1.39
							149.0	1.0	4.52
MWRC0006	572999	7790918	441	347	-57	228	58.0	10.0	3.57
							204.0	3.0	0.76
MWRC0007	572929	7791013	443	349	-56	100	No significant results		
MWRC0008	572938	7790966	442	347	-56	160	155.0	1.0	0.60
MWRC0009	572953	7790919	442	345	-56	234	30.0	1.0	0.69
							51.0	17.0	1.04
							77.0	1.0	0.65
							81.0	5.0	2.18
							89.0	2.0	1.17
							124.0	1.0	0.96
							203.0	1.0	3.03
							228.0	3.0	11.49
				Includes 1.0 metre @ 20.6 g/t gold from 228.0 metres and 1.0 metre @ 10.95 g/t gold from 230.0 metres					
MWRC0010	572884	7791005	443	354	-56	100	No significant results		
MWRC0011	572892	7790954	443	351	-56	160	No significant results		
MWRC0012	572905	7790904	443	347	-56	220	0.0	5.0	0.63
							81.0	8.0	1.08

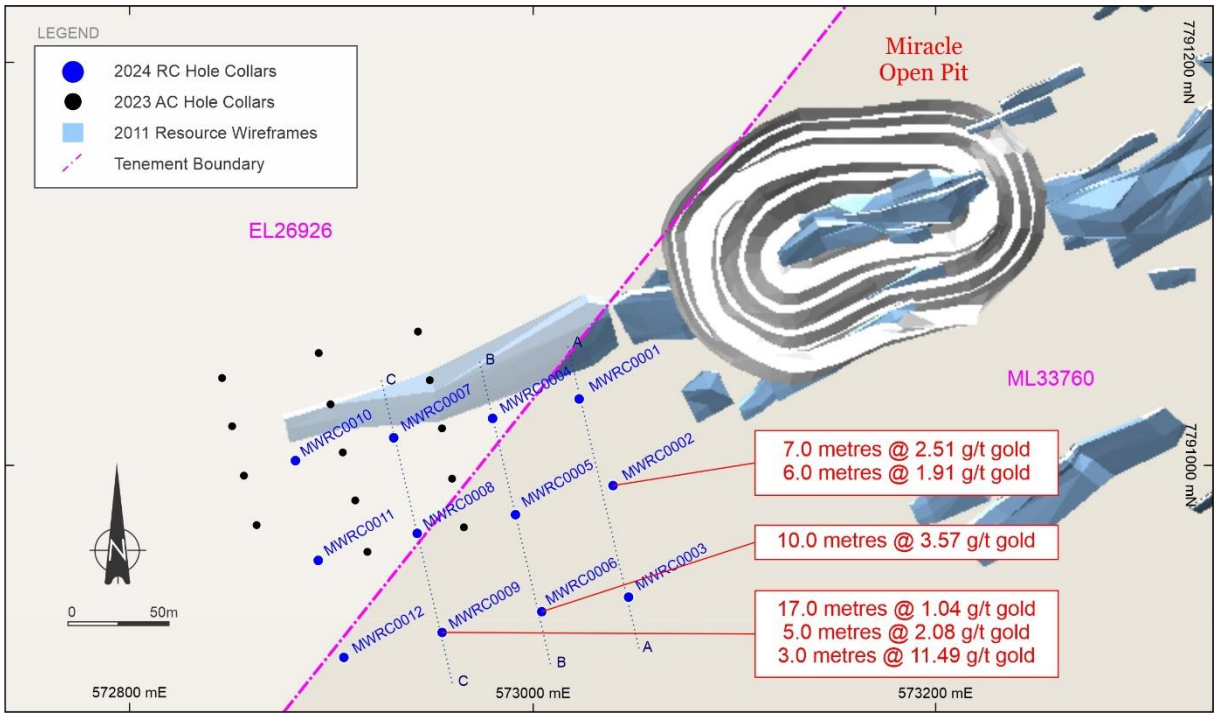

Figure 2 – Plan view of the Miracle West Reverse Circulation Drilling Campaign

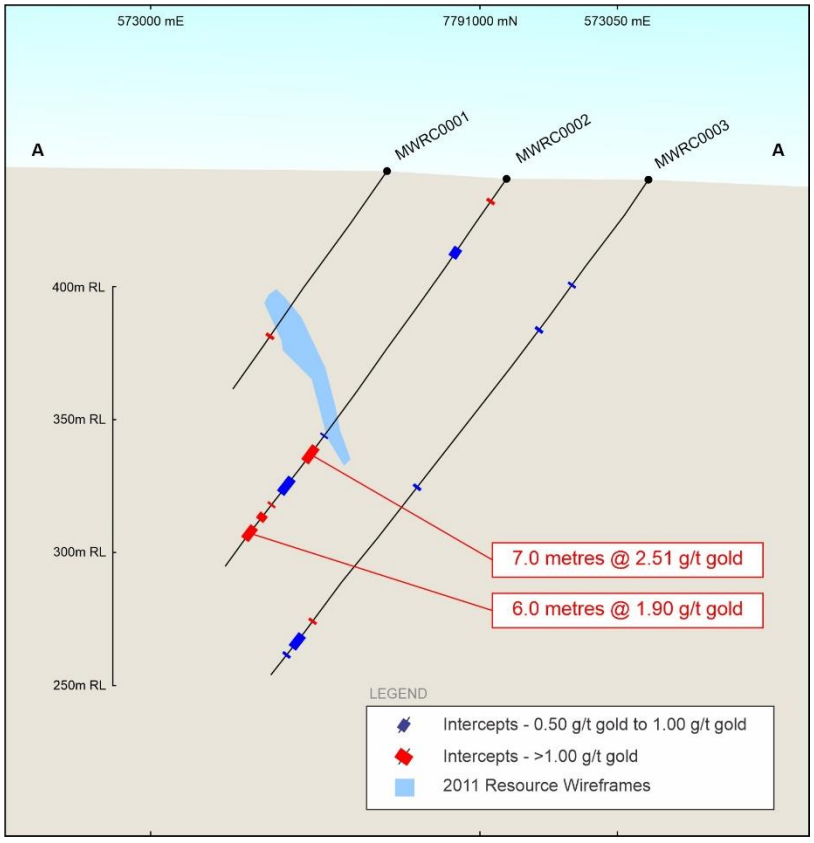

Figure 3 – Reverse Circulation Cross Section A-A

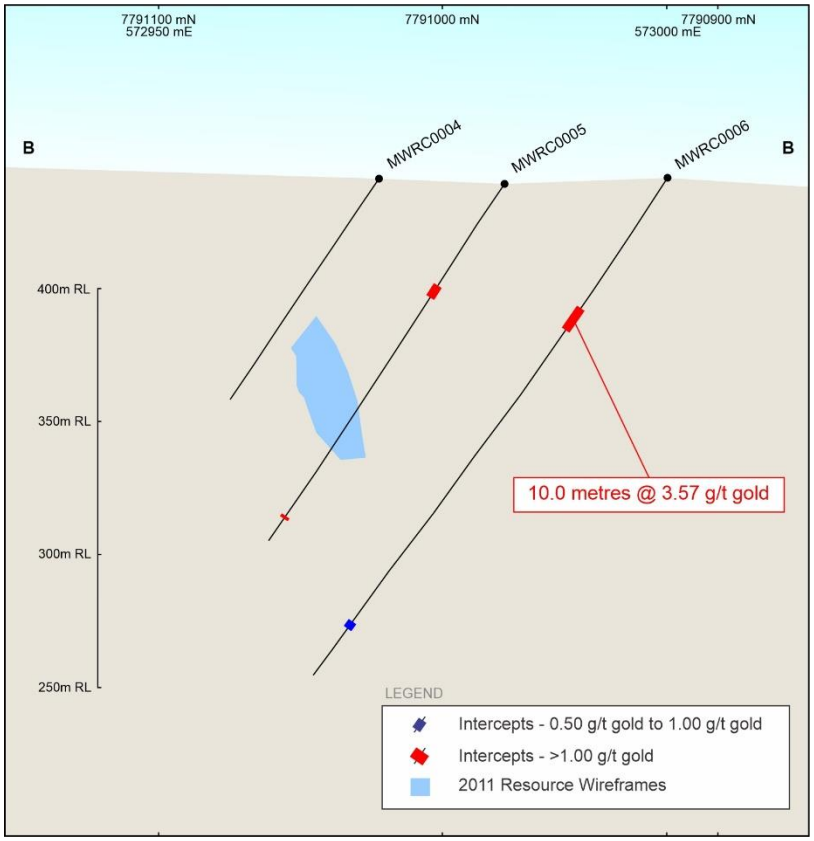

Figure 4 – Reverse Circulation Cross Section B-B

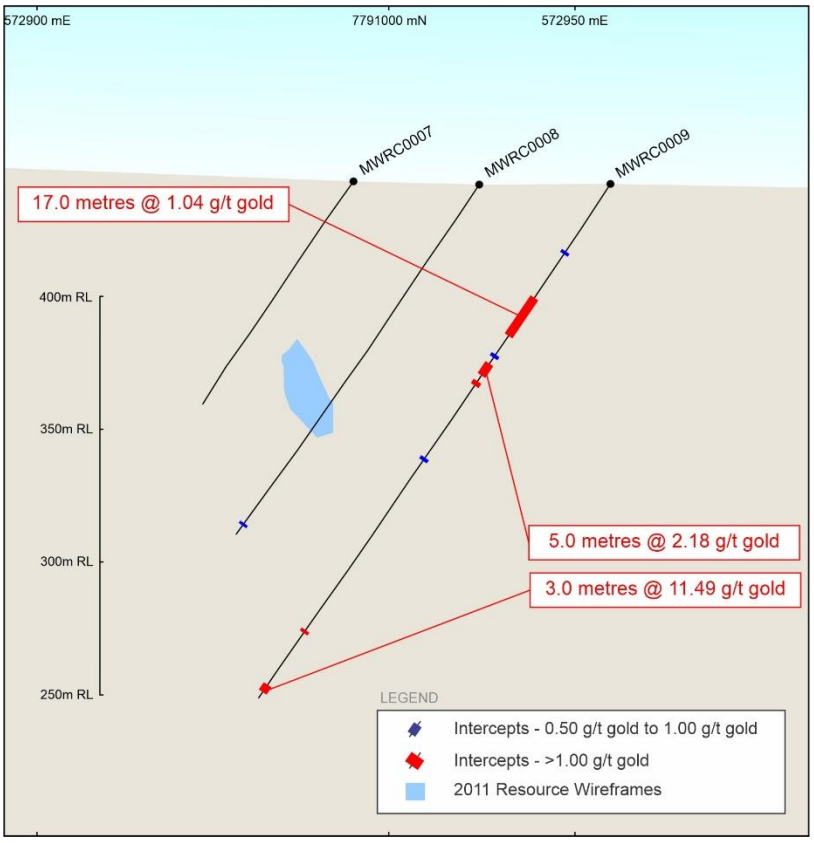

Figure 5 – Reverse Circulation Cross Section C-C

Miracle West is situated approximately 3 kilometres southwest of the Central Tanami Mill and is one of several known gold occurrences along the 14-kilometre southwest-trending Tanami Mine Corridor. Gold mineralisation at Miracle West occurs in sulphides (pyrite, arsenopyrite, and pyrrhotite), and is hosted within quartz veins found within weakly deformed basalt and medium- to coarse-grained clastic sediments.

- ***Dinky***

During the 2023 field season, a six-hole, 1,688-metre RC drilling campaign was completed at Dinky. This campaign aimed to assess the potential down dip extensions of the previously mined oxide resource at the Dinky open pit. The drilling specifically targeted a plane of mineralisation extrapolated from historic high-grade intercepts.

Notable intercepts from the campaign include the best intercept of 10.0 metres at 1.94 g/t gold from 192.0 metres in drill hole DKRC0005. Full details of the holes drilled and their results are provided in Table 2.

Table 2 – Results for the Reverse Circulation drilling campaign that targeted the down dip extensions of the mined oxide resource at Dinky. 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)
DKRC0001	576311	7793849	437	270	-56	280	148.0	1.0	0.71
							151.0	1.0	0.68
DKRC0002	576316	7793894	435	269	-56	280	249.0	1.0	1.33
DKRC0003	576325	7793987	434	271	-56	280	102.0	5.0	0.98
							220.0	1.0	0.60
							230.0	1.0	0.66
							249.0	7.0	1.14
DKRC0004	576340	7794060	441	269	-56	280	195.0	3.0	0.98
							206.0	1.0	1.03
							253.0	2.0	2.99
DKRC0005	576340	7794141	444	269	-56	288	138.0	2.0	1.04
							143.0	2.0	1.45
							182.0	2.0	1.34
							192.0	10.0	1.94
							274.0	1.0	0.99
DKRC0006	576352	7794222	437	270	-56	280	198.0	1.0	0.75
							206.0	1.0	0.83

Dinky is located approximately 2 kilometres northeast of the Central Tanami Mill. It was mined by open cut methods between 1992 and 1994 to a vertical depth of ca. 70 metres. Lithologies consist primarily of basalts with minor sediments. Quartz veining occurs at various levels associated with weak to moderate sericite alteration.

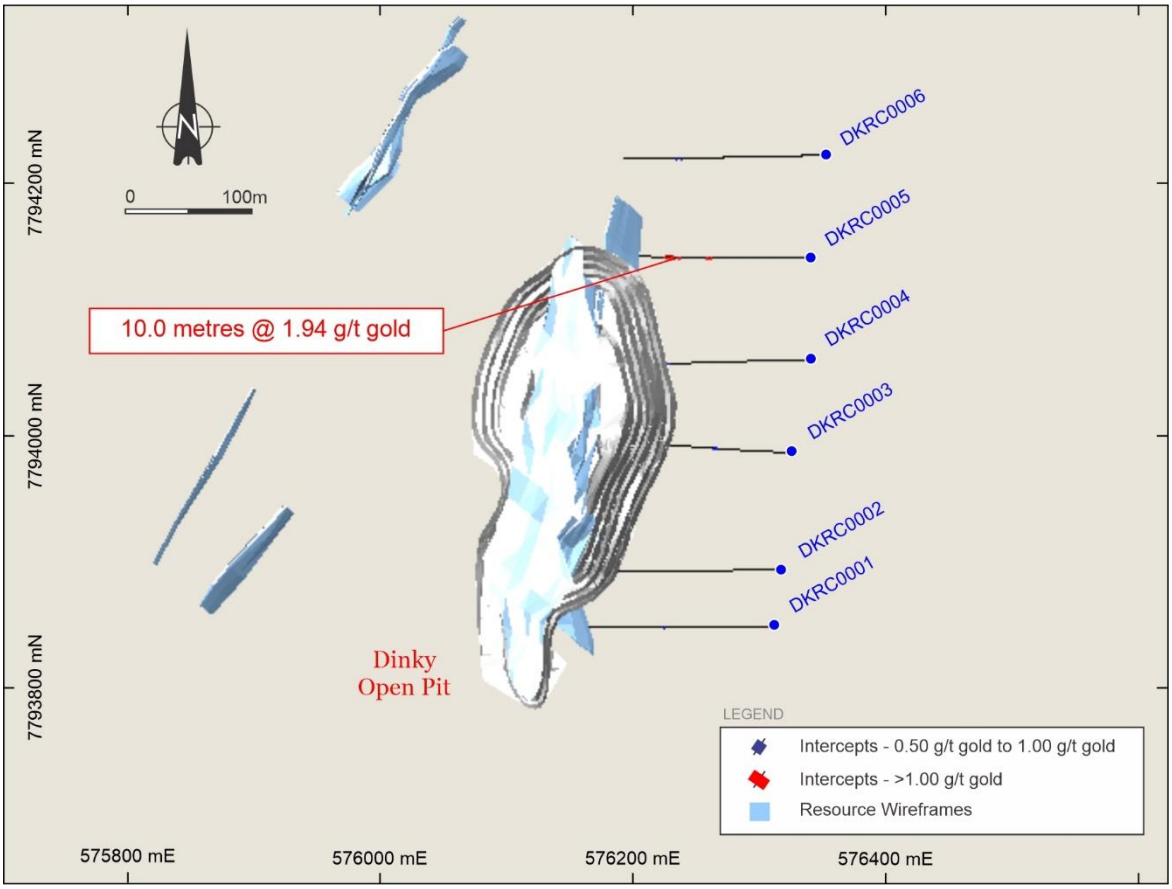

Figure 6 – Plan view of the RC drilling campaign completed at Dinky Gold Deposit

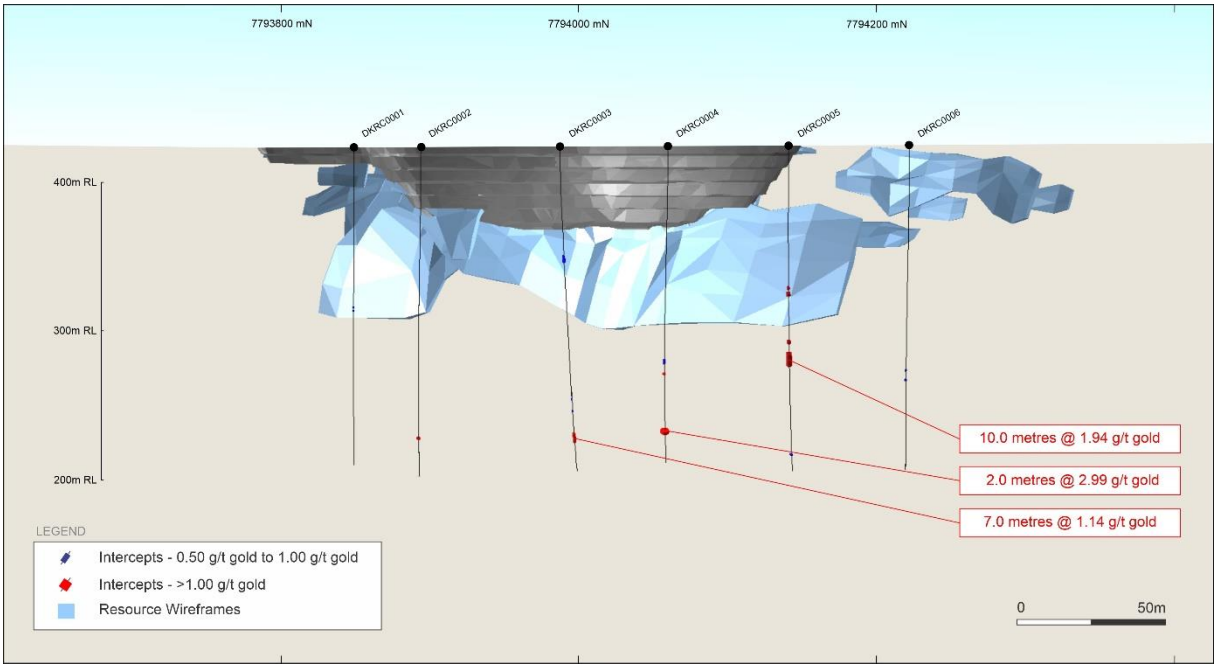

Figure 7 – Vertical section of the RC drilling campaign completed at Dinky Gold Deposit. View looking west

- ***Funnelweb***

During the 2024 field season, an eight-hole, 808-metre RC drilling campaign was completed at Funnelweb. This campaign aimed to test the continuity and extensions of mineralisation north of the Funnelweb open pit.

Unfortunately, the results from the campaign were disappointing, yielding only two narrow, lower-grade intercepts. Full details of the holes drilled and their results are provided in Table 3.

Table 3 – Results for the Reverse Circulation drilling campaign that tested the area north of the Funnelweb open-pit. 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)
FWRC0001	571511	7786078	425	297	-60	100	No significant results		
FWRC0002	571546	7786065	423	296	-61	108	58.0	1.0	0.66
FWRC0003	571587	7786051	413	296	-61	100	No significant results		
FWRC0004	571616	7786028	421	296	-60	100	No significant results		
FWRC0005	571539	7786147	416	296	-60	100	No significant results		
FWRC0006	571572	7786130	418	297	-60	100	47.0	2.0	0.51
FWRC0007	571612	7786111	425	295	-60	100	No significant results		
FWRC0008	571643	7786091	420	295	-60	100	No significant results		

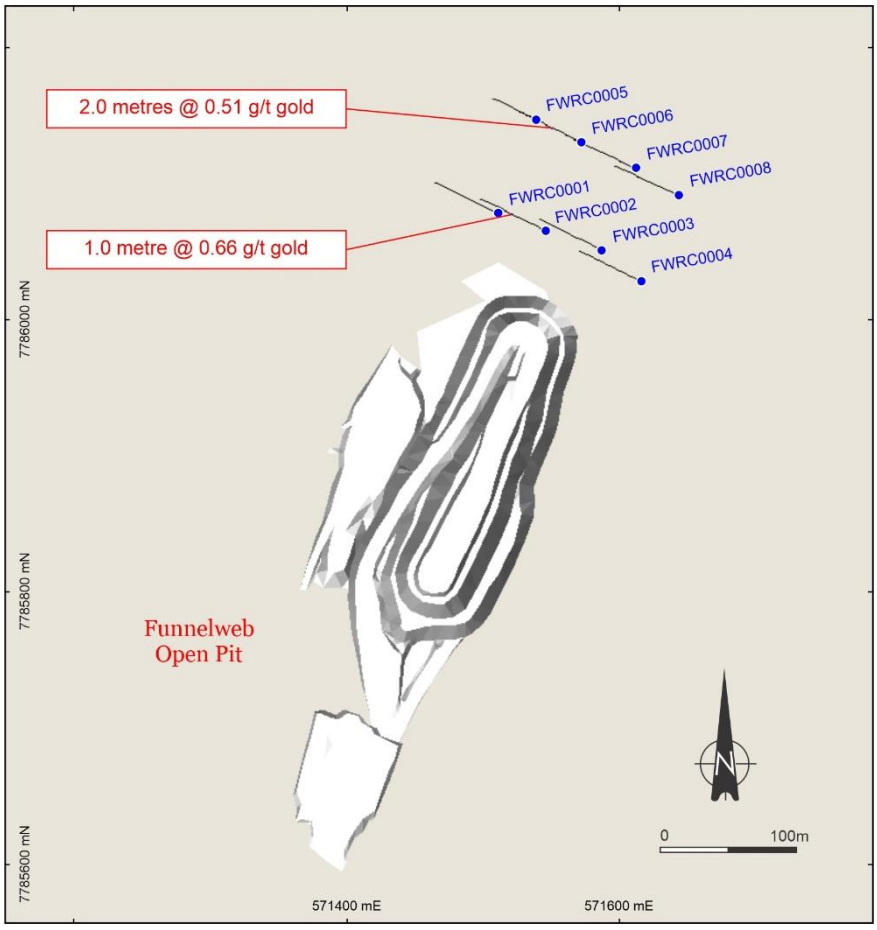

Figure 8 – Plan view of the RC drilling campaign completed at the Funnelweb Gold Deposit

Funnelweb is situated approximately 8 kilometres southwest of the Central Tanami Mill, along the 14-kilometre southwest-trending Tanami Mine Corridor. The mineralisation at Funnelweb occurs as gold in sulphides, specifically pyrite, arsenopyrite, and pyrrhotite. It is primarily hosted within quartz veins found within weakly deformed basalt and medium- to coarse-grained clastic sediments of the Mount Charles Formation. These mineralized zones are located along a north-trending, steeply dipping

contact between basalt and sediment. The quartz veins are enveloped by an inner alteration zone of sericite-quartz-carbonate-pyrite and an outer zone of chlorite-carbonate.

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 21 October 2024.

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
Reverse Circulation Drilling – Miracle West, Dinky and Funnelweb

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 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.
	• *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*	An experienced RC drilling contractor was engaged to complete the drilled campaign. Drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by the CTPJV

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	samples.	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.
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.*	Drilling completed in the reported campaigns 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*	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
	partial or total.	
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc..*	Not applicable.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Field QAQC protocols include the use of commercially prepared certified reference materials ("CRM") that are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. The CRM is not identifiable to the laboratory and is assessed on import to the database and reported monthly, quarterly and annually. Laboratory QAQC protocols include repeat analysis of pulp samples at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. Screen tests (percentage of pulverised sample passing the 75µm mesh) are undertaken at a rate of 1 in 40 samples. The laboratory reports its own QAQC data on a regular basis. The laboratories standards are routinely loaded into the database. Failed standards are followed-up by re-assaying a second 50g pulp sub-sample of all samples in the batch above 0.1 ppm gold by the same method at the primary laboratory. Both the accuracy component (CRM's) and the precision component (duplicates and repeats) of the QAQC protocols are thought to provide an acceptable level of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections are verified by 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 because 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.

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

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Miracle West is located in the Tanami Region in the Northern Territory on Mineral Lease ML33760 and Exploration Licence EL26926, approximately 3km southwest of the Central Tanami Mill site. ML33760 covers an area of 1,120.34ha and EL26926 covers an area of 204 Bocks (649.03 km²). The Dinky area is located in the Tanami Region in the Northern Territory on Mineral Lease ML33760, approximately 2km northeast of the Central Tanami Mill site. ML33760 covers an area of 1,120.34ha. The Funnelweb area is located in the Tanami Region in the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Northern Territory on Mineral Lease MLS167 approximately 8km southwest of the Central Tanami Mill site. MLS167 covers an area of 1,877ha. 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.
	• *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.*	ML33760 and EL26925 are 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 Miracle West, Dinky and Funnelweb deposits display 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.

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 campaigns were designed:
		• to extend mineralisation along the main structure to the southwest of the Miracle Gold Deposit (”Miracle West”), focussing on the intersections of interpreted structural corridors and lithological transition zones between marine sedimentary units and basalts of the Mt Charles Formation.
		• to assess the potential down dip extensions of the mined oxide resource at the Dinky open pit. Holes were planned to target a plane of mineralisation that was extrapolated from the historic high-grade intercepts.
		• to test the continuity and extensions of mineralisation north of the Funnelweb open pit.
		Details of drilled holes and results are provided in:
		Table 1 – Results for the Miracle West Reverse Circulation drilling campaign that targeted the southwest extensions of the main mineralised structure of the Miracle Gold Deposit.
		Table 2 – Results for the Reverse Circulation drilling campaign that targeted the down dip extensions of the mined oxide resource at Dinky.
		Table 3 – Results for the Reverse Circulation drilling campaign that tested the area north of the Funnelweb open-pit.

	• *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*	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	(e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	
	• *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.
	• *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.
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	Mineralisation is sub-vertical to vertical.
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Only down hole lengths have been reported. True widths 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 for the Miracle West Reverse Circulation drilling campaign that targeted the southwest extensions of the main mineralised structure of the Miracle Gold Deposit. Table 2 – Results for the Reverse Circulation drilling campaign that targeted the down dip extensions of the mined oxide resource at Dinky. Table 3 – Results for the Reverse Circulation drilling campaign that tested the area north of the Funnelweb open-pit.
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;*	Exploration results have previously been regularly reported to the ASX by the Joint Venture parties.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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).*	The CTPJV will review results prior to planning the next phase of activities.
	• *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.