DRILLING YIELDS HIGH GRADE INTERCEPTS FROM THE HISTORIC JIMS GOLD MINE

- **Final assays received for the four-hole, 1,712.50 metre Reverse Circulation Pre-Collar - Diamond Core Tail drilling program at the historic Jims Gold Mine, part of the Central Tanami Project.**
- **This program targeted mineralisation along a northerly trending corridor and successfully returned several significant intercepts including the high-grade:**
  - **3.80 metres @ 268.34 g/t gold from 317.00 metres in drill hole JPRCD0007**
- **Additional noteworthy intercepts include:**
  - **11.96 metres @ 2.34 g/t gold from 260.66 metres in drill hole JPRCD0004**
  - **11.45 metres @ 2.24 g/t gold from 276.05 metres in drill hole JPRCD0004**
  - **7.25 metres @ 3.57 g/t gold from 342.75 metres in drill hole JPRCD0005**
  - **10.79 metres @ 3.79 g/t gold from 361.46 metres in drill hole JPRCD0005**
  - **12.41 metres @ 1.69 g/t gold from 256.77 metres in drill hole JPRCD0006**
- **Final assays are still pending for drilling programs at the Ripcord Gold Deposit, and the Groundrush-Ripcord Link and Black Hill East targets. Results will be released to the market once available.**

Perth, Australia, 4 February 2025: Tanami Gold NL (ASX: TAM) ("Tanami Gold" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that final assays have been received for the four-hole Reverse Circulation Pre-Collar - Diamond Core Tail ("RCD") program completed at the historic Jims Gold Mine ("Jims"). Results were also received for the Air Core ("AC") program conducted across the North Limb target. These programs were integral parts of an extensive drilling campaign executed across multiple targets during the 2024 field season on the Central Tanami Project ("CTP").

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 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.

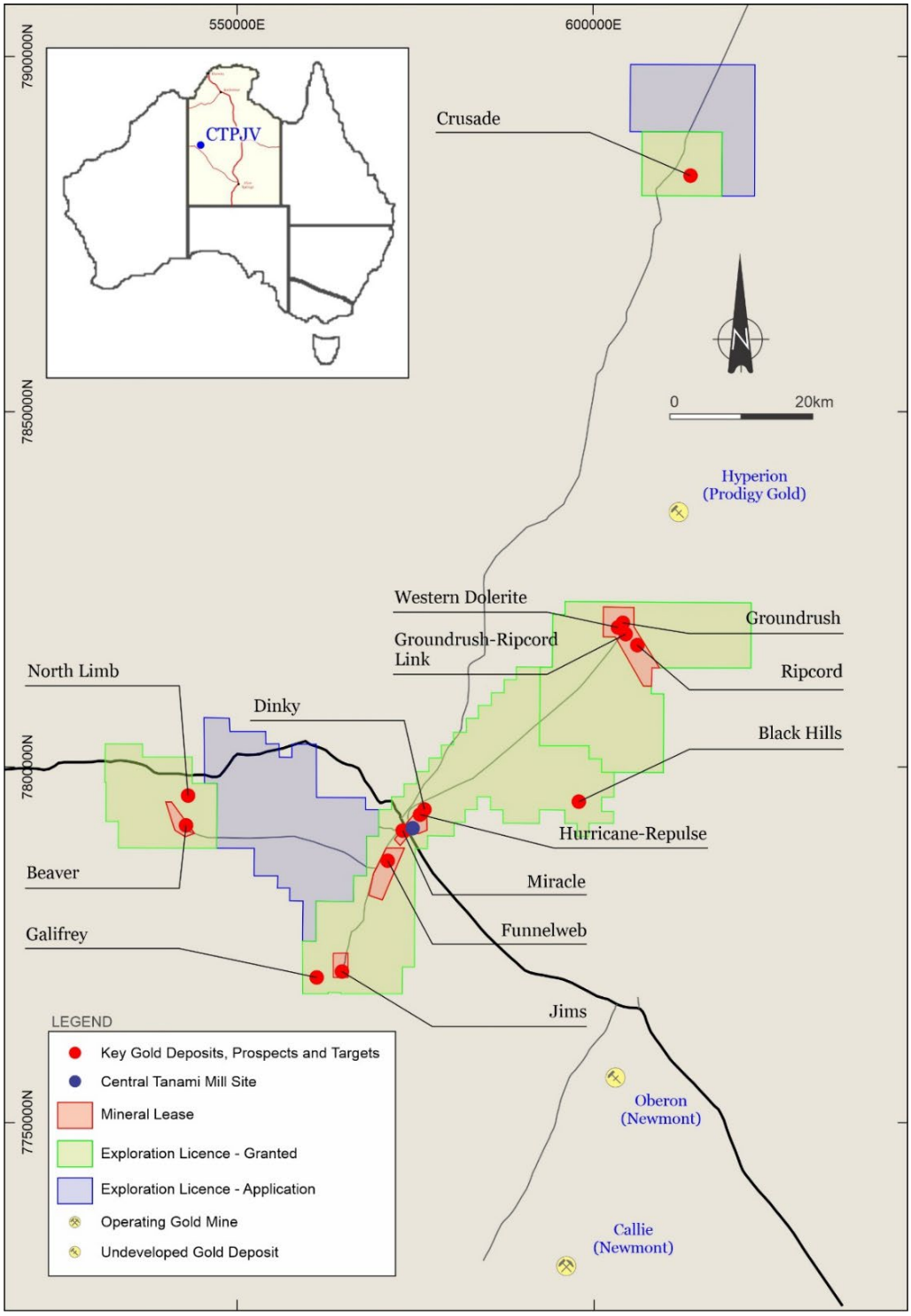

Figure 1 – Central Tanami Project Joint Venture Tenement Holding

- **Jims Gold Mine**

A four-hole RCD drilling program was completed at Jims during the 2024 field season advancing a total of 1,712.50 metres. The program was designed to further delineate mineralisation in the northern part of the main Jims deposit. Several significant intercepts were received, including:

- *11.96 metres @ 2.34 g/t gold from 260.66 metres in drill hole JPRCD0004*
- *11.45 metres @ 2.24 g/t gold from 276.05 metres in drill hole JPRCD0004*
- *2.00 metres @ 6.20 g/t gold from 250.00 metres in drill hole JPRCD0005*
- *1.67 metres @ 7.27 g/t gold from 322.52 metres in drill hole JPRCD0005*
- *7.25 metres @ 3.57 g/t gold from 342.75 metres in drill hole JPRCD0005*
- *10.79 metres @ 3.79 g/t gold from 361.46 metres in drill hole JPRCD0005*
- *6.50 metres @ 1.73 g/t gold from 247.00 metres in drill hole JPRCD0006*
- *12.41 metres @ 1.69 g/t gold from 256.77 metres in drill hole JPRCD0006*
- *3.80 metres @ 268.34 g/t gold from 317.00 metres in drill hole JPRCD0007*

These results have provided valuable insights into the tenor, geometry and extent of the gold mineralisation within the targeted area, particularly highlighting some very high gold grades. The mineralisation is interpreted to be associated with a kilometre long north-south trending structure, with results indicating a shallow northerly plunge.

Given these findings further exploration is justified in the targeted area, with planning of upcoming exploration programs for the 2025 field season already underway. Drilling activities are expected to resume on the Central Tanami Project in May.

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

Table 1 – Results for the Jims Reverse Circulation Pre-Collar - Diamond Core Tail drilling program. 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)
JPRCD0004	564786.7	7771143.5	416.3	113.2	-68.0	390.10	93.00	1.00	7.79
							140.00	1.00	2.55
							227.00	4.00	1.65
							249.00	0.70	3.76
							260.66	11.96	2.34
							276.05	11.45	2.24
							289.79	1.38	2.72
JPRCD0005	564741.3	7771162.1	416.2	114.6	-70.0	470.30	55.00	1.00	1.07
							143.00	1.00	1.07
							169.00	1.00	1.21
							204.00	2.00	2.18
							217.00	5.00	1.79
							227.00	1.00	1.11
							244.00	1.00	5.16
							250.00	2.00	6.2
				includes 1.00 metre @ 11.00 g/t gold from 250.00 metres					
							284.00	2.00	1.28
							292.00	1.00	3.37
							322.52	1.67	7.27
				includes 0.79 metres @ 14.05 g/t gold from 323.40 metres					
							330.30	0.70	1.61
							342.75	7.25	3.57
							355.52	3.48	1.49
							361.46	10.79	3.79

				includes 0.60 metres @ 11.40 g/t gold from 366.00 metres and 0.42 metres @ 11.85 g/t gold from 367.00 metres					
							423.55	0.41	1.13
JPRCD0006	564762.1	7771111.2	416.6	116.7	-60.8	420.00	47.00	1.00	1.10
							57.00	1.00	1.05
							97.00	1.00	1.09
							129.00	1.00	1.20
							191.00	0.72	1.44
							207.08	2.55	1.84
							213.00	3.71	2.33
							220.70	0.73	1.13
							241.00	1.40	2.75
							247.00	6.50	1.73
							256.77	12.41	1.69
							272.00	1.95	1.47
JPRCD0007	564751.5	7771210.8	415.5	101.3	-60.0	432.10	103.00	1.00	1.06
							193.00	1.00	1.52
							270.00	1.00	1.31
							299.00	0.70	1.15
							317.00	3.80	268.34
				includes 0.59 metres @ 1,695 g/t gold from 318.40 metres and 0.60 metre @ 14.75 g/t gold from 320.20 metres					
							325.82	1.18	1.70
							331.86	0.84	1.10
							334.56	0.44	1.27
							344.47	0.53	1.33
							381.30	0.70	1.09
							395.00	0.37	2.56

Jims is located on Mineral Lease (Southern) MLS168, approximately 23 kilometres southwest of the Central Tanami Mill site. Mining activities at Jims were previously conducted from 1998 to 2001, with open pits developed over the Main and Central deposits.

The gold deposits at Jims are situated on the northeastern side of an interpreted north-northwest trending regional fault. The mineralisation is hosted by pillow and undifferentiated basalt, intercalated with minor sediments. The mineralised trend at Jims Main strikes north-south, initially dipping moderately to steeply west in the upper portion of the deposit before transitioning to a steep to eastern dip below the 320m RL. The main ore zone varies significantly in thickness, from a true thickness of 15 to 25 metres with some areas expanding up to 60 metres. The strike length of the Jims Main mineralisation is approximately 300 metres and it has been interpreted to extend down to 250 metres below the surface.

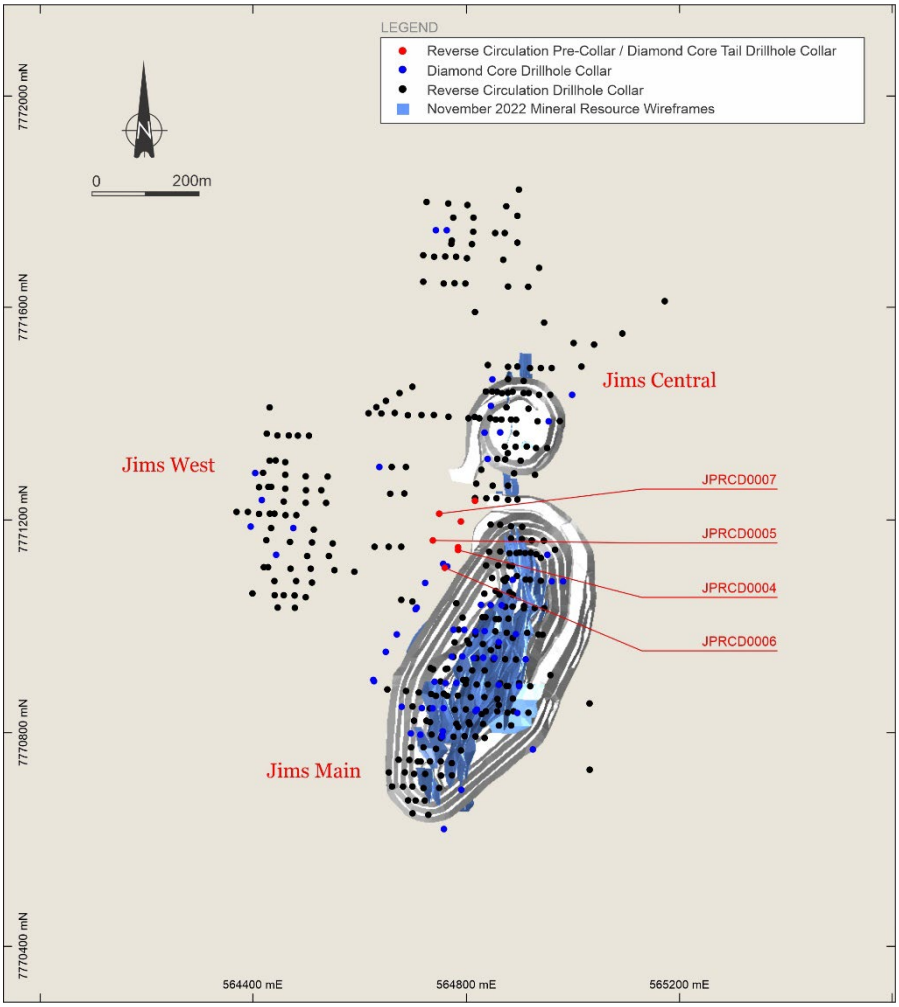

Figure 2 – Drillhole Collar Positions

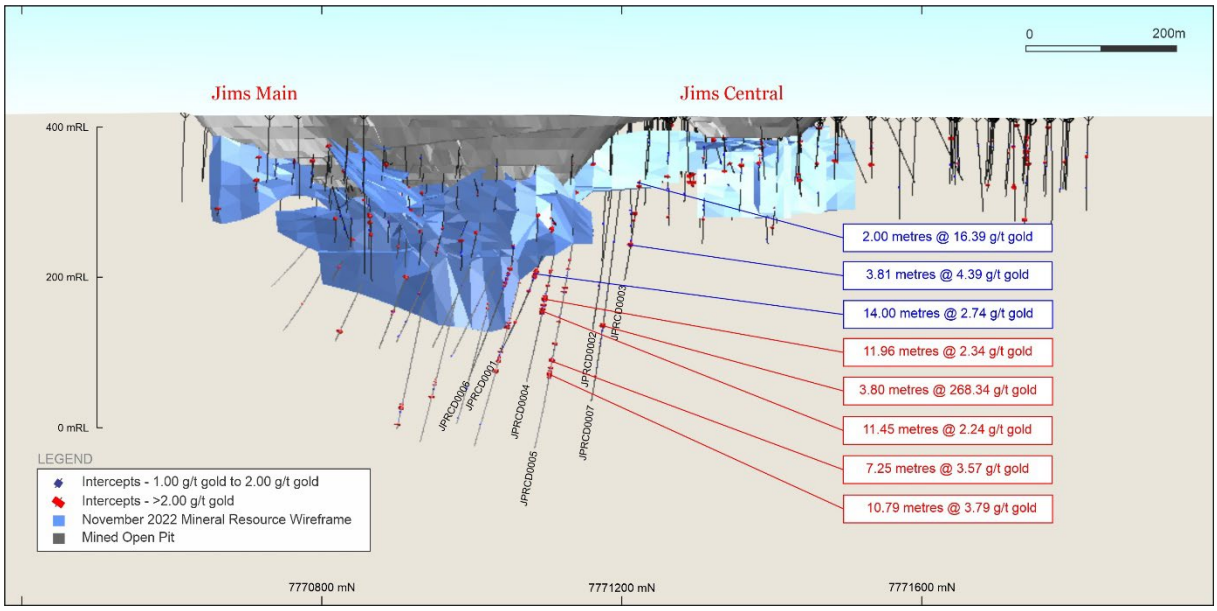

Figure 3 – Jims Gold Mine Long Section. View looking west.

Note: Results shown in blue were previously released to the ASX on the 27 March 2024 –" Final Assays Received for Drilling Campaigns Completed on the Central Tanami Project".

- **North Limb**

A 126 hole, 7,266 metre AC program was conducted at the North Limb target located on EL26925, approximately 5 kilometres north of the Molech gold camp. The drilling targeted the northern limb of a west-northwest plunging regional scale syncline, which hosts the Molech series of deposits. An initial scout AC program carried out in late 2023 over part of the North Limb target yielded two anomalous results based on a 0.10 g/t gold cut-off level.

The recent campaign was a more extensive phase of drilling aimed at screening the prospective host rocks for Molech style mineralisation. Unfortunately, the assay results from this program were disappointing with only two isolated significant intercepts identified from the collected 4-metre composite samples Details of these significant results are provided in Table 2, with additional drilling information available in Appendix 3.

Table 2 – Significant results from the 4-metre composite samples collected from the North Limb Air Core drilling program. Results based on a cut-off level of 0.10 g/t gold

Hole	East		North	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	From (m)	Down Hole Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
NLAC0092	541024		7797240	431	12	-60	48.0	36.0	4.0	0.155
NLAC0128	541463		7797351	427	12	-60	107.0	52.0	4.0	0.143

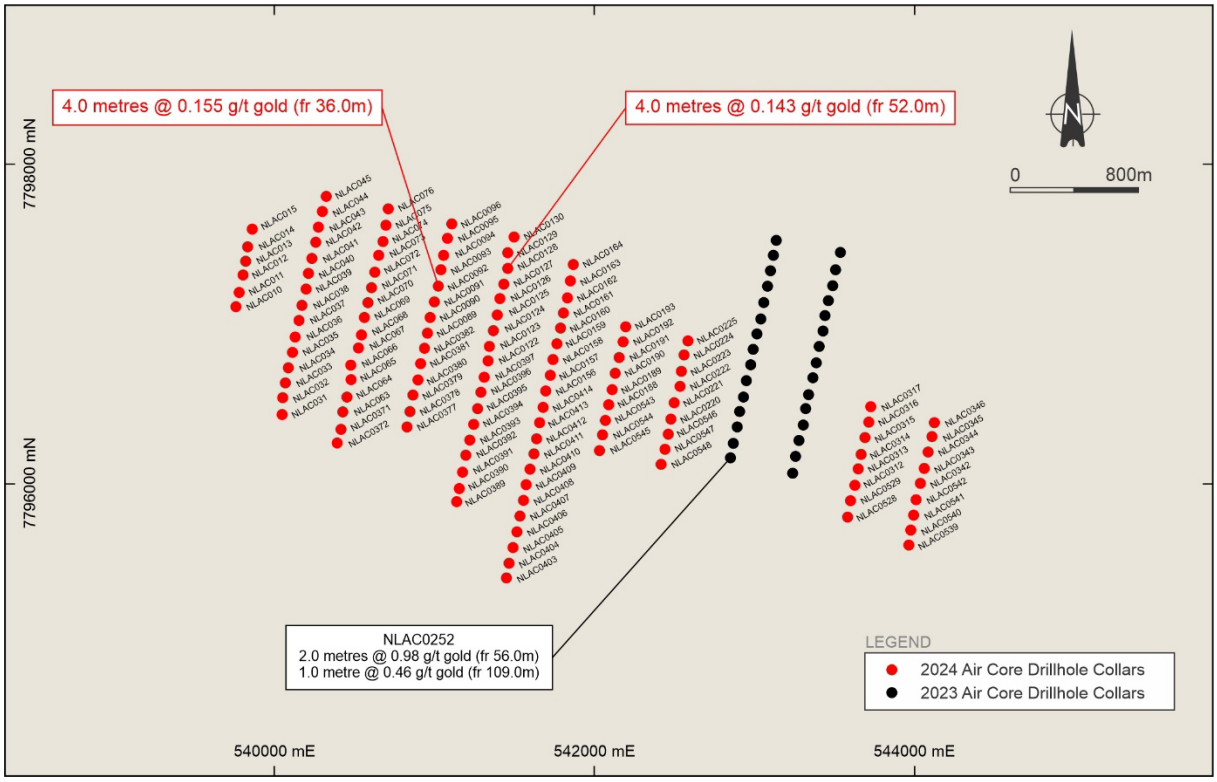

Figure 5 – North Limb Air Core Drillhole Layout

Note: Results shown in black were previously released to the ASX on the 19 April 2024 – "Encouraging Air Core Results Received from the Miracle West Area on 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 for release on 4 February 2025.

Arthur Dew
Chairman
Tanami Gold NL

Competent Persons Statement

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

The information in this report that relates to previously disclosed Exploration results was released to the ASX on 27 March 2024 – Final Assays Received for Drilling Campaigns Completed on the Central Tanami Project and 19 April 2024 – Encouraging Air Core Results Received from the Miracle West Area on the Central Tanami Project (ASX Code: TAM). They were based on information compiled by Mr Neale Edwards, a Competent Person who is a Director of Tanami Gold NL. Mr Edwards is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Edwards previously provided consent for the inclusion in the 27 March 2024 and 19 April 2024 reports of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appeared.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Exploration Results as reported on the 27 March 2024 and 19 April 2024, and the assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Exploration Results in the 27 March 2024 and 19 April 2024 reports continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Mr Neale Edwards BSc (Hons), a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, who is a Director of Tanami Gold NL and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting for Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves confirms that the form and context in which the Exploration Results dated 27 March 2024 and 19 April 2024 presented in this report have not been materially modified and are consistent with the 27 March 2024 and 19 April 2024 releases.

Appendix 1 - JORC Table 1
Jims Gold Deposit

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Sampling by 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 and NQ 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 is 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) and NQ2 (50mm) 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 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. 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.

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 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 chip trays are photographed. DD 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. ICP-AES instrument finish was used to measure gold levels. The methodology used measures total gold.
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc..*	Not applicable.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Field QAQC protocols include the use of commercially prepared certified reference materials ("CRM") that are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. The CRM is not identifiable to the laboratory and is assessed on import to the database and reported monthly, quarterly and annually. Laboratory QAQC protocols include repeat analysis of pulp samples at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. Screen tests (percentage of pulverised sample passing the 75µm mesh) are undertaken at a rate of 1 in 40 samples. The laboratory reports its own QAQC data on a regular basis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 3m to 5m. 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 have a nominal drill hole spacing of 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
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	Jims Gold Deposit is located in the Tanami Region in the Northern Territory on Mineral Lease (Southern) MLS168, approximately 23km southwest of the Central Tanami Mill site. MLS168 covers an area of 711.9ha and forms part of the Central Tanami Project, a 50/50 Joint Venture between Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Limited. The 2,211km2 tenement area in the Tanami Region held by the CTPJV are registered jointly in the name of Northern Star (Tanami) Pty Ltd and Tanami (NT) Pty Ltd. The CTPJV comprises ten Exploration Licences, eight of which are granted and two applications, nineteen Mineral Lease (Southern) and one Mining Licence.
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	MLS 168 is granted and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Recent exploration in the area has been completed by the Joint Venture partners, Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Resources Limited.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Jims gold deposits are located mostly on the north-eastern side of an interpreted north-northwest trending regional fault. The mineralisation is hosted by pillow and undifferentiated basalt intercalated with minor sediments.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the 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 precollar - DD tails drilling campaign targeted the Jims Main gold deposit. Full details of the completed campaign are provided in:
		
		Table 1 – Results for the Jims Reverse Circulation Pre-Collar - Diamond Core Tail drilling program. Intercepts reported at a 1.00 g/t gold cut-off.

	• *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 grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	Any high-grade zones above 10g/t gold within a reported intercept are reported as included intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	The reported drill holes have been drilled approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the targeted mineralised trends at a -57.5° to -59.8°angle.
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	Mineralisation is sub-vertical to vertical.
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Only down hole lengths have been reported. True widths 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 Jims Reverse Circulation Pre-Collar - Diamond Core Tail drilling program. Intercepts reported at a 1.00 g/t gold cut-off.
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).*	A review of drilling completed is required before further work is planned.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Diagrams are included in the report.

Appendix 2 - JORC Table 1
Air Core Drilling – North Limb

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 air core drilling ("AC") completed by the CTPJV. 126 holes were drilled for a total advance of 7,266 metres across the Norh Limb area. AC samples are collected at metre intervals from the cyclone and laid out in orderly rows on the ground. Four metre composite samples were collected from the one metre piles using a sample scoop. Composite samples that returned a gold grade greater than 0.10 g/t gold were then resampled on a one metre basis by sample scoop. In addition, a 1 metre sample was collected by sample scoop at the end of each drill hole for multi-element analysis.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	AC 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.*	AC drilling is completed to a high standard. Four metre composite samples were initially collected, and a one metre sample collected from the end of each drill hole. 1 metre resamples were collected for any composite interval that returned a gold value of 0.10 g/t gold. 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.).*	AC drilling completed in the reported campaigns was completed using an 83mm diameter drill bit that was drilled to blade refusal.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	AC recovery in the completed campaigns is estimated visually and was deemed consistent.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	An experienced AC 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 AC 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. AC logging is undertaken on a metre-by-metre basis at the time of drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*	AC 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. AC chip trays are 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 AC methods. Samples are collected using a sample scoop.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	AC 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.*	Correct sampling technique applied by trained field staff.
	• *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 were not collected.
	• *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. ICP-AES instrument finish was used to measure gold levels. The methodology used measures total gold.
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc..*	Not applicable.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Field QAQC protocols include the use of commercially prepared certified reference materials ("CRM") that are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. The CRM is not identifiable to the laboratory and is assessed on import to the database and reported monthly, quarterly and annually. Laboratory QAQC protocols include repeat analysis of pulp samples at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. Screen tests (percentage of pulverised sample passing the 75µm mesh) are undertaken at a rate of 1 in 40 samples. The laboratory reports its own QAQC data on a regular basis. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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, 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 3m and 5m. After completion of the campaign, 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.*	Data spacing of exploration results from the reported campaigns varies 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 campaign are drilled at an angle that is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends.
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the recent drill hole data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody of samples is managed by CTPJV personnel. Samples are bagged in tied numbered calico bags, grouped in larger tied plastic bags and placed in large bulka bags with sample submission sheets. The bulka bags are sent by road freight to the ALS laboratory in Malaga, Western Australia. CTPJV personnel have no further involvement. Results of analysis are returned via email and secure FTP. Sample pulp splits are stored at the ALS laboratory in Malaga, Western Australia. Retained bulk residue and pulp packets are returned to the Central Tanami Mine for storage.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The CTPJV have undertaken internal reviews of applied sampling techniques and data. The completed reviews raised no issues.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	North Limb is located in the Tanami Region in the Northern Territory on Exploration Licence EL26925 approximately 35km of the Central Tanami Mill site. EL26925 covers an area of 60 Blocks (190 km²). This tenement forms 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.*	EL26925 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 North Limb target is situated 5km north of the Molech area. The target area represents a west-northwest plunging syncline of the Mt Charles Formation sequence, which is interpreted to be faulted along the axis.

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 AC campaigns targeted the North Limb target ("North Limb") in the Molech area.
		
		Table 2 – Significant results from the 4-metre composite samples collected from the North Limb Air Core drilling program. Results based on a cut-off level of 0.10 g/t gold.
		
		Appendix 3 – North Limb Air Core Drillhole Details

	• *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 0.1 g/t gold cut-off. No high-grade cuts were applied.
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	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	• *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 angles of -55° at Miracle West and -60° at Ripcord and North Limb.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	• *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 2 – Significant results from the 4-metre composite samples collected from the North Limb Air Core drilling program. Results based on a cut-off level of 0.10 g/t gold. Appendix 3 – North Limb Air Core Drillhole Details
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).*	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.

Appendix 3 – North Limb Air Core Drillhole Details

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length
NLAC0010	539764	7797110	424	12	-60	31
NLAC0011	539777	7797194	400	12	-60	22
NLAC0012	539806	7797307	412	12	-60	18
NLAC0013	539822	7797396	418	12	-60	3
NLAC0014	539835	7797483	424	12	-60	3
NLAC0015	539866	7797594	419	12	-60	81
NLAC0031	540050	7796437	393	12	-60	36
NLAC0032	540057	7796536	411	12	-60	39
NLAC0033	540072	7796634	411	12	-60	17
NLAC0034	540092	7796731	410	12	-60	18
NLAC0035	540112	7796827	429	12	-60	19
NLAC0036	540134	7796923	421	12	-60	17
NLAC0037	540154	7797024	412	12	-60	4
NLAC0038	540177	7797119	415	12	-60	5
NLAC0039	540196	7797218	414	12	-60	93
NLAC0040	540219	7797315	422	12	-60	66
NLAC0041	540236	7797414	407	12	-60	30
NLAC0042	540257	7797512	407	12	-60	47
NLAC0043	540278	7797610	413	12	-60	66
NLAC0044	540298	7797705	415	12	-60	56
NLAC0045	540322	7797801	411	12	-60	85
NLAC0063	540434	7796449	427	12	-60	31
NLAC0064	540459	7796546	421	12	-60	26
NLAC0065	540482	7796652	425	12	-60	17
NLAC0066	540482	7796740	377	12	-60	18
NLAC0067	540525	7796846	417	12	-60	5
NLAC0068	540545	7796933	423	12	-60	60
NLAC0069	540564	7797038	409	12	-60	46
NLAC0070	540589	7797136	417	12	-60	40
NLAC0071	540609	7797229	435	12	-60	43
NLAC0072	540631	7797329	438	12	-60	54
NLAC0073	540652	7797428	427	12	-60	95
NLAC0074	540678	7797515	421	12	-60	72
NLAC0075	540696	7797623	411	12	-60	84
NLAC0076	540713	7797717	415	12	-60	69
NLAC0089	540962	7796945	415	12	-60	81
NLAC0090	540977	7797041	432	12	-60	66
NLAC0091	541002	7797142	439	12	-60	61
NLAC0092	541024	7797240	431	12	-60	48
NLAC0093	541040	7797337	428	12	-60	69
NLAC0094	541061	7797435	428	12	-60	24
NLAC0095	541084	7797535	423	12	-60	91
NLAC0096	541107	7797629	442	12	-60	84
NLAC0122	541336	7796769	425	12	-60	77
NLAC0123	541350	7796861	425	12	-60	102
NLAC0124	541372	7796962	428	12	-60	51
NLAC0125	541394	7797057	429	12	-60	75
NLAC0126	541414	7797159	437	12	-60	72
NLAC0127	541441	7797252	432	12	-60	70
NLAC0128	541463	7797351	427	12	-60	107
NALC0129	541462	7797446	425	12	-60	93
NLAC0130	541499	7797550	430	12	-60	78
NLAC0156	541701	7796587	433	12	-60	60
NLAC0157	541726	7796680	421	12	-60	107
NLAC0158	541746	7796777	427	12	-60	68
NLAC0159	541765	7796876	421	12	-60	56
NLAC0160	541789	7796976	420	12	-60	53
NLAC0161	541808	7797072	438	12	-60	57
NLAC0162	541833	7797168	447	12	-60	19
NLAC0163	541854	7797266	432	12	-60	47
NLAC0164	541870	7797373	434	12	-60	60
NLAC0188	542091	7796496	422	12	-60	114
NLAC0189	542114	7796593	422	12	-60	83
NLAC0190	542135	7796692	428	12	-60	83
NLAC0191	542158	7796794	429	12	-60	89
NLAC0192	542179	7796893	412	12	-60	93
NLAC0193	542200	7796988	423	12	-60	67
NLAC0220	542480	7796408	403	12	-60	98
NLAC0221	542504	7796507	451	12	-60	90
NLAC0222	542538	7796608	434	12	-60	86
NLAC0223	542546	7796706	424	12	-60	80
NLAC0224	542565	7796806	426	12	-60	57
NLAC0225	542588	7796899	410	12	-60	71
NLAC0312	543631	7795993	412	12	-60	106

NLAC0313	543651	7796095	427	12	-60	71
NLAC0314	543669	7796183	414	12	-60	88
NLAC0315	543695	7796289	428	12	-60	60
NLAC0316	543717	7796389	426	12	-60	98
NLAC0317	543734	7796483	412	12	-60	93
NLAC0342	544043	7796002	425	12	-60	90
NLAC0343	544069	7796102	428	12	-60	82
NLAC0344	544089	7796200	426	12	-60	90
NLAC0345	544112	7796297	429	12	-60	60
NLAC0346	544124	7796390	435	12	-60	106
NLAC0370	540589	7797136	419	12	-60	37
NLAC0371	540420	7796342	426	12	-60	27
NLAC0372	540399	7796253	422	12	-60	69
NLAC0377	540831	7796355	428	12	-60	15
NLAC0378	540849	7796456	425	12	-60	12
NLAC0379	540869	7796553	421	12	-60	13
NLAC0380	540898	7796651	423	12	-60	10
NLAC0381	540920	7796752	427	12	-60	6
NLAC0382	540940	7796848	422	12	-60	11
NLAC0389	541139	7795890	420	12	-60	11
NLAC0390	541155	7795975	427	12	-60	10
NLAC0391	541181	7796076	424	12	-60	7
NLAC0392	541201	7796180	422	12	-60	6
NLAC0393	541223	7796272	427	12	-60	8
NLAC0394	541246	7796377	425	12	-60	53
NLAC0395	541268	7796472	419	12	-60	64
NLAC0396	541294	7796574	449	12	-60	45
NLAC0397	541310	7796668	432	12	-60	95
NLAC0403	541451	7795411	412	12	-60	12
NLAC0404	541467	7795510	424	12	-60	15
NLAC0405	541494	7795605	414	12	-60	14
NLAC0406	541516	7795707	415	12	-60	49
NLAC0407	541531	7795800	426	12	-60	63
NLAC0408	541557	7795894	413	12	-60	70
NLAC0409	541578	7795996	415	12	-60	50
NLAC0410	541601	7796094	416	12	-60	63
NLAC0411	541622	7796191	413	12	-60	68
NLAC0412	541640	7796286	415	12	-60	65
NLAC0413	541661	7796384	419	12	-60	69
NLAC0414	541682	7796486	421	12	-60	42
NLAC0528	543588	7795793	433	12	-60	103
NLAC0529	543607	7795894	438	12	-60	71
NLAC0539	543968	7795618	418	12	-60	89
NLAC0540	543982	7795712	413	12	-60	102
NLAC0541	544002	7795807	418	12	-60	102
NLAC0542	544014	7795901	417	12	-60	77
NLAC0543	542074	7796400	418	12	-60	87
NLAC0544	542055	7796303	421	12	-60	93
NLAC0545	542035	7796205	417	12	-60	69
NLAC0546	542460	7796315	413	12	-60	88
NLAC0547	542441	7796217	402	12	-60	69
NLAC0548	542421	7796124	423	12	-60	90