TANAMI GOLD NL

FIRST RESULTS RECEIVED FOR NEW DRILLING AT JIMS GOLD MINE

- **Assay results have been received for the pre-collars and the first two diamond tails from the 17-hole Reverse Circulation Pre-Collar / Diamond Core Tail drilling program at the historic Jims Gold Mine on the Central Tanami Project.**
- **The program was designed to test down-dip and northern extensions of known mineralisation at Jims.**
- **Results received to date have returned several significant intercepts, including highlights:**
  - **6.39 metres @ 3.98 g/t gold from 371.90 metres in JPRCD0012**
  - **12.17 metres @ 6.94 g/t gold from 386.24 metres in JPRCD0012**
  - **8.85 metres @ 3.64 g/t gold from 426.45 metres in JPRCD0017**
  - **13.00 metres @ 5.14 g/t gold from 81.00 metres in JPRCD0020**
- **Final assays are still pending for 15 diamond core tails from the Jims program, which will be released to the market once available.**
- **The Galifrey Gold Prospect returned several narrow, low-to-moderate grade intercepts from a recently completed 3-hole drilling program.**

Perth, Australia, 25 July 2025: Tanami Gold NL (ASX: TAM) ("Tanami Gold" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the receipt of the first results from a 17-hole Reverse Circulation Pre-Collars/Diamond Core Tail ("RCD") drilling program completed at the historic Jims Gold Mine ("Jims"). Final assays have been received for all pre-collars and two of the diamond core tails.

This program represents the first for the 2025 field season, which will include a series of drilling campaigns across multiple targets on the Central Tanami Project ("CTP"). Since resuming field activities in March, drilling has been undertaken at Jims, the Galifrey Gold Prospect ("Galifrey"), the Western Dolerite Prospect ("Western Dolerite") and the Groundrush Gold Mine ("Groundrush")

The Central Tanami Project Joint Venture ("CTPJV") is operated under 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 objective of the CTPJV is to develop and mine the Groundrush gold deposit, along with any other gold deposits defined within the CTPJV tenements.

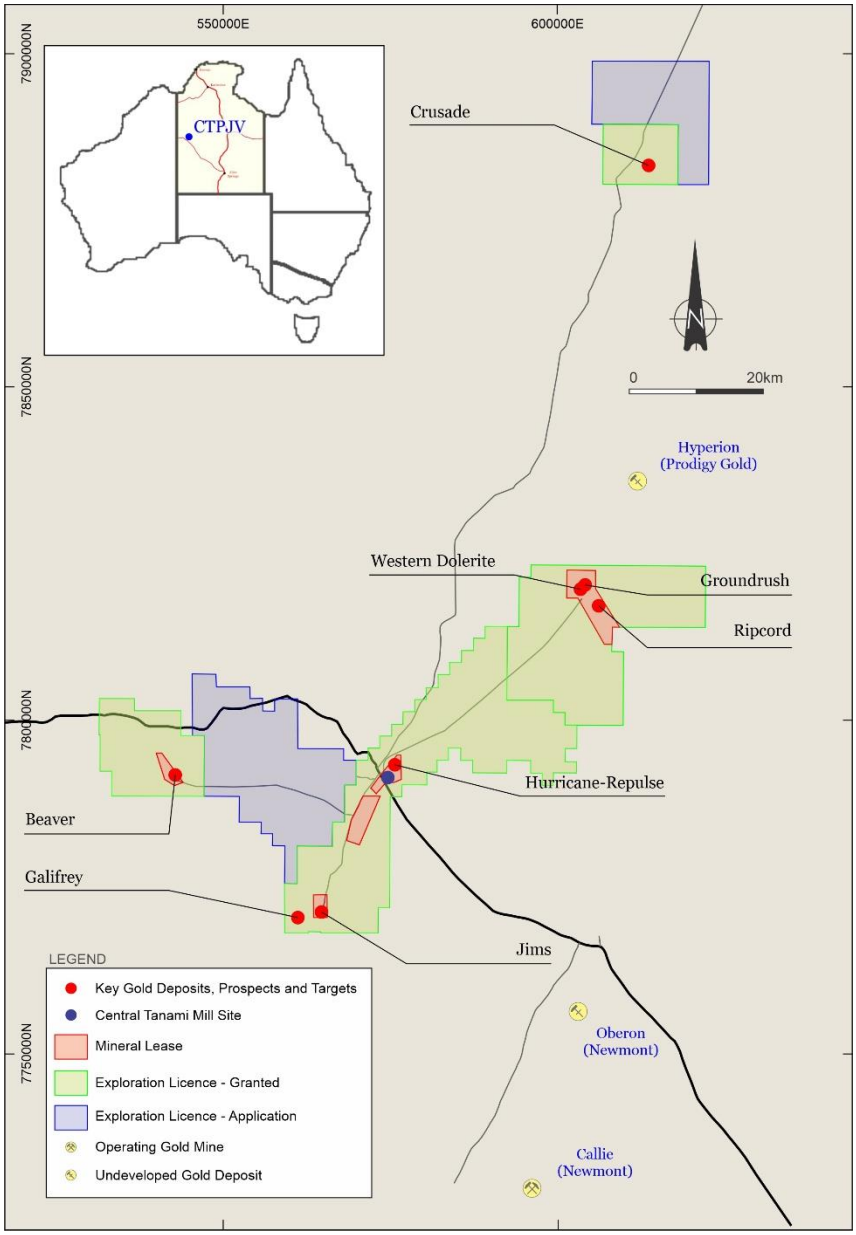

Figure 1 – Central Tanami Project Joint Venture Tenement Holding.

- **Jims Gold Mine**

The drilling of a 17-hole RCD program has been undertaken to test mineralisation down-dip and north of known mineralisation at Jims. Hole JPRCD0008 was abandoned due to excessive deviation and replaced with JPRCD0008A.

Final assay results have been received for all pre-collars returning several significant intercepts including:

- *2.0 metres @ 6.82 g/t gold from 63.0 metres in drill hole JPRCD0009*
- *3.0 metres @ 5.06 g/t gold from 297.0 metres in drill hole JPRCD0011*
- *7.0 metres @ 1.45 g/t gold from 270.0 metres in drill hole JPRCD0014*

- *3.0 metres @ 3.53 g/t gold from 48.0 metres in drill hole JPRCD0018*
- *17.0 metres @ 1.13 g/t gold from 257.0 metres in drill hole JPRCD0019*
- *13.0 metres @ 5.14 g/t gold from 81.0 metres in drill hole JPRCD0020*
- *1.0 metre @ 11.00 g/t gold from 167.0 metres in drill hole JPRCD0022*
- *6.0 metres @ 1.89 g/t gold from 213.0 metres in drill hole JPRCD0022*
- *6.0 metres @ 3.22 g/t gold from 245.0 metres in drill hole JPRCD0022*
- *9.0 metres @ 1.73 g/t gold from 276.0 metres in drill hole JPRCD0024*

Final assay results have also been received for the first two diamond tails, yielding encouraging intercepts:

- *2.69 metres @ 5.88 g/t gold from 356.88 metres in drill hole JPRCD0012*
- *6.39 metres @ 3.98 g/t gold from 371.90 metres in drill hole JPRCD0012*
- *4.39 metres @ 3.58 g/t gold from 379.94 metres in drill hole JPRCD0012*
- *12.17 metres @ 6.94 g/t gold from 386.24 metres in drill hole JPRCD0012*
- *4.72 metres @ 3.75 g/t gold from 427.28 metres in drill hole JPRCD0012*
- *4.77 metres @ 2.37 g/t gold from 435.00 metres in drill hole JPRCD0012*
- *9.07 metres @ 2.06 g/t gold from 366.03 metres in drill hole JPRCD0017*
- *8.85 metres @ 3.64 g/t gold from 426.45 metres in drill hole JPRCD0017*

The results received from the pre-collars and the two diamond tails have provided an early insight into the geometry and extent of gold mineralisation associated with the targeted areas. Results for the remaining 15 diamond tails are expected to be available in the coming months and will be reported once available.

Details of the holes drilled, and results received to date 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)
JPRCD0008	564698	7771257	416	100.00	-60.00	84.00	40.00	1.00	1.05
							67.00	1.00	5.06
							71.00	1.00	3.57
							75.00	3.00	2.55
JPRCD0008A	564694	7771259	416	99.66	-61.75	407.20	79.00	3.00	1.13
							274.00	2.00	1.55
JPRCD0009	564683	7771262	416	99.28	-64.38	495.20	42.00	1.00	1.04
							57.00	2.00	3.29
							63.00	2.00	6.82
				Includes 1.0 metre @ 11.15 g/t gold from 64.0 metres					
							209.00	1.00	2.47
							257.00	1.00	1.30
JPRCD0010	564664	7771266	416	101.31	-67.54	492.00	68.00	1.00	1.58
							137.00	1.00	1.58

							181.00	1.00	1.23
							218.00	1.00	1.17
JPRCD0011	564698	7771207	416	100.37	-62.98	410.00	40.00	1.00	2.10
							78.00	1.00	1.12
							82.00	1.00	1.46
							297.00	3.00	5.06
JPRCD0012	564693	7771211	416	97.20	-67.65	440.90	230.00	1.00	1.12
							236.00	1.00	5.92
							336.88	0.96	1.52
							356.88	2.69	5.88
				Includes 0.86 metres @ 14.35 g/t gold from 356.88 metres					
							371.90	6.39	3.98
				Includes 0.43 metres @ 39.70 g/t gold from 377.86 metres					
							379.94	4.39	3.58
				Includes 0.66 metres @ 17.50 g/t gold from 383.67 metres					
							386.24	12.17	6.94
				Includes 0.34 metres @ 11.25 g/t gold from 387.48 metres and 1.43 metres @ 34.01 /t gold from 388.90 metres,					
							410.86	2.14	1.39
							410.86	0.41	11.55
							420.00	0.30	3.57
							427.28	4.72	3.75
							435.00	4.77	2.37
JPRCD0013	564688	7771213	416.3	100.13	-71.13	504.70	31.00	1.00	1.14
							54.00	1.00	2.78
							164.00	1.00	1.65
							212.00	1.00	1.53
							221.00	1.00	1.29
							225.00	1.00	1.89
							240.00	1.00	1.88
							244.00	1.00	2.50
							295.00	1.00	1.25
JPRCD0014	564745	7771132	416	90.08	-60.74	374.65	66.00	3.00	2.60
							78.00	1.00	1.30
							130.00	2.00	2.00
							134.00	1.00	1.25
							270.00	7.00	1.45
							284.00	1.00	1.31
							290.00	1.00	1.25
							297.00	2.00	1.88
JPRCD0015	564662	7771175	416	99.93	-56.71	419.00	86.00	1.00	1.10
							151.00	1.00	2.33
							237.00	1.00	1.26
JPRCD0016	564649	7771179	416	100.79	-58.74	449.70	124.00	2.00	1.31
							237.00	2.00	1.39
JPRCD0017	564671	7771148	416	99.96	-67.10	486.40	43.00	1.00	1.28
							55.00	1.00	1.85
							60.00	3.00	1.15
							366.03	9.07	2.06
							420.90	0.60	1.31
							426.45	8.85	3.64
							450.00	4.04	1.79
JPRCD0018	564759	7771119	415	98.51	-71.81	370.04	48.00	3.00	3.53
							55.00	1.00	1.31
							58.00	1.00	1.58
							102.00	1.00	1.46
							195.00	1.00	1.53
							223.00	1.00	1.33
							245.00	1.00	1.22
							250.00	1.00	1.24

							272.00	1.00	1.32
							296.00	2.00	2.50
JPRCD0019	564792	7771358	422	100.34	-59.93	300.00	45.00	5.00	1.23
							83.00	1.00	1.06
							86.00	1.00	2.29
							107.00	1.00	1.61
							133.00	1.00	1.22
							178.00	1.00	1.04
							185.00	1.00	1.31
							216.00	3.00	1.17
							247.00	1.00	1.14
							249.00	1.00	1.07
							257.00	17.00	1.13
JPRCD0020	564816	7771455	416	100.38	-61.11	340.00	34.00	1.00	4.98
							41.00	2.00	1.57
							47.00	1.00	2.06
							76.00	1.00	1.83
							81.00	13.00	5.14
				Includes 1.0 metre @ 49.80 g/t gold from 90.0 metres					
							100.00	4.00	1.86
							130.00	1.00	1.05
							150.00	1.00	1.45
							168.00	1.00	1.49
							171.00	1.00	1.27
JPRCD0021	564698	7771374	421	99.10	-59.69	470.00	65.00	1.00	2.42
							162.00	5.00	1.43
							186.00	2.00	3.35
JPRCD0022	564717	7771473	416	98.35	-60.97	470.00	44.00	1.00	1.82
							65.00	1.00	1.30
							167.00	1.00	11.00
							213.00	6.00	1.89
							245.00	6.00	3.22
							255.00	3.00	1.27
							272.00	2.00	4.36
JPRCD0023	564601	7771392	416	100.13	-60.03	600.00	69.00	1.00	1.19
							114.00	1.00	2.10
							126.00	1.00	4.28
							253.00	6.00	1.30
							262.00	1.00	1.27
							293.00	4.00	2.17
JPRCD0024	564619	7771490	416	100.93	-60.10	600.00	146.00	1.00	1.38
							158.00	1.00	1.23
							166.00	1.00	1.57
							188.00	1.00	1.42
							193.00	4.00	2.08
							202.00	1.00	1.35
							222.00	1.00	2.21
							239.00	1.00	1.33
							243.00	2.00	3.15
							276.00	9.00	1.73
							296.00	4.00	2.41

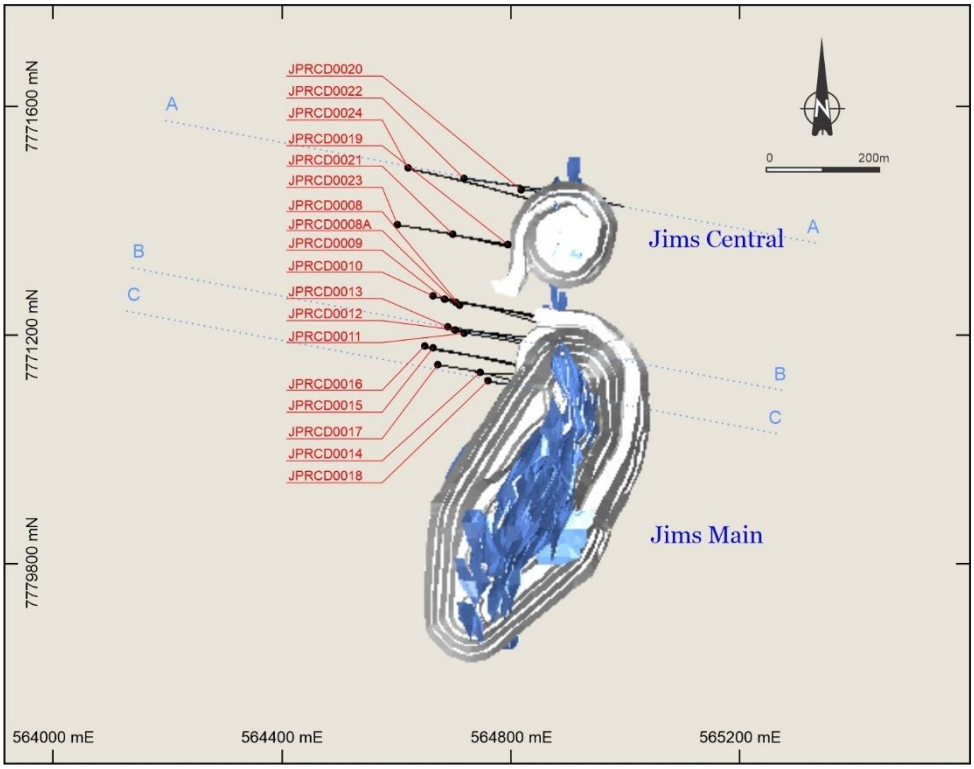

Figure 2 – Plan view drill hole location

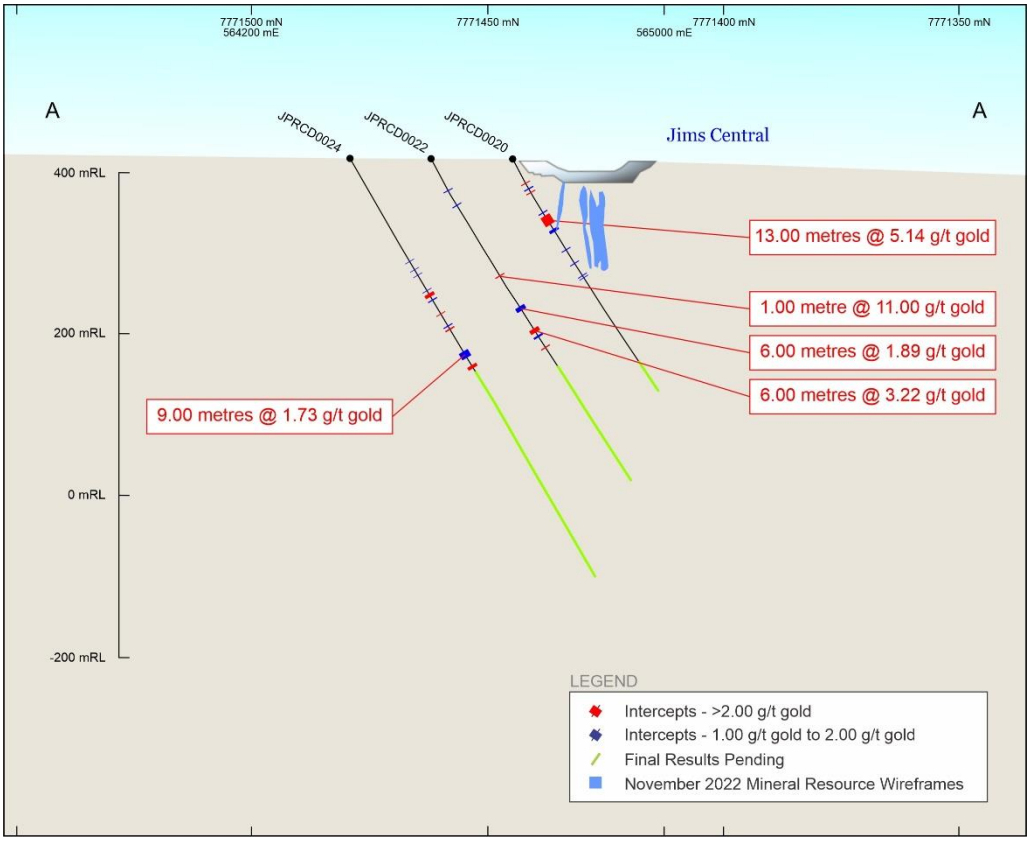

Figure 3 – Cross Section A-A

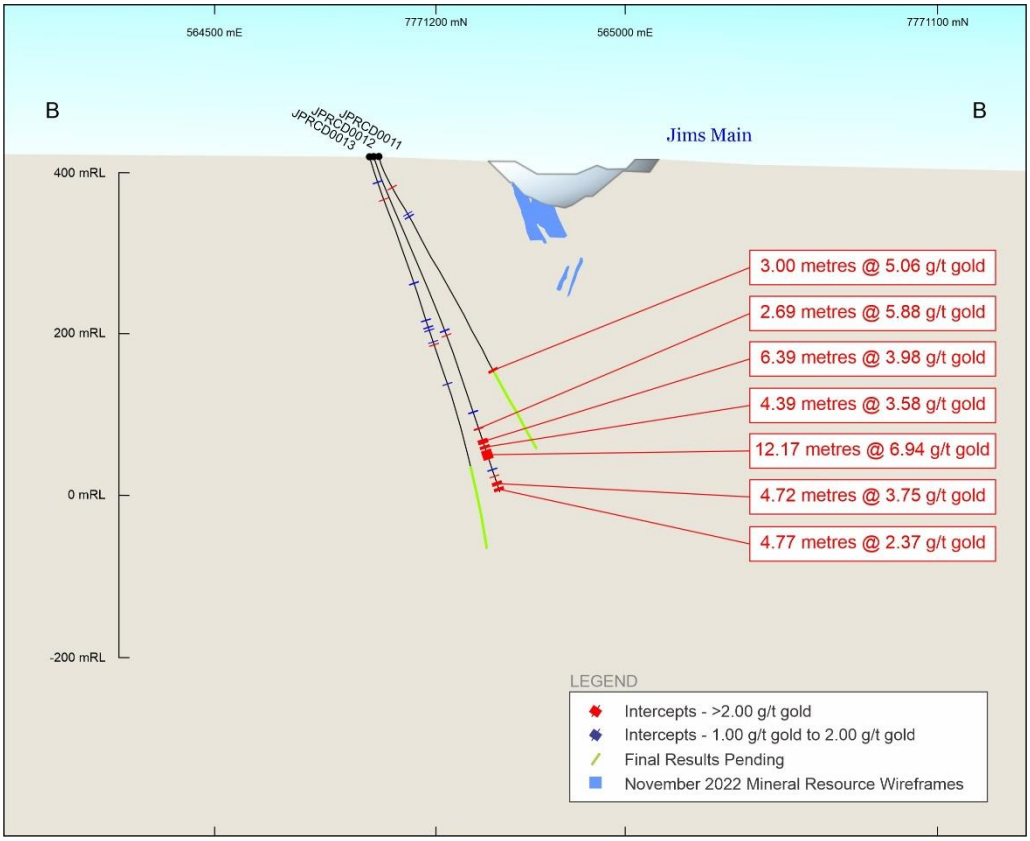

Figure 4 – Cross Section B-B

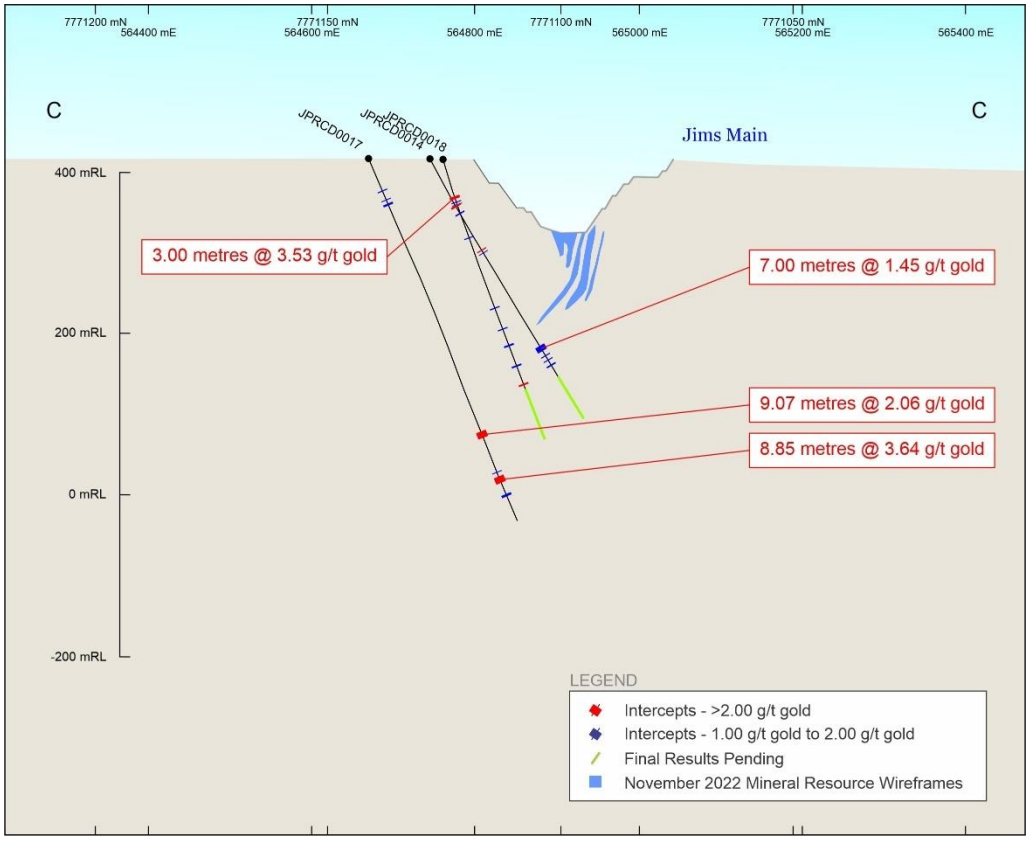

Figure 5 – Cross Section C-C

Jims is situated on Mineral Lease (Southern) MLS168, approximately 23 kilometres southwest of the Central Tanami Mill site. Historical open-pit mining was conducted at Jims between 1998 and 2001, targeting the Jims Main and Jims Central deposits.

The gold deposits at Jims are associated with an interpreted north-northwest trending regional fault. Mineralisation is hosted within a series of quartz vein and breccia lodes developed along a major structure situated at the contact between basalt, sediment and dolerite units.

Galifrey Gold Prospect

A three-hole, 1,380.7 metre RCD program was completed at Galifrey to test several down-dip positions along strike from the area of highest drill density. It included 468.3 metres of diamond core drilling from surface in drill hole GFDD0002, which was co-funded by the Northern Territory Government through Round 17 of Resourcing the Territory.

Galifrey is located 4-kilometres west-southwest of the historic Jims Gold Mine on Exploration Licence EL26926. Gold mineralisation is associated with narrow quartz-carbonate vein arrays developed along a felsic intrusive in conjunction with a northwest striking shear zone within sedimentary units of the Killi Killi Formation.

Results have been received for all three holes, returning several narrow, low to moderate grade intercepts based on a 0.50 g/t gold cut-off. Details of the holes drilled, and results received to date are provided in Table 2.

Table 2 – Results for the Galifrey 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)
GFDD0001	560833	7769843	433	46.72	-60.71	462.4	95.00	2.00	0.67
							139.00	1.00	0.99
							154.00	2.00	0.86
							165.00	1.00	0.68
							195.00	1.00	0.51
							201.00	2.00	0.61
							210.00	3.00	0.67
							234.00	3.00	0.75
							241.00	1.00	2.98
							260.16	0.64	2.29
							309.00	1.78	0.91
							317.87	1.13	0.79
							327.46	0.54	1.30
							351.00	0.74	1.25
							363.00	1.00	0.59
							415.00	3.00	0.52
							433.00	3.70	0.56
GFDD0002	560770	7769867	400	46.27	-60.01	468.3	286.89	1.11	0.69
							315.00	0.82	0.52
							330.10	1.34	1.97
							341.50	0.71	3.33
							361.05	1.66	2.69
							365.76	2.67	1.18
							435.66	2.67	1.07
GFDD0003	560670	7769916	433	45.63	-60.10	450.0	303.06	1.07	0.86
							317.10	1.02	0.60
							360.48	1.02	0.51
							369.00	3.00	0.99
							379.10	2.36	1.38
							406.48	0.97	0.86

							426.10	1.03	0.93
							442.00	1.00	0.65
							448.00	2.00	0.87

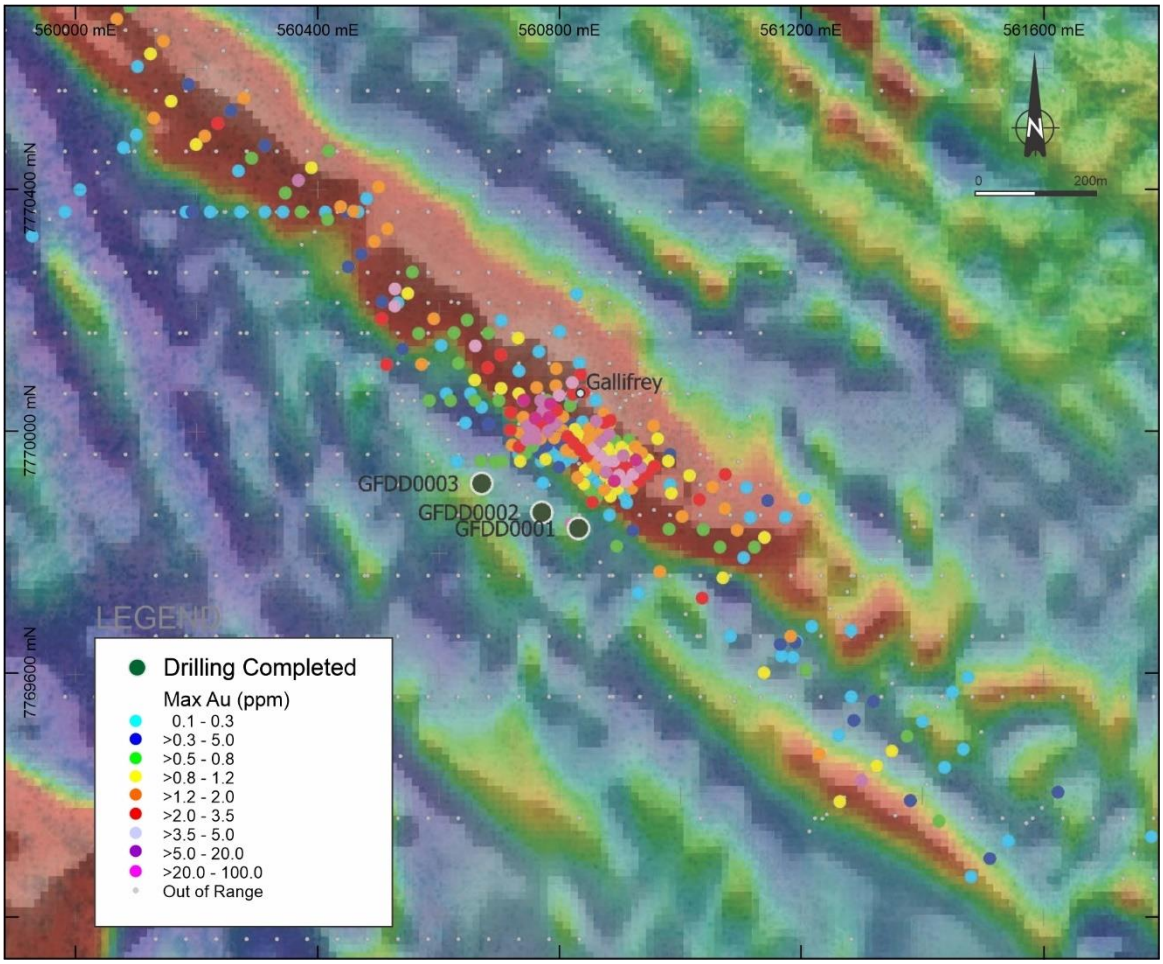

Figure 6 – Plan view of RCD Collars at Galifrey. Background image AMAG RTP-1VD

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 25 July 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.

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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. Sample pulp splits are stored at the ALS laboratory in Malaga, Western Australia.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 2,108 sq km 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, four Mineral Leases 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 Pre-collar - DD tails drilling campaign targeted the Jims 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.
	• *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 ranging from -56.71° to -71.81°.
	• *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*	Only down hole lengths have been reported. True widths have not been determined.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	
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
Galifrey Gold 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 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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 100m.
	• *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. Sample pulp splits are stored at the ALS laboratory in Malaga, Western Australia.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Retained bulk residue and pulp packets are returned to the Central Tanami Mine for storage.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The CTPJV have undertaken internal reviews of applied sampling techniques and data. The completed reviews raised no issues.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Galifrey Gold Prospect is located in the Tanami Region in the Northern Territory on Exploration Licence EL26926, approximately 4km west-southwest of the historic Jims Gold Mine. EL26926 covers an area of 204 blocks, approximating 649.03 sq km and forms part of the Central Tanami Project, a 50/50 Joint Venture between Tanami Gold NL and Northern Star Limited. The 2,108km2 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, four Mineral Leases 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.*	EL26926 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 Galifrey Gold Prospect is associated with narrow quartz-carbonate vein arrays developed along a felsic intrusive in conjunction with a northwest striking shear zone within sedimentary units of the Killi Killi Formation.

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 program targeted the Galifrey Gold Prospect. Full details of the completed program are provided in:
		
		Table 2 – Results for the Galifrey drilling program. Intercepts reported at a 0.50 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.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values*	No metal equivalents are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be clearly stated.	
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 -60° 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 2 – Results for the Galifrey 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).*	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.