LATEST RESULTS YIELD HIGH GRADE INTERCEPTS FROM GROUNDRUSH

- **Final results have been received for the recent drilling programs completed at the Groundrush Gold Deposit and Western Dolerite Prospect, located within the Central Tanami Project Joint Venture in the Northern Territory.**

- **A 27-hole Reverse Circulation (RC) and Reverse Circulation Pre-collar/Diamond Core Tail (RCD) drilling program at the Groundrush Gold Deposit was completed to improve confidence in the resource at the southern edge of the deposit. The program returned several high-grade intercepts, including:**

  - ***2.00 metres @ 20.02 g/t gold from 130.00 metres in GRRD261003***
  - ***4.00 metres @ 6.25 g/t gold from 133.00 metres in GRRD261012***
  - ***3.00 metres @ 6.91 g/t gold from 214.00 metres in GRRD261013***
  - ***0.90 metres @ 29.30 g/t gold from 227.10 metres in GRRD261014***
  - ***4.00 metres @ 5.60 g/t gold from 80.00 metres in GRRD261021***
  - ***4.00 metres @ 7.20 g/t gold from 73.00 metres in GRRD261024***

- **A 20-hole RC and RCD program at the Western Dolerite Prospect was designed to evaluate the down-dip and northern strike extension of the Western Dolerite target, returning a best intercept of 14.30 metres @ 1.75 g/t gold.**

- **Final assays are pending for the RC drilling program completed at the Defa Prospect and the RCD drilling campaign completed at Jims Gold Mine. Results will be reported once they are available.**

Perth, Australia, 27 November 2025: Tanami Gold NL (ASX: TAM) (**Tanami Gold** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce that final assays have been received for the Reverse Circulation Pre-Collar/Diamond Core Tail (**RCD**) drilling programs completed at the Groundrush Gold Deposit (**Groundrush**) and the parallel Western Dolerite Prospect (**Western Dolerite**).

These targets form part of the Central Tanami Project Joint Venture (**CTPJV**), a 50:50 partnership between Tanami Gold and Northern Star Resources Limited (ASX: NST). The joint venture was established to advance exploration across the 2,108 km^2 tenement package held in the remote Tanami region of the Northern Territory, approximately 650 kilometres northwest of Alice Springs. The key objective of the CTPJV is to develop and mine the Groundrush Gold Deposit, along with any other deposits defined within the joint venture tenure.

On 17 July 2025, Mount Gibson Iron Limited (**ASX:MGX**) announced that it had entered into an agreement to acquire Northern Star's 50% interest in the CTPJV, along with adjacent 100%-owned exploration tenure for a cash consideration of A$50 million – (refer ASX announcement dated 17 July 2025, "*Agreement to Acquire 50% of the Central Tanami Gold Project from Northern Star*")

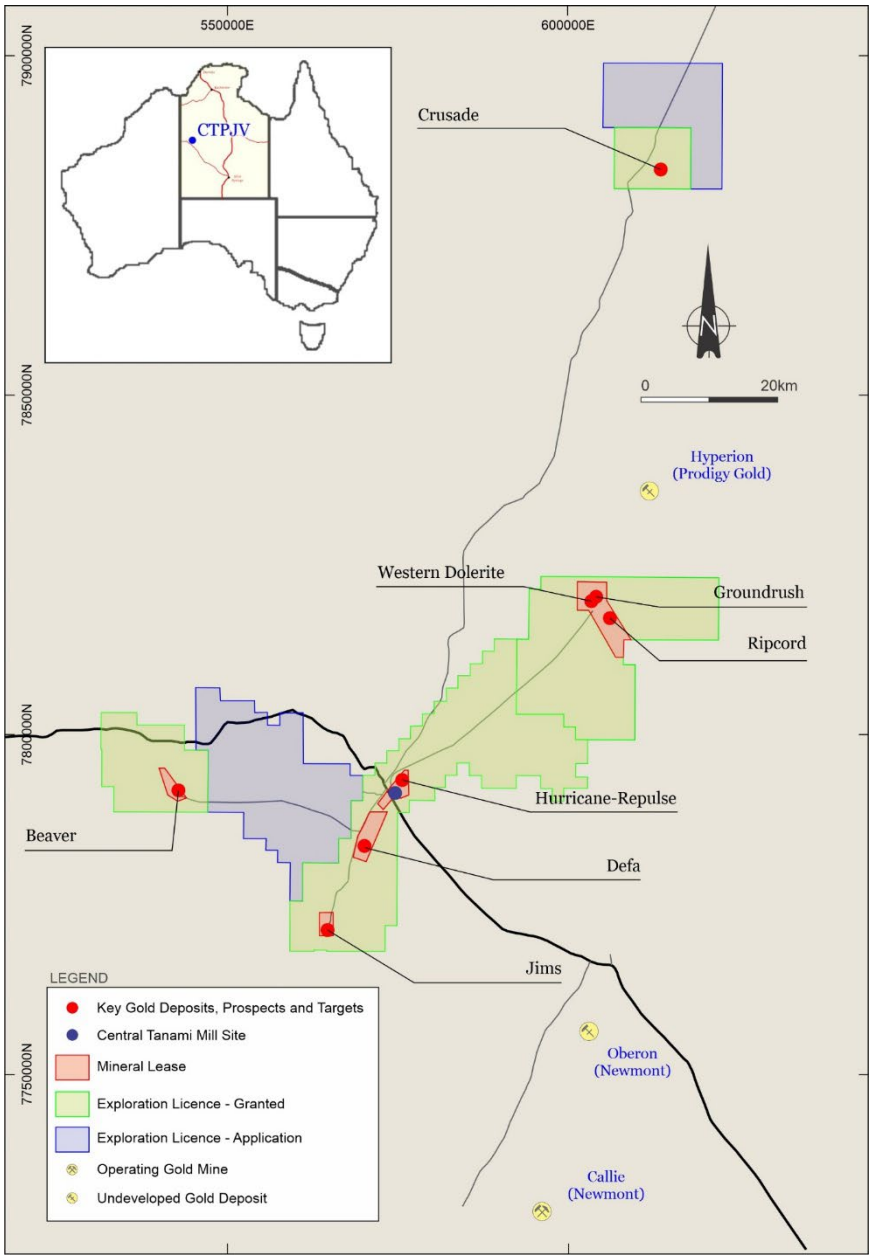

Figure 1 – Central Tanami Project Joint Venture

Groundrush

Final assays have been received by the CTPJV for the 27-hole Reverse Circulation (**RC**) and Reverse Circulation Pre-Collar / Diamond Core Tail (**RCD**) program completed across a series of drill sections at the southern edge of the Groundrush Deposit. The program was designed to improve confidence in the Mineral Resource within the targeted area ahead of future resource updates and mining studies. The drilling returned several high-grade intercepts, including:

- *2.00 metres @ 20.02 g/t gold from 130.00 metres in GRRD261003*
- *0.72 metres @ 25.40 g/t gold from 253.49 metres in GRRD261004*
- *4.00 metres @ 3.75 g/t gold from 140.00 metres in GRRD261008*

- *1.00 metre @ 16.05 g/t gold from 227.00 metres in GRRD261008*
- *4.00 metres @ 6.25 g/t gold from 133.00 metres in GRRD261012*
- *3.00 metres @ 6.91 g/t gold from 214.00 metres in GRRD261013*
- *0.90 metres @ 29.30 g/t gold from 227.10 metres in GRRD261014*
- *4.00 metres @ 5.60 g/t gold from 80.00 metres in GRRD261021*
- *4.00 metres @ 7.20 g/t gold from 73.00 metres in GRRD261024*

Details of the holes drilled, and results received are provided in Table 1.

Table 1 – Results for the 27-hole Groundrush Reverse Circulation and 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)
GRDD261001	604327.80	7819132.28	418.30	48.88	-61.73	351.60	315.42	0.58	2.95
GRDD261002	604309.29	7819149.38	418.34	49.36	-60.99	375.30	297.00	0.44	1.38
							306.50	0.30	46.20
							311.38	1.62	5.91
				Includes 0.60 metres @ 10.10 g/t gold from 312.40 metres					
							315.35	0.45	1.49
							320.13	2.67	2.64
							346.00	1.86	2.73
GRDD261003	604308.02	7819215.90	418.53	50.00	-60.76	314.90	130.00	2.00	20.02
				Includes 1.00 metre @ 38.50 g/t gold from 130.00 metres					
							182.00	1.00	12.05
GRDD261004	604292.71	7819202.19	418.36	49.49	-60.12	330.53	253.49	0.72	25.40
							268.89	1.86	2.07
GRDD261005	604272.93	7819184.66	418.39	49.50	-59.78	375.30	196.00	1.00	2.21
							323.36	0.34	9.29
GRDD261006	604335.27	7819269.38	418.60	51.29	-59.95	230.00	66.00	1.00	1.14
							191.00	1.00	3.02
							195.00	1.00	1.86
							200.00	2.00	1.59
							205.00	1.00	2.48
							208.00	4.00	1.09
							214.00	1.00	1.61
GRDD261007	604315.86	7819253.39	418.58	49.18	-59.53	268.00	112.00	8.00	1.68
							127.00	1.00	4.12
							222.00	1.00	7.18
							227.00	3.00	4.12
							234.00	1.00	1.73
							251.00	1.00	1.96
GRDD261008	604295.96	7819237.34	418.55	52.84	-59.45	294.00	140.00	4.00	3.75
							218.00	2.00	1.36
							223.00	1.00	8.35
							227.00	1.00	16.05
GRDD261009	604281.53	7819227.34	418.49	50.33	-61.36	350.37	117.00	1.00	1.61
							160.00	1.00	4.97
							259.86	0.44	1.82
							281.00	0.46	1.98
							285.95	0.55	1.05
							307.00	0.50	2.10
							314.60	1.20	3.60

GRDD261010	604259.05	7819205.13	418.68	49.76	-60.98	370.00	187.00	2.00	2.80
							326.42	0.58	1.23
							328.05	1.00	1.39
							359.19	0.81	2.76
GRDD261011	604408.23	7819356.36	418.79	51.06	-58.88	124.00	77.00	1.00	13.05
GRDD261012	604383.31	7819347.92	418.66	47.97	-58.86	146.00	83.00	1.00	1.14
							133.00	4.00	6.25
				Includes 1.00 metre @ 15.85 g/t gold from 133.00 metres					
GRDD261013	604311.88	7819280.21	418.58	49.44	-59.15	257.00	40.00	2.00	4.96
							95.00	1.00	6.72
							210.00	1.00	2.05
							214.00	3.00	6.91
				Includes 1.00 metre @ 12.85 g/t gold from 216.00 metres					
							220.00	5.00	2.69
							230.00	1.00	3.52
GRDD261014	604275.28	7819242.02	418.60	46.86	-60.35	332.54	160.00	1.00	1.12
							169.00	1.00	1.08
							178.00	1.00	1.11
							205.50	0.50	1.61
							221.64	1.27	6.66
							227.10	0.90	29.30
							304.40	0.30	5.57
							321.00	2.00	6.55
				Includes 1.00 metre @ 11.55 g/t gold from 321.00 metres					
GRDD261015	604248.24	7819226.38	418.76	49.34	-59.96	378.72	285.00	1.00	1.04
							289.50	1.00	1.29
							305.70	0.43	2.95
							326.39	0.61	2.07
							342.00	1.00	1.04
							363.00	0.40	1.44
GRDD261016	604415.02	7819395.62	418.83	49.31	-59.24	101.00	No significant results		
GRDD261017	604397.12	7819376.27	418.85	34.83	-58.97	119.00	90.00	2.00	1.96
GRDD261018	604255.42	7819297.19	418.75	50.10	-59.97	204.00	110.00	1.00	3.40
							124.00	3.00	2.93
							177.00	1.00	7.77
GRDD261019	604246.91	7819316.54	418.62	49.04	-59.58	206.00	171.00	3.00	2.00
GRDD261020	604409.52	7819457.99	418.97	77.74	-58.65	84.00	No significant results		
GRDD261021	604375.63	7819433.30	418.96	74.86	-59.81	112.00	80.00	4.00	5.60
				Includes 1.00 metre @ 14.25 g/t gold from 80.00 metres					
GRDD261022	604409.67	7819460.42	418.89	48.13	-58.94	75.00	No significant results		
GRDD261023	604396.79	7819450.41	419.04	50.30	-61.04	91.00	54.00	1.00	4.95
GRDD261024	604376.83	7819435.71	419.25	49.98	-60.81	106.00	73.00	4.00	7.20
				Includes 1.00 metre @ 19.35 g/t gold from 73.00 metres					
GRDD261025	604363.81	7819427.16	418.98	51.45	-59.38	146.00	45.00	1.00	1.21
							90.00	1.00	2.94
GRDD261026	604196.44	7819510.22	419.76	49.44	-60.19	276.00	214.00	2.00	1.42
							219.00	2.00	1.51
							243.00	1.00	1.65
GRDD261027	604178.69	7819497.65	419.70	49.13	-60.96	342.93	188.00	1.00	4.81
							231.77	0.51	1.11
							234.00	1.00	1.01
							236.00	0.30	1.89
							237.40	0.60	1.26
							241.00	0.50	1.92
							248.99	1.69	1.04
							259.70	0.40	30.00

Notes:
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.

RCD Holes: GRDD261001, -261002, -261003, -261004, -261005, -261009, -261010, -261014, -261015 and -261027.
RC Holes: GRDD261006, -261007, -261008, -262011, 261012, 261013, 261016, -261017, 261018, 261019, 261020, 261021, 261022, 261023, 261024, 261025, 261026

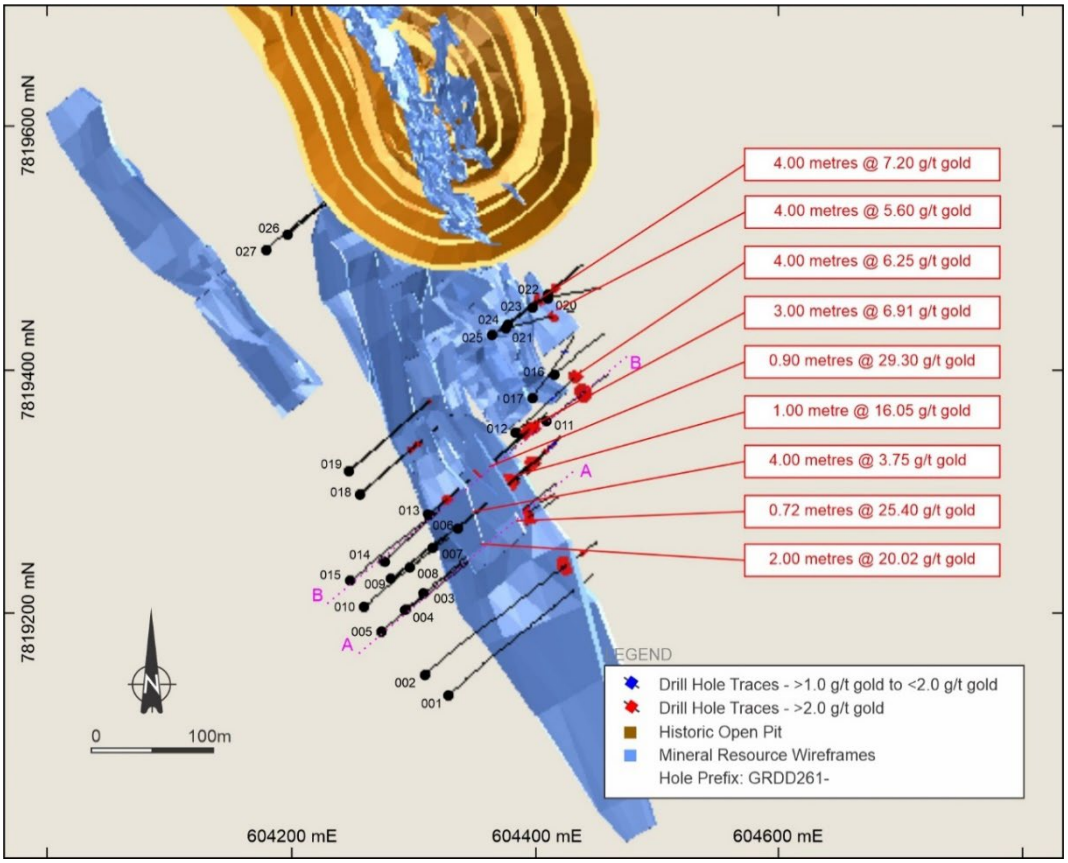

Figure 2 – Groundrush Gold Deposit. Plan view

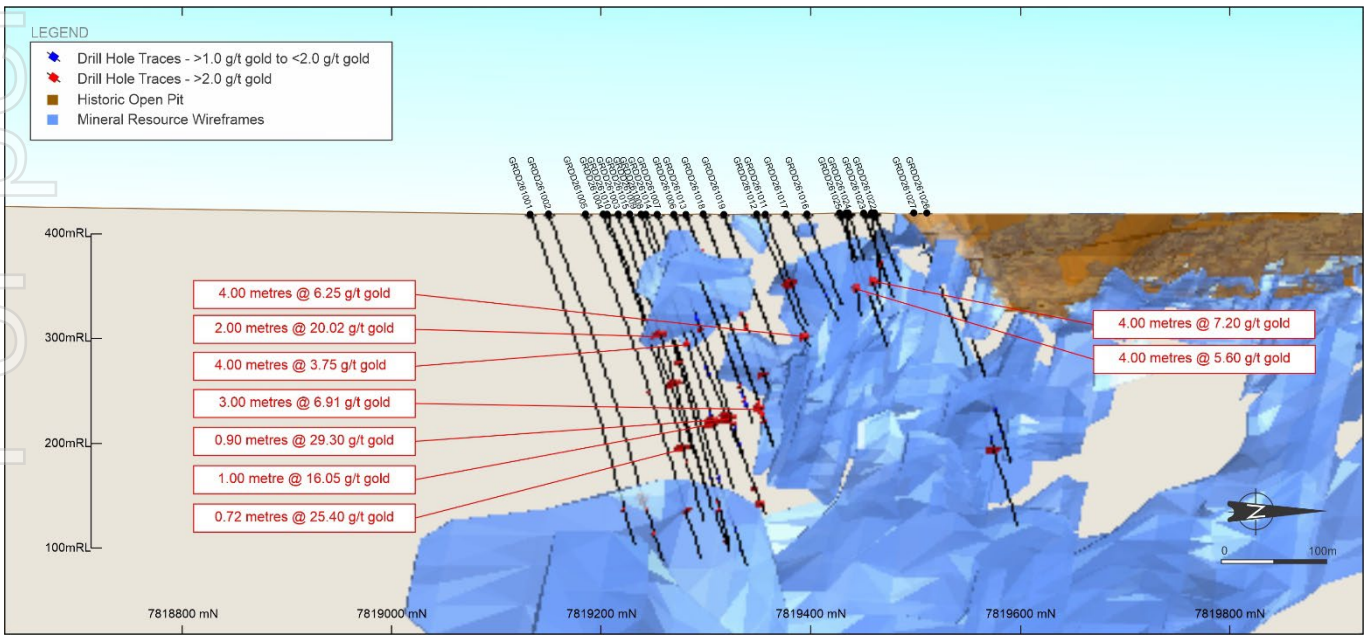

Figure 3 – Groundrush Gold Deposit Long Section. View looking west

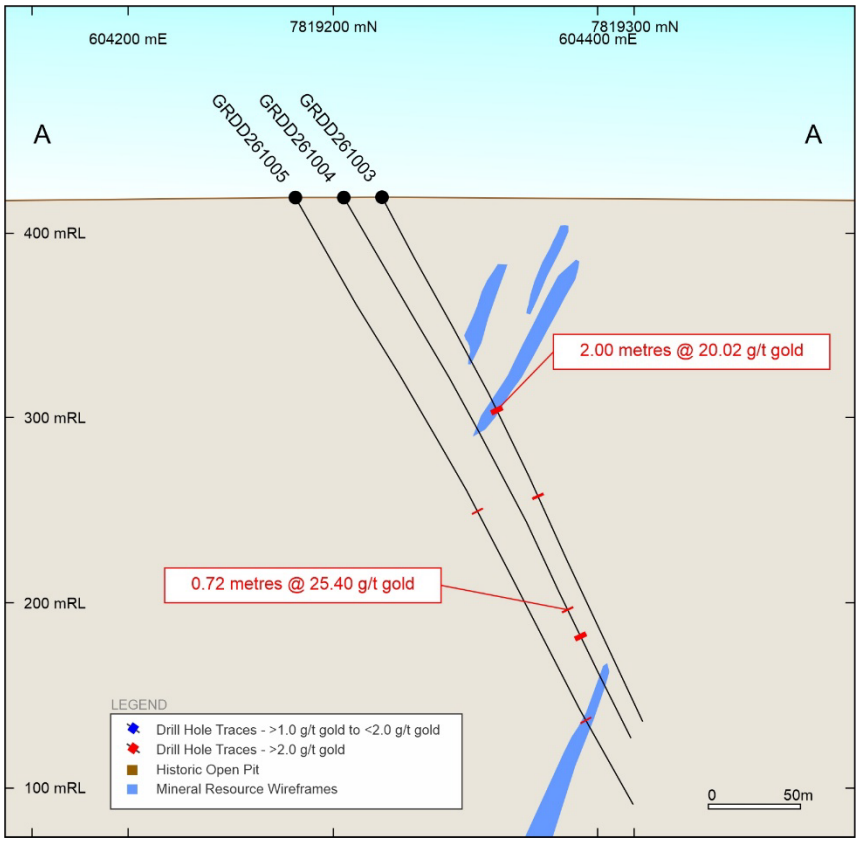

Figure 4 – Groundrush Gold Deposit Cross Section A-A

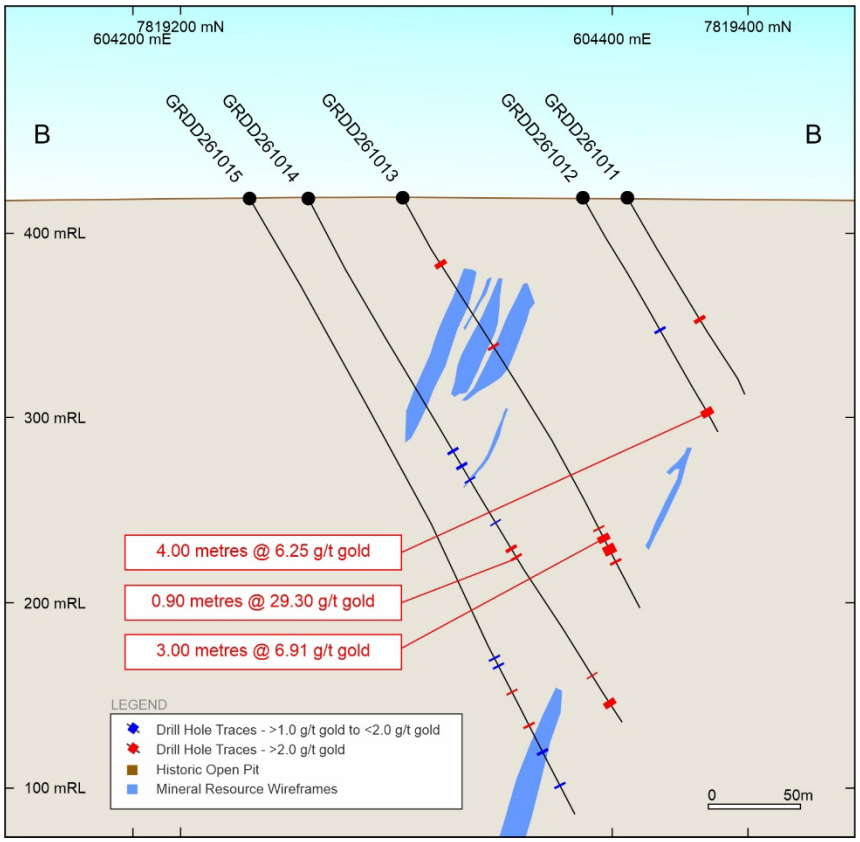

Figure 5 – Groundrush Gold Deposit Cross Section B-B

Groundrush is located on Mineral Lease ML22934, approximately 45 km northeast of the Central Tanami Mill site. The deposit was mined between 2001 and 2005, producing 611,000 ounces of gold at a reconciled grade of 4.0 g/t gold from the open-pit operation.

Gold mineralisation at Groundrush is primarily hosted within quartz–sulphide veins and stockwork zones developed along steeply dipping shear zones within a quartz dolerite unit, as well as within gently dipping quartz–sulphide brittle fracture veins. Mineralisation has been delineated over a cumulative strike length of approximately 1900 metres. Individual lodes range from 50 to 970 metres in strike length and from 50 to 250 metres in vertical extent. The steeply dipping lodes have true thicknesses typically between ranging from 2 metres, locally up to 35 metres, and plunge southward at approximately 10°, remaining open down plunge.

Western Dolerite

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

The 20-hole RC and RCD program targeted the down-dip and northern strike extensions of the Western Dolerite host sequence. The best intercept recorded was 14.30 metres @ 1.75 g/t gold from 297.00 metres in WDRC00031.

Hole details and results received are provided in Table 2.

Table 2 – Results for the 20-hole Western Dolerite Reverse Circulation and Reverse Circulation Pre-collar - Diamond Core Tail drilling program. 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)
WDRC00029	603837.03	7819571.70	420.65	50.19	-58.12	345.09	No significant results		
WDRC00030	603857.15	7819547.40	428.52	49.98	-58.36	349	No significant results		
WDRC00031	603902.22	7819495.03	419.92	51.63	-60.51	341.4	287.00	1.00	1.08
							297.00	14.30	1.75
WDRC00032	603932.80	7819457.58	419.75	50.46	-61.23	341.2	No significant results		
WDRC00033	603966.37	7819416.53	419.72	49.41	-60.71	337	285.00	1.00	0.83
							289.00	6.00	0.75
WDRC00034	603999.49	7819376.96	419.46	49.23	-60.7	333.5	No significant results		
WDRC00035	603803.66	7819540.08	420.62	48.48	-61.29	417.72	No significant results		
WDRC00036	603833.53	7819501.42	420.00	50.29	-60.64	282	22.00	1.00	0.60
WDRC00037	603865.06	7819460.10	420.17	47.85	-61.48	430	No significant results		
WDRC00038	603892.98	7819419.46	419.90	50.6	-59.24	400	No significant results		
WDRC00039	603931.79	7819383.51	419.71	49.2	-61.28	400.47	363.50	0.30	2.14
WDRC00040	603958.89	7819343.13	419.71	47.13	-55.71	409.59	No significant results		
WDRC00041	603921.59	7819704.83	420.78	50.05	-60.26	150	No significant results		
WDRC00042	603884.59	7819677.03	421.02	50.41	-60.77	210	No significant results		
WDRC00043	603844.48	7819644.57	421.08	48.96	-60.35	270	No significant results		
WDRC00044	603799.32	7819609.96	420.78	48.69	-60.18	340.20	No significant results		
WDRC00045	603890.86	7819747.90	421.03	49.78	-59.84	150	No significant results		
WDRC00046	603852.00	7819713.00	421.18	50.59	-60.01	210	No significant results		
WDRC00047	603817.00	7819683.00	421.19	50.2	-70.8	270	No significant results		
WDRC00048	603776.79	7819650.99	421.17	50.24	-60.73	341.10	35.00	1.00	0.81

Note:
Results are reported as weighted averages using a nominal 0.5 g/t gold cut-off and can include up to 2 metres continuous of internal dilution. No high-grade cuts were applied.

RCD Holes: WDRC00029, -00030, -00031, -00033, -00034, -00035, -00037, -00038, -00039, -00040, -00044, -00048.
RC Holes: WDRC00036, -00041, -00042, -00043, -00045, -00046, and -00047

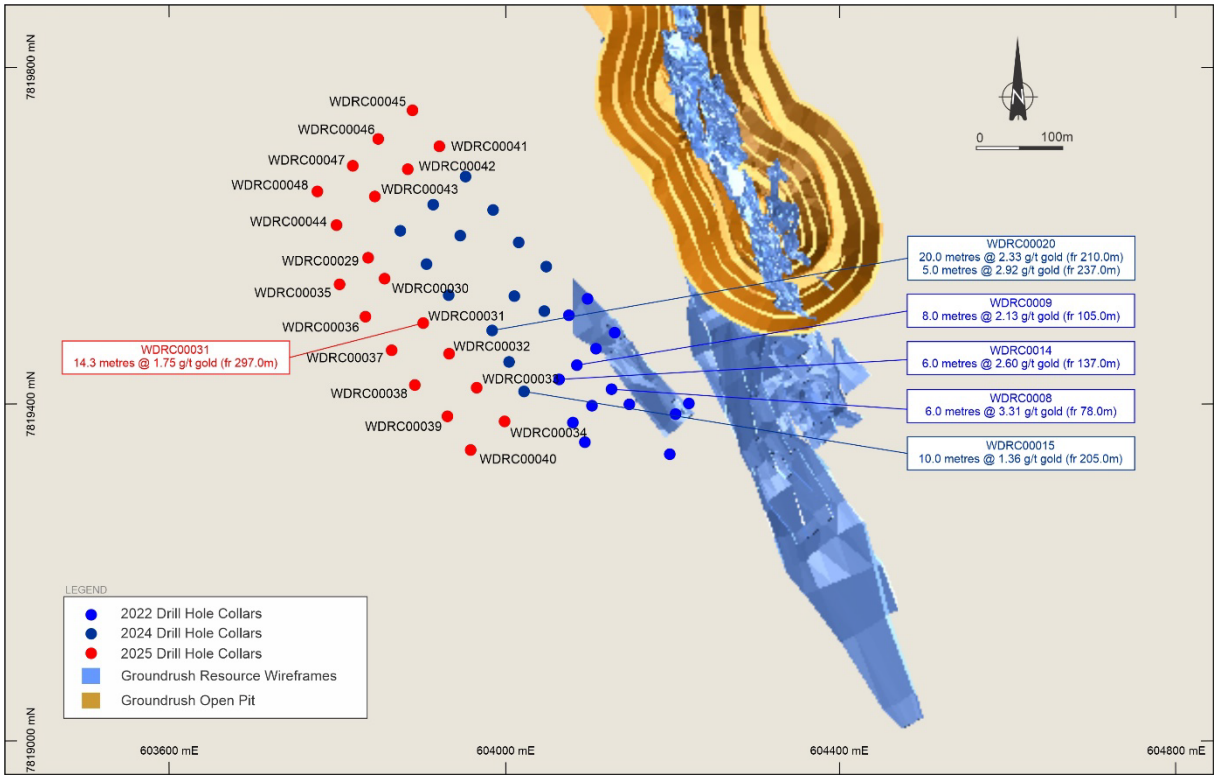

Figure 6 – Western Dolerite Prospect Collar Location. Plan view.

Note: Results displayed in blue were first reported to the ASX on the 25 October 2022 – Update on Recent Drilling Activities Completed on the Central Tanami Project. Results displayed in red were first reported to the ASX on the 26 November 2024 – Drilling Continues to Return Encouraging Intercepts from 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 27 November 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 were released to the ASX on 25 October 2022 – Update on Recent Drilling Activities Completed on the Central Tanami Project and 26 November 2024 – Drilling Continues to Return Encouraging Intercepts from the Central Tanami Project (ASX Code: TAM). They are based on information compiled Mr Neale Edwards, a Competent Person who is a Director of Tanami Gold NL. Mr Edwards is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Edwards previously provided consent for the inclusion in the 25 October 2022 and 26 November 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 reported in the ASX announcements of 25 October 2022 and 26 November 2024. The assumptions and technical parameters underpinning those Exploration Results continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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Appendix 1 - JORC Table 1
Groundrush Gold Deposit

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Sampling was completed using reverse circulation (RC) and diamond (DD) core drilling. Some drill holes were pre-collared using RC drilling methods and completed with DD tails, while some were drilled with reverse circulation from the surface. ***RCD Holes:*** *GRDD261001, -261002, -261003, -261004, -261005, -261009, -261010, -261014, -261015 and -261027.* ***RC Holes:*** *GRDD261006, -261007, -261008, -262011, 261012, 261013, 261016, -261017, 261018, 261019, 261020, 261021, 261022, 261023, 261024, 261025, 261026.*
	• *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. Diamond drilling used a combination of HQ and NQ2-sized core. HQ core was drilled until competent ground was intersected, then NQ2 core was drilled. Drill core was oriented, aligned, and half-cut using metre intervals and geologically determined intervals (max 1.2 metres and min 0.3 metres), with geologically determined intervals taking precedence.
	• *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 from a cone splitter on the rig, in a calico bag. The sample/bulk ratio was 12.5/87.5. Sample weights ranged between 1kg and 4kg, although sample weight/size are ideally uniform, at least within a drillhole. DD drilling is completed to industry standards, with samples collected at varying lengths based on geological intervals. Sampling of DD holes was completed using a diamond core saw. Half core was sampled on intervals between 0.3-1.2m in length honouring lithological boundaries. Sample weights are typically between 0.5kg and 3kg, mostly dependent on length, however sometimes dependent on lithology. 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. Single Shot Surveys were completed at 30m intervals during drilling, and a continuous in/out survey was completed at the end of the hole.
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.
	• *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. RC drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by the CTPJV geologists. The diamond drill contractors adjusted their drilling rate and method if recovery issues arose. All recovery was recorded by the drillers on core blocks. This was checked and compared to the core measurements by the geological team. Any issues were communicated back to the drilling contractor, and necessary adjustments were made.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.
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 RC holes were logged by CTPJV geologists at the drill rig 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. All RC chips were logged using wet sieving technique retaining a sample in a plastic chip tray. DD logging is undertaken in the specialised onsite core logging facility away from the rig. All relevant features such as lithology, structure, texture, grain size, alteration, oxidation state, vein style and veining percentage per interval, and mineralisation were recorded in the geological logs.
	• *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. DD core 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.*	The full length of each RC and RCD hole was logged.
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 with a minimum sample length of 0.3m and maximum sample length of 1.2m. The right-hand side of the core was bagged as the primary sample for analyses. The remaining half of the core was archived and stored for reference.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	RC samples were sampled using a cyclone rotary splitter mounted on the RC drill rig, from an approximate 12.5% split off the bulk reject, or samples were collected using a cyclone then split using a riffle splitter down to approximately 2kg.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	All drilling samples were prepared at ALS Perth, commencing with sorting, checking, and drying at less than 110°C to prevent sulphide breakdown. Samples were jaw crushed to a nominal -6mm particle size. If the sample is greater than 3kg, a Boyd crusher with a rotary splitter is used to reduce the sample size to less than 3kg at a nominal <3mm particle size. The entire crushed sample (if less than 3kg) or sub-sample is then pulverized to 90% passing 75µm, using a Labtechnics LM5 bowl pulveriser. 300g Pulp subsamples are then taken with an aluminium scoop and stored in labelled pulp packets. Sample preparation and sub-sampling is completed by ALS and follows industry best applicable practice. ALS procedures and facilities are organised to assure proper preparation of the sample for analysis, to prevent sample mixing, and to minimise dust contamination or sample to sample contamination. The sampling methodology and sample preparation method 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.*	All sub-sampling is undertaken to industry best practice. Grind checks are performed at both the crushing stage (3mm) and pulverising stage (75µm), requiring 90% of the material to pass through the relevant size.
	• *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.*	The sample preparation is considered appropriate and to industry standard. Field duplicates for RC drilling are routinely analysed at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. No Field duplicates were submitted for diamond core sampling.
	• *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..*	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.
	• *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.*	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. Values outside of 3 standard deviations were re-assayed with a new CRM. 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. 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 QAQC data regularly. The laboratory's standards are routinely loaded into the database. The accuracy component (CRMs) and the precision component (duplicates and repeats) of the QAQC protocols are thought to provide an acceptable level of accuracy and precision. Blanks were routinely inserted into the sample sequence at a rate of 1 per 25 samples and again specifically after potential or existing high-grade mineralisation to test for contamination. Failures of blanks above 0.2g/t were followed up, and re-assayed. New pulps were prepared if failures continued.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All significant intersections were verified by Geologists during the drill-hole validation process and later signed off by a Competent person, as defined by JORC.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	No twinned holes were drilled.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	Primary data is either entered directly or imported into a SQL acQuire database using semi-automated or automated data entry; hard copies of core assays and surveys are stored at site. Assay files are received in .csv format and loaded directly into the SQL acQuire database by geologists or database administrators. Hardcopy and electronic copies of the data is stored for future reference. 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.*	Planned drillholes were sited either with a handheld global positioning system (GPS) or a differential global positioning system (DGPS), 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. During drilling, single-shot surveys were taken every 30m to ensure the hole remains close to the design. Down-hole surveys were performed using Reflex ACT, EZY MARK, Boart Longyear TruCore, or Axis Champ Ori equipment., recording the down-hole dip and magnetic azimuth. These results were then uploaded into the database.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	Collar coordinates are recorded in MGA94 Zone 52.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Topographic control was established through detailed aerial and ground survey control from airborne survey acquisition, or a DGPS elevation with an accuracy of ± 10mm.
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 25m by 25m.
	• *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*	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	classifications applied.	
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Sample compositing has not been applied.
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 sampling bias is considered to have been introduced by the drilling orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody of samples is managed by CTPJV personnel. CTPJV personnel transport diamond core and RC samples to the on-site core shed where the core is logged, cut and sampled. 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. The results of analyses were returned via email or uploaded to an FTP site. Sample pulp splits are stored for a time at the laboratory. Retained pulp packets are returned to the Central Tanami Mine for storage.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The CTPJV have undertaken internal reviews of applied sampling techniques and data. The completed reviews raised no issues.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Groundrush Gold Deposit is located in the Tanami region in the Northern Territory on Mineral Lease ML22934, approximately 45km northeast of the Central Tanami Mill site. ML22934 covers an area of 3,950ha and forms part of the Central Tanami Project, a 50:50 Joint Venture between Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Limited. The 2,108 km² 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 six Exploration Licences, four of which are granted and two applications, three Mineral Leases (Southern) and two Mineral Leases. The Central Tanami project area lies on Aboriginal land within the Central Desert Aboriginal Land Trust and the Mt Frederick Aboriginal Land Trust, both administered by the Central Land Council.
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	ML22934 is granted and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Groundrush area has been explored since the mid 1980's. Numerous companies, including Zapopan NL, Otter Gold NL, Normandy Mining Ltd, Newmont (Asia Pacific), and Tanami Gold NL have been active in the area. Drilling reported with this release is contiguous with the Groundrush open-cut mine. Previous drilling at this project adds gold grade and geological context to the subsequent interpretation of the area as tested by the drill holes covered by this report. Recent exploration in the area has been completed by the Joint Venture partners, Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Resources Limited.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Groundrush Gold Deposit is associated with rocks of the Killi Killi Formation, which are exposed in a narrow N- to NNW-trending corridor flanked by lobes of the younger Frankenia Dome granite. Groundrush thus lies within rocks of a similar age to the host rocks of The Granites

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and Dead Bullock Soak gold deposits 100km to the south, but older than the Mount Charles Formation, which hosts the Tanami gold deposits 50km southwest. Less than 1 km to the north of Groundrush, the Killi Killi beds are truncated by a fault-bounded outlier of younger sediment of the Mount Charles Formation. At Groundrush, a package of relatively undeformed, steeply west-dipping, sedimentary rocks is intruded by two tabular dolerite units broadly conformable with bedding. The main dolerite body exposed in the open pit consists of a coarser-grained leucocratic quartz dolerite. Groundrush gold mineralisation is mainly hosted in quartz-sulphide veins and stockwork zones within steeply dipping shear zones in the quartz dolerite unit and flat dipping quartz-sulphide brittle fracture veins.

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 and RCD drilling campaign was drilled on a series of drill cross sections at the southern edge of Groundrush deposit and was designed to improve confidence in the Mineral Resource in the targeted area.
		
		Full details of the completed campaign are provided in:
		
		Table 1 – Results for the 27-hole Groundrush Reverse Circulation and 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.*	All information from the reported drill program has been provided in Table 1.
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 10 g/t gold within a reported intercept are reported 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 at various angles.
	• *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 all drill details and available results as been provided in this report. Refer to:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reporting of Exploration Results.	Table 1 – Results for the 27-hole Groundrush Reverse Circulation and 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).*	Programs planned will primarily involve further infill drilling to improve the Mineral Resource classification ahead of future resource updates and mining studies.
	• *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
Western Dolerite Prospect

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 was completed using reverse circulation (RC) and diamond (DD) core drilling. Some drill holes were pre-collared using RC drilling methods and completed with DD tails, while some were drilled with reverse circulation from the surface. *RCD Holes: WDRC00029, -00030, -00031, -00033, -00034, -00035, -00037, -00038, -00039, -00040, -00044, -00048.* *RC Holes: WDRC00036, -00041, -00042, -00043, -00045, -00046, and -00047.*
	• *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. Diamond drilling used a combination of HQ and NQ2-sized core. HQ core was drilled until competent ground was intersected, then NQ2 core was drilled. Drill core was oriented, aligned, and half-cut using metre intervals and geologically determined intervals (max 1.2 metres and min 0.3 metres), with geologically determined intervals taking precedence.
	• *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 from a cone splitter on the rig, in a calico bag. The sample/bulk ratio was 12.5/87.5. Sample weights ranged between 1kg and 4kg, although sample weight/size are ideally uniform, at least within a drillhole. DD drilling is completed to industry standards, with samples collected at varying lengths based on geological intervals. Sampling of DD holes was completed using a diamond core saw. Half core was sampled on intervals between 0.3-1.2m in length honouring lithological boundaries. Sample weights are typically between 0.5kg and 3kg, mostly dependent on length, however sometimes dependent on lithology. 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. Single Shot Surveys were completed at 30m intervals during drilling, and a continuous in/out survey was completed at the end of the hole.
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.
	• *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. RC drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by the CTPJV geologists. The diamond drill contractors adjusted their drilling rate and method if recovery issues arose. All recovery was recorded by the drillers on core blocks. This was checked and compared to the core measurements by the geological team. Any issues were communicated back to the drilling contractor, and necessary adjustments were made.
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain*	No relationship was noted between RC sample recovery and grade. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of fine/coarse material.	No relationship was noted between core recovery and grade. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All RC holes were logged by CTPJV geologists at the drill rig 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. All RC chips were logged using wet sieving technique retaining a sample in a plastic chip tray. DD logging is undertaken in the specialised onsite core logging facility away from the rig. All relevant features such as lithology, structure, texture, grain size, alteration, oxidation state, vein style and veining percentage per interval, and mineralisation were recorded in the geological logs.
	• *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. DD core 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.*	The full length of each RC and RCD hole was logged.
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 with a minimum sample length of 0.3m and maximum sample length of 1.2m. The right-hand side of the core was bagged as the primary sample for analyses. The remaining half of the core was archived and stored for reference.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	RC samples were sampled using a cyclone rotary splitter mounted on the RC drill rig, from an approximate 12.5% split off the bulk reject, or samples were collected using a cyclone then split using a riffle splitter down to approximately 2kg.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	All drilling samples were prepared at ALS Perth, commencing with sorting, checking, and drying at less than 110°C to prevent sulphide breakdown. Samples were jaw crushed to a nominal -6mm particle size. If the sample is greater than 3kg, a Boyd crusher with a rotary splitter is used to reduce the sample size to less than 3kg at a nominal <3mm particle size. The entire crushed sample (if less than 3kg) or sub-sample is then pulverized to 90% passing 75µm, using a Labtechnics LM5 bowl pulveriser. 300g Pulp subsamples are then taken with an aluminium scoop and stored in labelled pulp packets. Sample preparation and sub-sampling is completed by ALS and follows industry best applicable practice. ALS procedures and facilities are organised to assure proper preparation of the sample for analysis, to prevent sample mixing, and to minimise dust contamination or sample to sample contamination. The sampling methodology and sample preparation method 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.*	All sub-sampling is undertaken to industry best practice. Grind checks are performed at both the crushing stage (3mm) and pulverising stage (75µm), requiring 90% of the material to pass through the relevant size.
	• *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.*	The sample preparation is considered appropriate and to industry standard. Field duplicates for RC drilling are routinely analysed at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. No Field duplicates were submitted for diamond core sampling.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Gold concentration was determined by fire assay using the lead collection method with a 50g sample charge weight. MP-AES instrument finish was used to measure gold levels. The methodology used measures total gold.
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the*	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc..	
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	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. Values outside of 3 standard deviations were re-assayed with a new CRM. 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. 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 QAQC data regularly. The laboratory's standards are routinely loaded into the database. The accuracy component (CRMs) and the precision component (duplicates and repeats) of the QAQC protocols are thought to provide an acceptable level of accuracy and precision. Blanks were routinely inserted into the sample sequence at a rate of 1 per 25 samples and again specifically after potential or existing high-grade mineralisation to test for contamination. Failures of blanks above 0.2g/t were followed up, and re-assayed. New pulps were prepared if failures continued.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All significant intersections were verified by Geologists during the drill-hole validation process and later signed off by a Competent person, as defined by JORC.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	No twinned holes were drilled.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	Primary data is either entered directly or imported into a SQL acQuire database using semi-automated or automated data entry; hard copies of core assays and surveys are stored at site. Assay files are received in .csv format and loaded directly into the SQL acQuire database by geologists or database administrators. Hardcopy and electronic copies of the data is stored for future reference. 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.*	Planned drillholes were sited either with a handheld global positioning system (GPS) or a differential global positioning system (DGPS), 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. During drilling, single-shot surveys were taken every 30m to ensure the hole remains close to the design. Down-hole surveys were performed using Reflex ACT, EZY MARK, Boart Longyear TruCore, or Axis Champ Ori equipment., recording the down-hole dip and magnetic azimuth. These results were then uploaded into the database.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	Collar coordinates are recorded in MGA94 Zone 52.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Topographic control was established through detailed aerial and ground survey control from airborne survey acquisition, or a DGPS elevation with an accuracy of ± 10mm.
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 has not been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Drill holes in the reported campaign are drilled at an angle that is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends.
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced by the drilling orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody of samples is managed by CTPJV personnel. CTPJV personnel transport diamond core and RC samples to the on-site core shed where the core is logged, cut and sampled. 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. The results of analyses were returned via email or uploaded to an FTP site. Sample pulp splits are stored for a time at the laboratory. Retained pulp packets are returned to the Central Tanami Mine for storage.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The CTPJV have undertaken internal reviews of applied sampling techniques and data. The completed reviews raised no issues.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The 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. ML22934 covers an area of 3,950ha and forms part of the Central Tanami Project, a 50:50 Joint Venture between Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Limited. The 2,108 km² 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 six Exploration Licences, four of which are granted and two applications, three Mineral Leases (Southern) and two Mineral Leases. The Central Tanami project area lies on Aboriginal land within the Central Desert Aboriginal Land Trust and the Mt Frederick Aboriginal Land Trust, both administered by the Central Land Council.
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	ML22934 is granted and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Recent exploration in the area has been completed by the Joint Venture partners, Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Resources Limited.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Western Dolerite Prospect is a well-defined dolerite unit that shares many similarities to the nearby Groundrush Dolerite. Mineralisation is associated with quartz veining and sulphide mineralisation.

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*
		The reported RC and RCD drilling campaign was drilled targeting the down-dip and northern strike extensions of the Western Dolerite Prospect.
		
		Full details of the completed campaign are provided in:
		
		Table 2 – Results for the 20-hole Western Dolerite Reverse Circulation and Reverse Circulation Pre-collar - Diamond Core Tail drilling program. Intercepts reported at a 0.50 g/t gold cut-off.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length*	
	• *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.*	All information from the reported drill program has been provided in Table 2.
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 10 g/t gold within a reported intercept are reported 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 at various angles.
	• *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 – Results for the 20-hole Western Dolerite Reverse Circulation and Reverse Circulation Pre-collar - Diamond Core Tail drilling program. Intercepts reported at a 0.50 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).*	Results from the recent program will be evaluated before further programs are planned.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Diagrams are included in the report.