27 November 2026

SHARE PLACEMENT AND TWIN PEAKS PROJECT – EXPLORATION UPDATE

KEY POINTS

- **PLACEMENT**
  - The Company has entered into a Subscription Agreement with a private, sophisticated investor for 181,635,437 ordinary shares at a price of $0.002 per share to raise $363,271 (before costs).
  - A Cleansing Prospectus will be lodged prior to the issue of the shares, which is expected to occur on 27 November 2026.
  - The shares will be issued under the Company's existing placement capacity under Listing Rule 7.1.
  - The funds will be utilised to advance the Twin Peaks Project as detailed below and for working capital.

- **TWIN PEAKS**
- **Evidence for multi-commodity mineralisation styles identified across the Twin Peaks Project including Volcanogenic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS-Golden Grove style), Fe-Ore (Magnetite and Hematite opportunities) and Orogenic Copper-Gold models.**

- **VHMS Mineralisation – Eastern Volcanics Succession**
  Historical drill intercepts at three prospects highlight VHMS prospectivity including:
  - **1.00m @ 1.65% Zn, 0.19% Pb and 3.0 g/t Ag from 97 metres,**
  - **1.26m @ 2.29%Cu, 2.08% Zn, 19.5 g/t Ag and 1.19 g/t Au from 164.69 metres,**
  - **0.35m @ 4.50% Cu, 14.0 g/t Ag and 0.05 g/t Au from 203.92 metres,**
  - **0.65m @ 8.82% Zn from 239.85 metres,**
  - **1.01m @ 1.42% Cu, 6.8 g/t Ag and 0.26 g/t Au from 119.88 metres,**

  No substantive exploration undertaken to follow-up these intercepts since drilling completed in 1993.
  Historically generated ground-based and airborne EM targets are only partially tested.

- **Fe-Ore – Woolbung BIF**
  NTM detailed an initial Magnetite Exploration Target for the Woolbung BIF (refer ASX:NTM 27 February 2025) of:

Tonnage Range (Mt)		Grade Range (Fe %)	
Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
230	770	20	35

Cautionary Statement:
The above Exploration Target has been prepared and reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the JORC Code. The potential quantity and grade are conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a JORC-compliant Mineral Resource.

Potential for near surface hematite iron mineralisation identified using combination of ground gravity and aeromagnetics, site investigations warranted.

- **Orogenic Copper – Gold**
  Multi-element analysis of select rock chip samples reveal highly elevated levels of pathfinder elements associated with grades exceeding 20% Copper:
  - **Silver up to 113.44 g/t,**
  - **Bismuth up to 57.14 ppm,**
  - **Cobalt up to 501.2 ppm,**
  - **Molybdenum up to 40.45 ppm,**
  - **Tellurium up to 22.61 ppm and**
  - **Tungsten up to 163.74 ppm.**

Elevated pathfinder elements are associated with north-south features and are interpreted as potential pathways for mineralising fluids.

Cautionary Note: *This announcement presents findings of historical exploration work completed within the Eastern Volcanics Succession considered by the Company to be most material to its current assessment of the projects prospectivity, based on the nature, scale and relevance of the work completed and availability of supporting open-file reports (WAMEX). Drill intercepts reported in this announcement are based solely on information sourced from these open file reports and have not been independently verified by NT Minerals. These results should be considered as an indicator of potential prospectivity and are unsuitable for use in any future resource estimations. References in this announcement to the Golden Grove deposit, which is owned by a third party, are provided for context only and are not an indication that the Twin Peaks Project hosts, or will host, mineralisation of a similar nature, grade or scale.*

NT Minerals Limited (ASX: NTM) ("**NT Minerals**", "**NTM**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to provide an exploration update for the Twin Peaks Project. NTM considers the Project, located 520 km north of Perth and 200 km northeast of Geraldton, to represent a multi-commodity opportunity. Office-based geological/geophysical reviews have significantly advanced NTM's understanding of the overall geological prospectivity and highlighted potential for a variety of mineralisation styles within the project.

Background

Stratigraphy within the Twin Peaks project has been described by previous explorers as being analogous to stratigraphy hosting the Golden Grove Volcanogenic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS) Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag-Au deposit, located 200 kilometres to the south-southeast. The stratigraphy at Twin Peaks comprises three west-dipping and facing volcano-sedimentary sequences separated by two basalt sequences, with the entire sequence from east to west comprised of Eastern Volcanic Sequence, Twin Peaks Basalts, Woolbung Volcanic Sequence, Mount Hope Basalts and Western Sedimentary Sequence (refer Figure 1 and Figure 2). Granitoid intrusions flank and locally disrupt the greenstone belt, particularly within the Eastern Volcanic Sequence where mineralised occurrences occur proximal to the margins of the granitoid complexes.

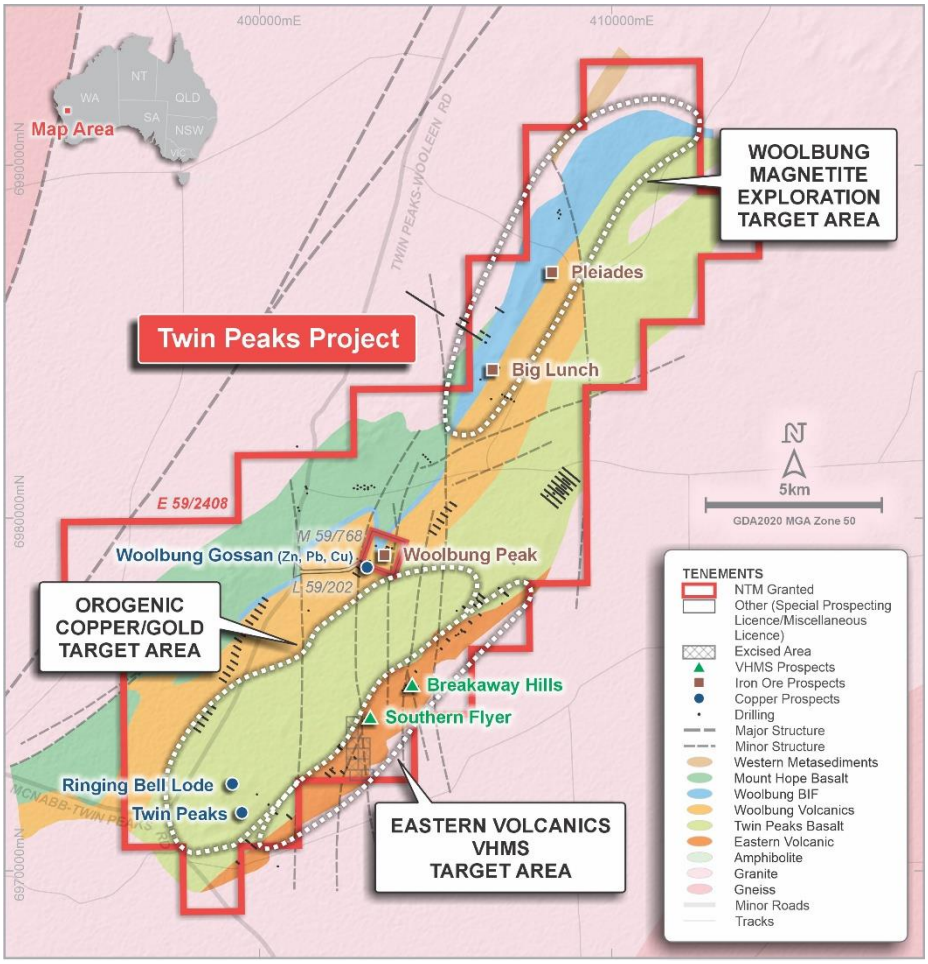

Figure 1: *Twin Peaks – Project Geology Plan.*

NTM through an ongoing review of historical exploration data has identified multi-commodity prospectivity across the Twin Peaks greenstone belt, namely copper dominant and zinc-lead-silver dominant VHMS mineralisation within the Eastern Volcanics Succession (**Eastern Volcanics VHMS Target Area**), copper ± gold mineralisation within late-stage north-south trending structures, potential conduits for mineralising Fluids (**Orogenic Copper/Gold Target Area**) and magnetite rich BIF hosted iron mineralisation (**Woolbung Magnetite Exploration Target Area**), refer to Figure 1 for the location of each of these three target areas.

VHMS Mineralisation – Eastern Volcanics Succession

The Eastern Volcanics Succession has been the subject of three periods of exploration activity targeting Golden Grove-style Volcanogenic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS) mineralisation:

- 1979 - 1985 (Amoco Minerals Australia Company) - activities included mapping, aeromagnetic survey, "INPUT" (an airborne Electro-Magnetic (EM) survey), “SLINGRAM” (a ground-based EM survey), RAB drilling, and diamond drilling of select EM targets.
- 1990 – 1994 (Poseidon Exploration Limited) - activities included moving loop and fixed loop EM surveys (“SIROTEM”), an aeromagnetic survey, surface geochemical sampling, RAB, RC, and diamond drilling of select targets; and
- 2005 – 2011 (Jabiru Metals Limited) - activities included aeromagnetic survey, regional soil survey, airborne VTEM survey, and RC drilling of select VTEM targets.

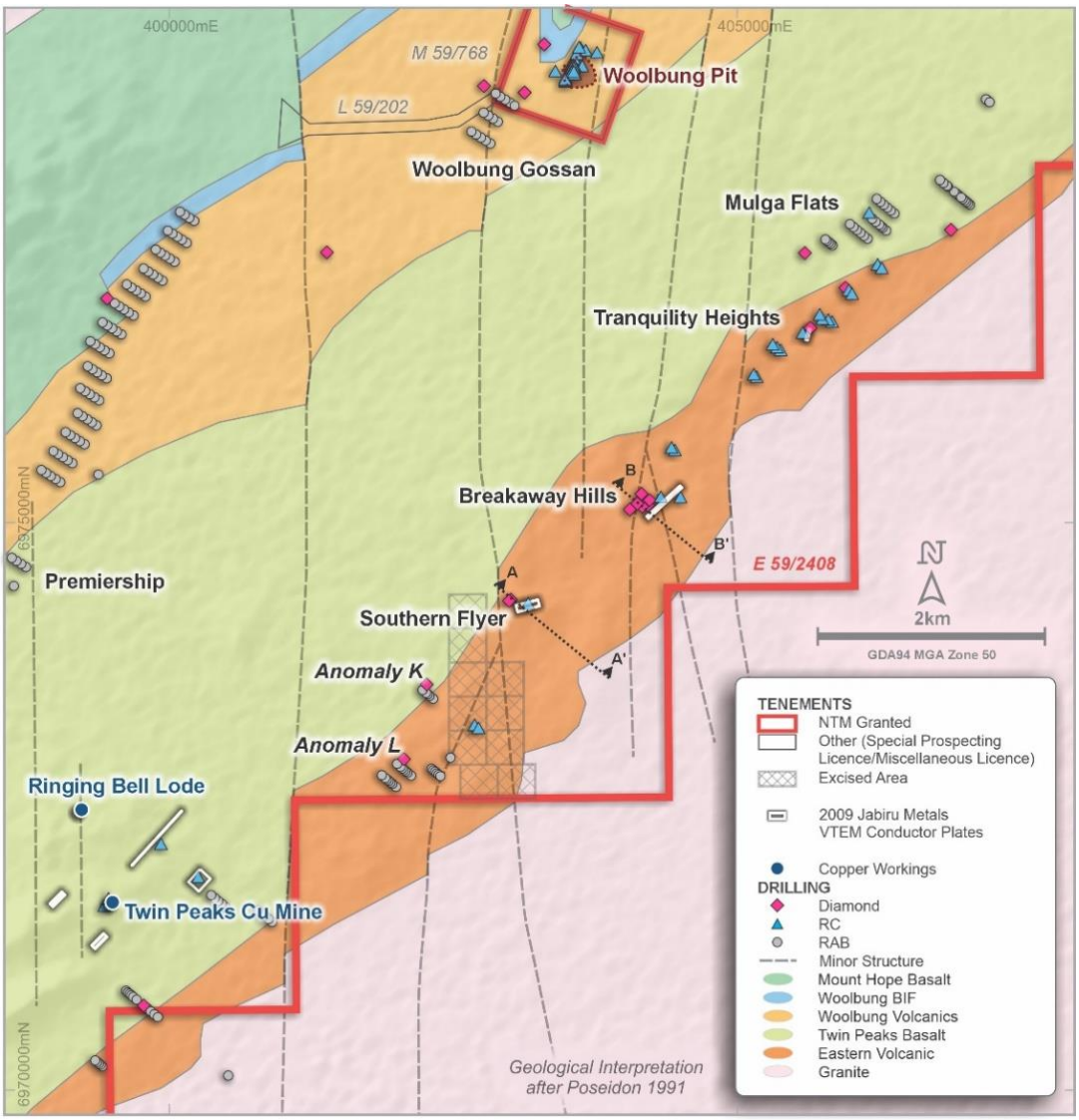

Figure 2: *Eastern Volcanics Succession – Prospect, Drillhole and VTEM Conductor Location.*

During the first period of exploration activity, information generated from diamond drill core and reconnaissance field mapping enabled Amoco Minerals to develop a consistent prospect scale geology interpretation. The **Eastern Volcanics Succession** (**EVS**) has been subject to structural disruption and is comprised of sequences of quartz-biotite schists ± quartz eyes, interpreted as Acid to Intermediate Tuffs and Sediments. A separate unit of similar rocks without the distinctive quartz eyes but importantly containing cherty quartzose units, was considered by Amoco Minerals to be of exhalative origin and was associated with semi-continuous Zn-Cu-Pb anomalism along a 6-7 km long strike, this anomalism was identified through several rock chip and soil sampling programs. The overall sequence is intruded by granitoids and pegmatite dykes, potentially disrupting the mineralised horizons.

Diamond drilling of select targets initially by Amoco Minerals and later by Poseidon Exploration highlighted the prospectivity for VHMS mineralisation within the **EVS** with promising drill intercepts at three prospects, Tranquility Heights, Breakaway Hills and Southern Flyer including:

Tranquility Heights

THWA83-2 1.00m @ 1.65% Zn, 0.19% Pb and 3.0 g/t Ag from 97 metres
30.0m @ 0.56% Zn from 122 metres
4.00m @ 0.97% Zn from 158 metres

Breakaway Hills

BHWA81-2 1.26m @ 2.29% Cu, 2.08% Zn, 19.5 g/t Ag and 1.19 g/t Au from 164.69 metres
0.60m @ 18.01% Zn, 10.65% Pb and 112.5 g/t Ag from 178.74 metres within a broader interval of 4.18m @ 3.19% Zn, 1.68% Pb and 17.6 g/t Ag from 175.16 metres

BHWA81-3 4.33m @ 4.30% Zn from 159.07 metres
0.35m @ 4.50% Cu, 14.0 g/t Ag and 0.05 g/t Au from 203.92 metres

BHWA83-4 0.65m @ 8.82% Zn from 239.85 metres

Southern Flyer

SFWA80-1 1.01m @ 1.42% Cu, 6.8 g/t Ag and 0.26 g/t Au from 119.88 metres within a broader interval of 8.49m @ 0.53% Cu, 3.8 g/t Ag from 112.40 metres

TPDDH3 3.50m @ 1.33% Cu, 2.9 g/t Ag and 0.13 g/t Au from 139 metres

Prospect, drill hole locations and VTEM conductor positions are shown in Figure 2 with reported drill hole intercepts from Breakaway Hills and Southern Flyer prospects depicted in cross section in Figure 3 and 4. A summary of all historical RC and diamond drill intercepts is provided in Appendix A with drill hole information provided in Appendix B. A summary of exploration activities completed by previous explorers, on a year-by-year basis, is provided in Appendix C.

At the **Tranquility Heights** prospect, diamond hole **THWA83-2** was completed by Amoco Minerals to evaluate a 130m long EM anomaly. Drilling intersected a broad zone of mineralisation, highly anomalous in zinc with lesser amounts of lead. Mineralisation was described as disseminations, streaks and laminations of pyrrhotite and sphalerite with trace chalcopyrite. This drillhole was only selectively sampled and does not provide a full indication of the prospectivity, with the overall mineralised zone potentially greater than results reported.
No further work was conducted at **Tranquility Heights** even though it was considered highly prospective due to the interpreted thickness of the mineralised host lithologies with some of the most intense alteration observed within the **EVS**.

The **Breakaway Hills** prospect located 2,650 metres southwest of **Tranquility Heights** was defined by two ground-based EM anomalies with a combined strike of 900 metres and associated anomalous surface geochemistry. Six diamond drill holes completed by Amoco Minerals/Poseidon Exploration between 1980 and 1983 evaluated potential for mineralisation along a limited 160 metre strike length and up to 300 metres below surface with each drillhole intersecting mineralisation within broader weakly mineralised sequences. The northern section of the combined EM response remains untested by drilling.

Subsequently, Jabiru identified an airborne VTEM conductor coincident with the central portion of the two previously identified ground-based EM anomalies. Jabiru tested this conductor with one RC drillhole

(10TPRC003), however no downhole geophysics was conducted on this hole to determine if the drillhole effectively tested the conductor position.

In general, the application of Downhole EM (DHEM) as an effective exploration tool for massive sulphide mineralisation has rarely been used during exploration across the Eastern Volcanics Succession. First generation DHEM of drillhole BHWA81-2 (refer Figure 3) suggested the cause of the conductive response identified from surface EM had not been fully tested with a strong "off-hole" response recorded from the DHEM. Drillhole BHWA83-4 was not surveyed, as a consequence it is unknown whether the modelled conductive responses have been effectively tested.

The extent of the Breakaway Hills prospect has not been fully evaluated with the northern section of the EM response (~740 metres of strike) untested by drilling.

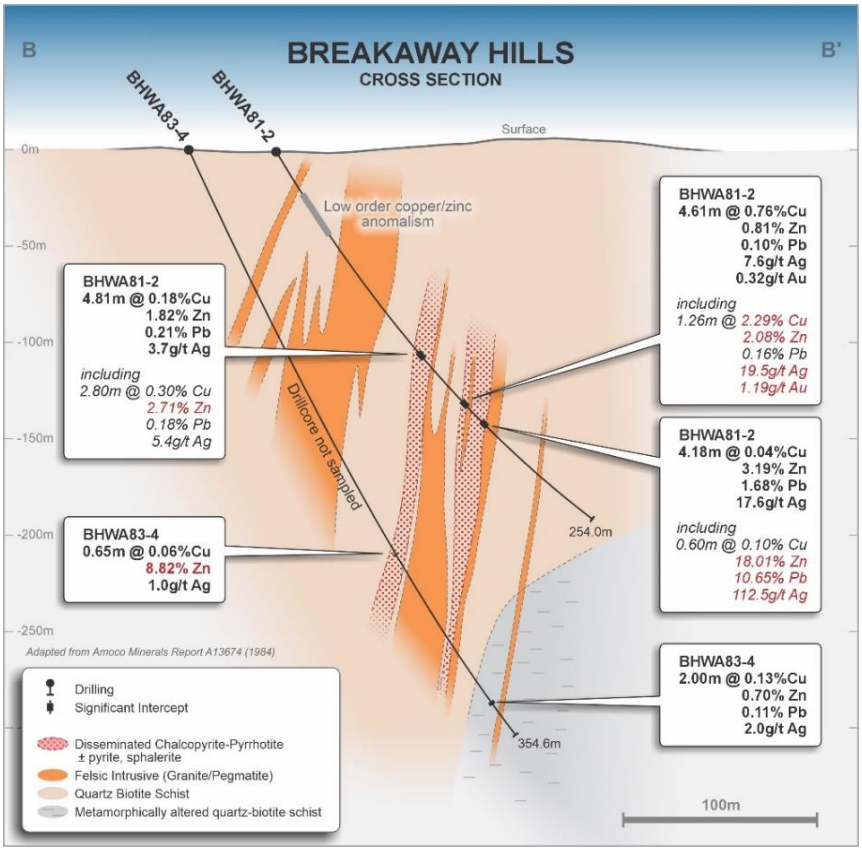

Figure 3: *Breakaway Hills Prospect – Cross Section B-B'.*

The **Southern Flyer** prospect is located 1,400 metres southwest of Breakaway Hills. Two diamond holes completed at the prospect (Amoco Minerals – SFWA80-1 and Poseidon Exploration – TPDDH3) targeted a 300 metre long EM anomaly.

Both diamond drillholes intersected mineralisation (refer Figure 4) within the modelled upper section of an EM anomaly, generated by the 1994 Poseidon Exploration (POSEX) SIROTEM survey. Mineralisation was logged as being associated with an intense zone of silicification within a biotite schist with blebs and aggregates of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite with narrow zones of semi-massive pyrrhotite and blebby chalcopyrite.

No further work has been conducted at Southern Flyer to evaluate the entire 300 metre strike length of the modelled EM anomaly, importantly drillhole TPDDH3 was cased for future geophysical surveying however there is no reporting of DHEM being completed.

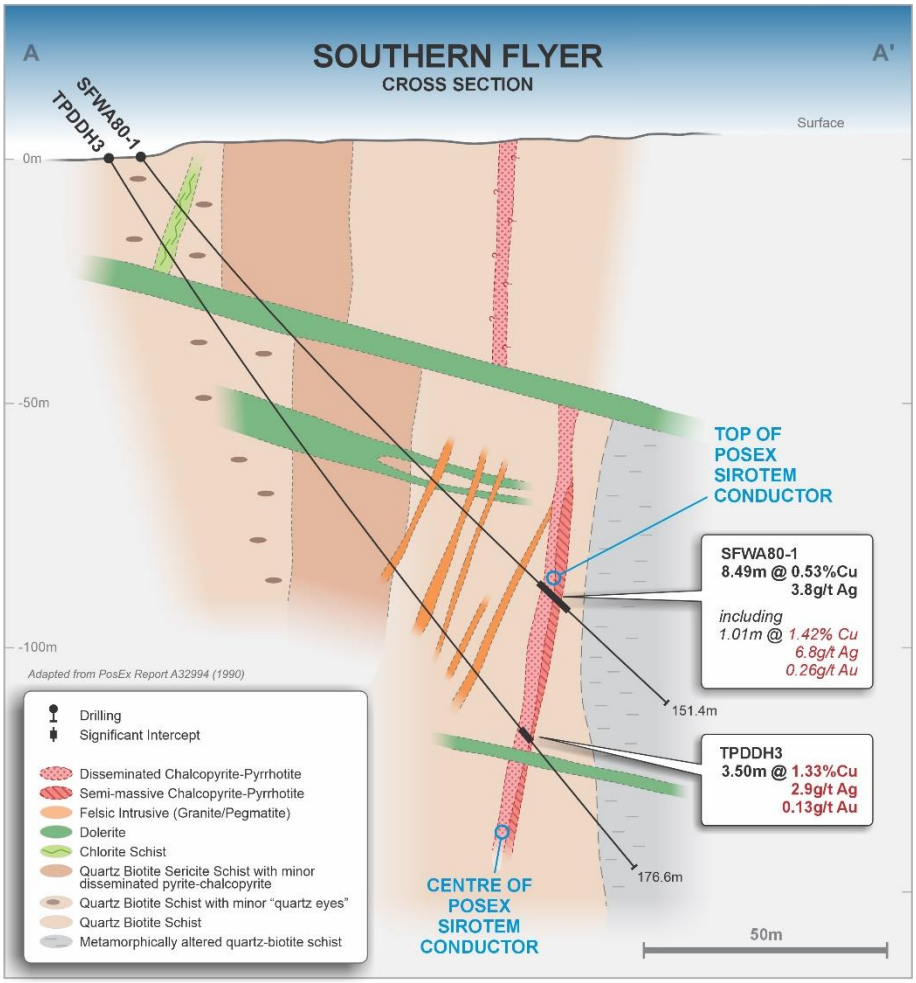

Figure 4: *Southern Flyer Prospect – Cross Section A-A'.*

A review of all geophysical data by an independent consultant noted the majority of the geophysical surveys were completed in the 1980's and 1990's, unfortunately this data is not available in digital format, limiting interrogation of these datasets with modern processing techniques. Where applicable, effort was made to geolocate and rectify key maps for use in GIS, however the accuracy of location of conductors can not be relied upon for future drillhole targeting purposes.

The geophysical review provided the following observations/recommendations:

- EM technologies have been successful within the Eastern Volcanics Succession and are suited for detection of conductive (pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite) massive sulphides,
- EM equipment and survey specifications were considered appropriate and best practice (1980-1994) for defining reasonably shallow (< 150m–200m depth) targets of moderate conductivity with potentially deeper and higher conductance targets missed, NTM notes that mineralisation at the Golden Grove VHMS deposit has been identified to depths of 2,000m below surface[1],
- Modern high-powered B-field surveys over priority targets to be considered for delineating deeper massive sulphide feeder systems,
- Historical DHEM surveys were developmental and under-utilised, application of modern DHEM systems will provide an important tool in determining whether drilling had successfully tested the conductors and identifying potential for "off-hole" conductors,
- The 2008 VTEM survey to be reviewed to identify more subtle anomalies within the Eastern Volcanics Succession for plate modelling and investigation,
- Induced polarisation geophysical technique to be considered in future exploration strategies as a more appropriate technique for disseminated sulphide and Zn/Pb rich targets (Tranquility Heights) as they are generally only weakly conductive.

NTM will integrate the above geophysical recommendations into its exploration planning and scheduling for the Twin Peaks Project.

Importantly, NTM has been successful at locating the drill core from these historical programs at a minesite in the Eastern Goldfields. Condition of the drill core is unknown, NTM subject to discussions with the current operators of the site will investigate options to repatriate the core either back to the project area or a storage facility in the Perth region. Retrieval of this drill core will, dependent on its condition, allow NTM to sample intervals not previously sampled and analyse for a wider range of elements than had previously been undertaken.

1. *Refer pg 10 of Behre Dolbear Australia Pty Limited, Independent Technical Review – Golden Grove Mine – WA. 29 Metals Prospectus.*

Fe-Ore – Woolbung BIF

The Woolbung BIF occurs as a NE trending topographical high within the NW part of the project area, refer Figure 1. This unit is considered stratigraphically analogous to the Windanning Formation observed throughout the Murchison Province and host to several economic iron ore deposits e.g Jack Hills, Mount Gibson, Weld Range and Tallering Peak.

The Woolbung BIF consists of interbedded jaspilitic banded iron, felsic volcaniclastic sediments, tuff and minor volcanics, intense folding of the sequence has resulted in local thickening of the prospective BIF units. Individually, the BIF units vary in thickness from several metres up to +50 metres in places with the overall stratigraphic package varying from 200 metre to 800 metre wide.

A surficial weathered zone has developed through meteoric fluid interaction with outcropping lithologies, mineralisation within weathered zone is described as limonite-goethite-hematite with some residual magnetite. Drill logging indicates the vertical thickness of this oxidised zone is between 40 and 60 metres. This oxidised zone has not been included in the stated exploration target.

The Company reported an initial **Magnetite Exploration Target** for the Woolbung BIF sequence within the Twin Peaks Project as summarised in Table 1 (Refer ASX announcement 27th February 2025).

The **Magnetite Exploration Target** utilised geological mapping, aeromagnetic imagery, geological logging and assay results from limited historical drilling and the Company has extrapolated this information along the full extent of the Woolbung BIF package, identifying magnetite mineralisation potential along 23.5 kilometres of interpreted BIF within the Woolbung BIF package (refer Figure 5).

Table 1: Twin Peaks Magnetite Exploration Target Summary

Tonnage Range (Mt)		Grade Range (Fe %)	
Lower	**Upper**	**Lower**	**Upper**
230	**770**	**20**	**35**

Cautionary Statement:
The above Exploration Target has been prepared and reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the JORC Code. The potential quantity and grade are conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a JORC-compliant Mineral Resource.

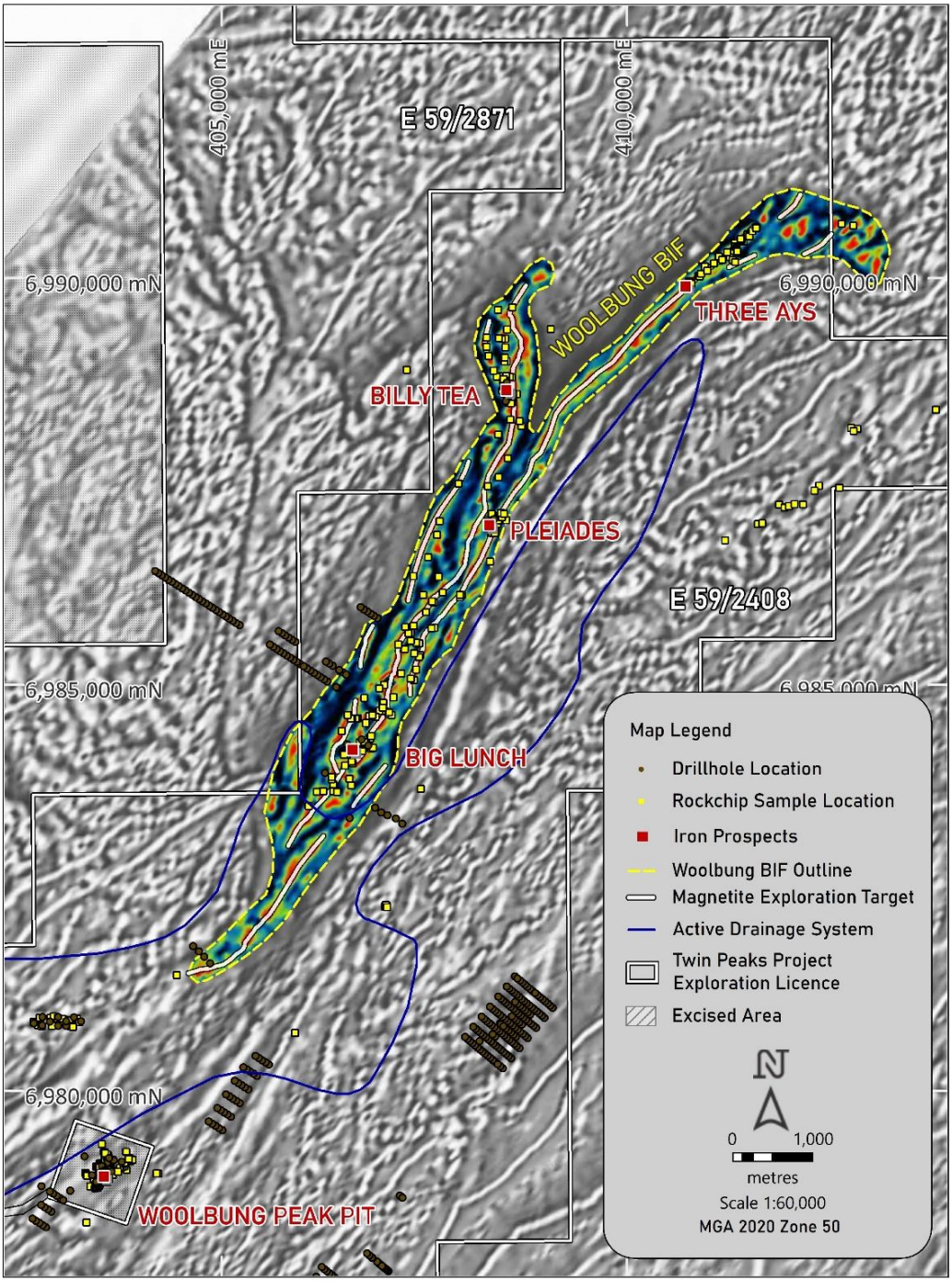

Figure 5: *Woolbung BIF Package with Interpreted Magnetite Target Trend Lines.*
(Background Image: TMI_3vdagcrtp_99clip_psc draped on gsc_TMI_3vdagcrtp)

Exploration conducted by Trafford Resources Limited, between 2012 and 2015, focussed on the Fe-ore potential within the Woolbung BIF stratigraphic sequence, activities included geological mapping, rock chip sampling, geophysical review of existing datasets (aeromagnetics and gravity), target identification and RC drilling of identified targets. The work identified numerous Fe-ore targets within the project area comprising three distinct mineralisation styles:

- Hematite – DSO (Direct Shipping Ore) material, hydrothermally altered hematite mineralisation identified at Woolbung Peak and interpreted to occur elsewhere within the Woolbung sequence.
- Hematite/Limonite/Goethite/Primary Magnetite BIF – the entire Woolbung BIF package presents as a target for near surface accumulations of oxidised BIF underlain by significant primary magnetite.
- Detrital Fe – accumulations of Fe-rich material on the slopes of the BIF topographic highs and within substantial alluvial channels draining the BIF-chert ridges.

The Company has utilised a combination of ground gravity (400m x 100m station spacing) and aeromagnetic (100m line spaced) geophysical datasets to identify a number of areas with potential to host near-surface hematite mineralisation, this style of mineralisation was observed in drillhole 13TPRC026 (16m @ 54.51% Fe from 16m, four metre composite sampling) at the Big Lunch Prospect (refer Figure 6 and ASX announcement dated 27 February 2025).

The spacing of the existing gravity dataset is considered too wide spaced to accurately identify these hematite rich zones, with infill gravity and site investigations required to define drill targets.

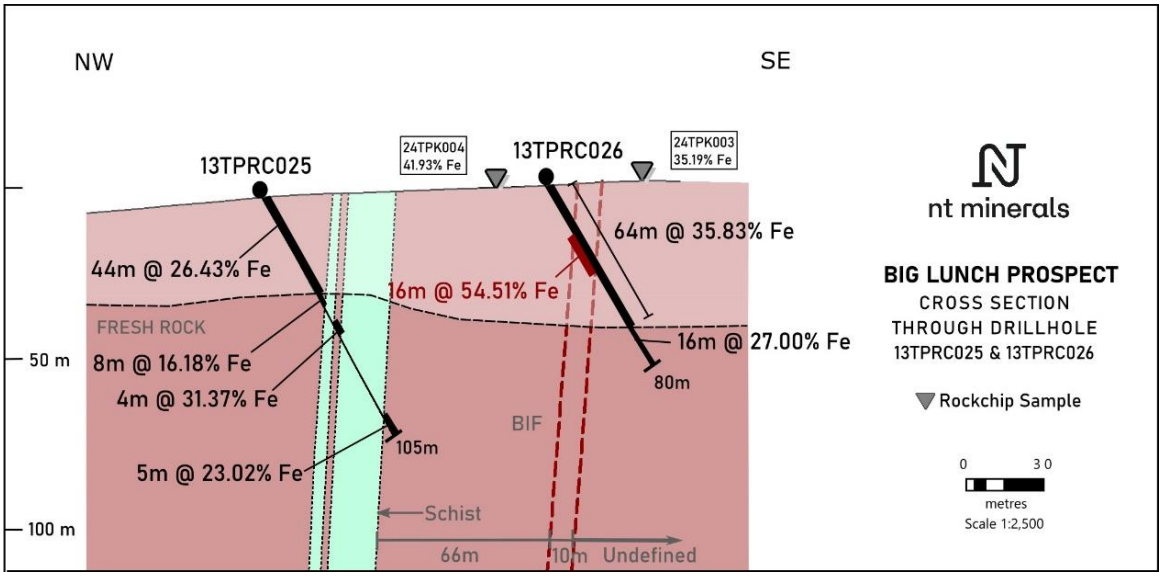

Figure 6: *Big Lunch Prospect – Cross Section through drillholes 13TPRC025 & 13TPRC026.*

Orogenic Copper-Gold Mineralisation

The Company previously reported on compilation and integration of historical field observations, reinterpretation of geophysical datasets and multi-element analysis of NTM rock chip sampling within an area referred to as the **Twin Peaks Copper Workings** (refer ASX announcement 25 January 2025).

Results from NTM's reported rock chip sampling and multi-element analysis revealed highly elevated levels of base metals and pathfinder elements, particularly from malachite-rich samples. Elemental abundances include:

- **Copper (Cu):** up to 25.6%
- **Silver (Ag):** up to 113.44 g/t
- **Bismuth (Bi):** up to 57.14 ppm
- **Cobalt (Co):** up to 501.2 ppm
- **Molybdenum (Mo):** up to 40.45 ppm
- **Tellurium (Te):** up to 22.61 ppm
- **Tungsten (W):** up to 163.74 ppm
- **Zinc (Zn):** up to 0.24%

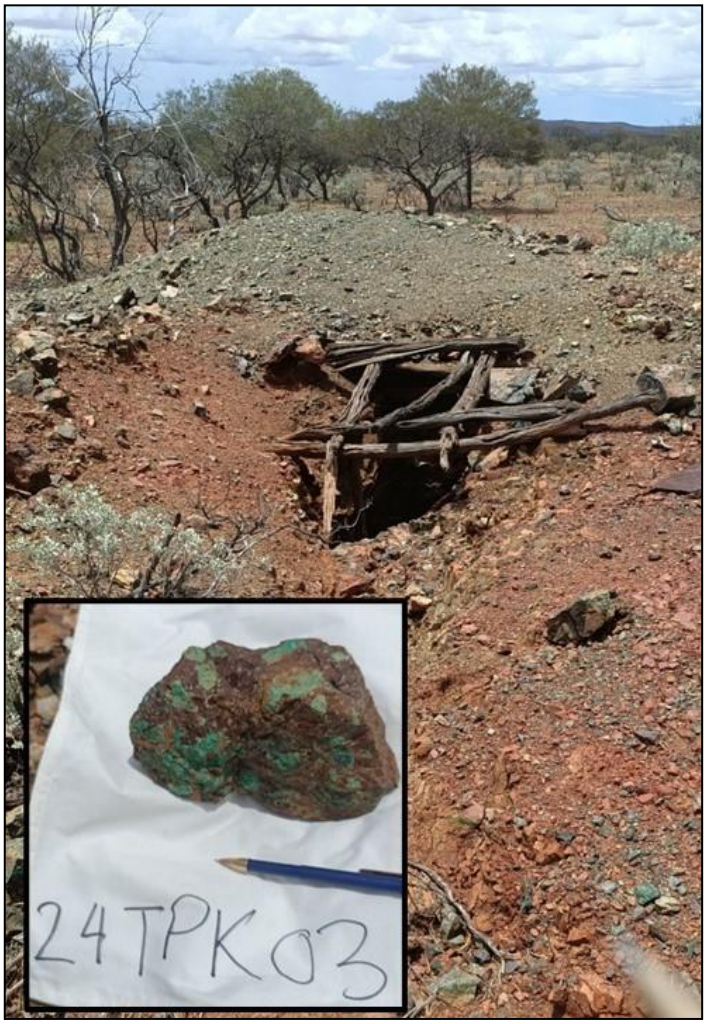

Figure 7: *Ringing Bell Lode Shaft. Inset – Malachite rich ironstone sample (25.6% Cu, 30.94 g/t Ag, 442.8 ppm Co and 163.74 ppm W).*

The **Orogenic Copper – Gold target area** encompasses an area extending from the **Twin Peaks Copper Workings** to the **Woolbung Pit/Mulga Flats** prospect (refer Figure 1). The Twin Peaks Basalt is the dominant lithology in the area with several interpreted north-south trending faults transecting the stratigraphy. NTM initially identified the **Twin Peaks Copper Workings** as an area of interest covering an area of approximately 2,000 metres by 1,200 metres and encompassed historical workings such as the **Main Shaft** (estimated depth of 30 metres) and the **Ringing Bell Lode** (featuring two shallow shafts ranging from 6 to 10 metres in depth), refer Figure 8. Within the area a prominent 1,200 metre long elliptical gravity anomaly has been identified located north and east of the Main Shaft and Ringing Bell Lode workings, respectively (refer Figure 9).

Of particular interest are several north-south trending faults which cut across the Twin Peaks stratigraphic package (refer Figure 2). One north-south feature is associated with the Ringing Bell Lode workings which returned values of **25.6% Cu, 30.94 g/t Ag, 442.8 ppm Co, 163.74 ppm W and 57.14 ppm Bi** from malachite-rich ironstone float (refer Figure 7). These north-south trends are interpreted to function as pathways for mineralising fluids, the highly elevated pathfinder elements observed at Ringing Bell Lode are a possible indication of an association with intrusion related activity.

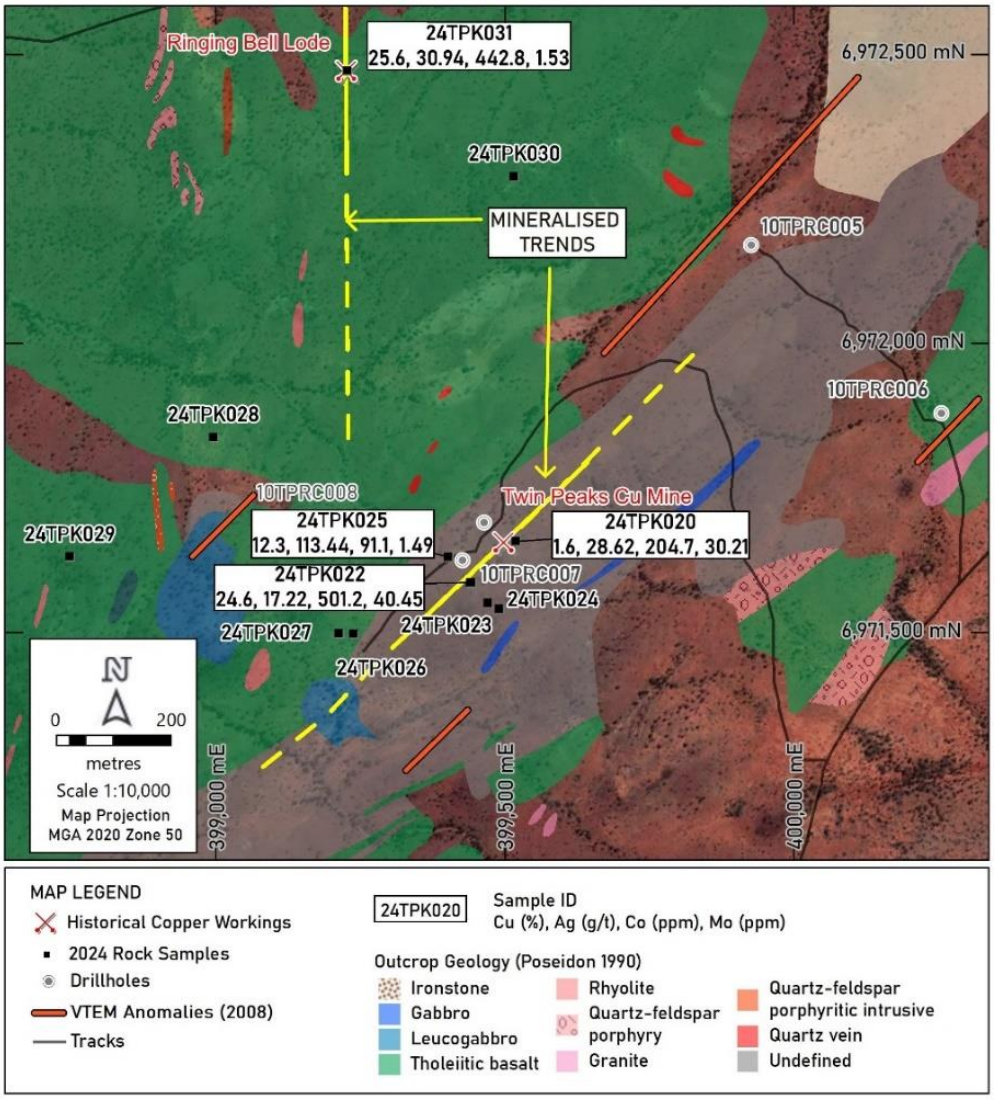

Figure 8: *Twin Peaks Copper Workings – NTM rock chip sample locations overlain on outcrop geology, Poseidon 1990.*

In reviewing existing geophysical (magnetic and gravity) datasets, NTM has expanded the area of interest as described above to include other north-south features, one of these is the **Southern V lineament** (refer Figure 9), located approximately 250 metres west of the Ringing Bell Lode. The northern extent of this structure extends through the Premiership prospect where NTM has identified anomalous Cu and Au surface geochemistry using the Ultrafine™ technique (refer ASX announcement 07 February 2025).

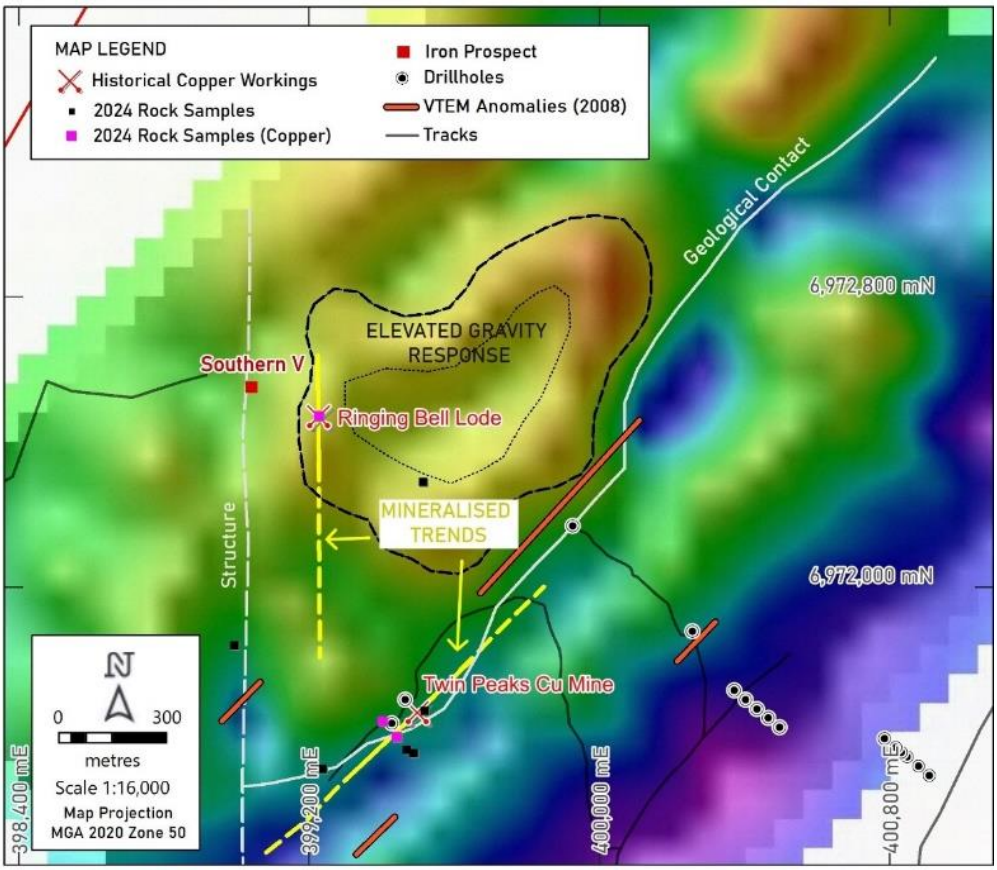

Figure 9: *Twin Peaks Copper Workings – Gravity Anomaly.*
(Image: Gravity_up50_1vd_nesun_rbw)

Next Steps

Subject to the availability of funding, the Company intends over the next twelve months to progress the Twin Peaks Project, investigating the potential for Cu-Au mineralisation (Orogenic and VHMS models) and Fe-Ore mineralisation (Hematite and Magnetite). Activities to include:

- Field reconnaissance work of target areas.
- Develop surface sampling programs where required.
- Adopt geophysical recommendations, plan and implement geophysical programs comprising gravity and EM techniques.
- Progressively develop drill targets.
- Commence planning and approvals process for future drill programs.

Placement:

The Company has entered into a Subscription Agreement with a private, sophisticated investor for 181,635,437 ordinary shares at a price of $0.002 per share to raise $363,271 (before costs). A Cleansing Prospectus will be lodged prior to the issue of the shares, which is expected to occur on 27 November 2026. The shares will be issued under the Company's existing placement capacity under Listing Rule 7.1.

The funds will be utilised to advance the Twin Peaks Project as detailed above and for working capital.

-ENDS-

This announcement was approved and authorised for issue by the Board of NT Minerals.

Investor Enquiries

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Competent Person's Statement

The information provided in this announcement relating to historical exploration information for the Eastern Volcanics Succession is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Greg Wilson, a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Wilson is a Consulting Geologist, employed by Greg Wilson Consulting Geologist, providing services to NT Minerals Limited and a participant in NT Minerals Limited Incentive Awards Plan. He has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking, 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'. Mr Wilson consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Disclaimer

This announcement contains certain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include but are not limited to statements concerning NT Minerals Limited's ('NTM's) planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts, including forecasts, production levels and rates, costs, prices, future performance or potential growth of NTM, industry growth or other trend projections. When used in this announcement, the words such as "could", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "potential", "should", and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Such statements are not a guarantee of future performance and involve unknown risks and uncertainties, as well as other factors which are beyond the control of NTM. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements depending on a variety of factors. Nothing in this announcement should be construed as either an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell securities.

Compliance Statement

The historical exploration results for the Eastern Volcanics Succession referred to in this announcement were reported by previous explorers and have been sourced from Western Australian Mineral Exploration (WAMEX) open file reports and are listed in Appendix C. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant historical reports and that the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the exploration results reported in those reports continue to apply and have not materially changed.

For the purposes of ASX Listing Rule 5.23, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant prior material announcements referred to in this announcement namely the announcements dated 25 January 2025 (Twin Peaks Project Update – 25.6% Copper Rock Chip Sample), 27 February 2025 (Review Highlights Significant Fe Potential Within Woolbung BIF) and 07 February 2025 (Anomalous Copper in Ultrafine Soils).

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the relevant information included in the announcements referred to above and, in the case of the Woolbung BIF Fe-ore Exploration Target, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the stated Target in the announcement dated 27 February 2025 continue to apply and have not materially changed. NT Minerals confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not been materially modified from the announcements referred to above.

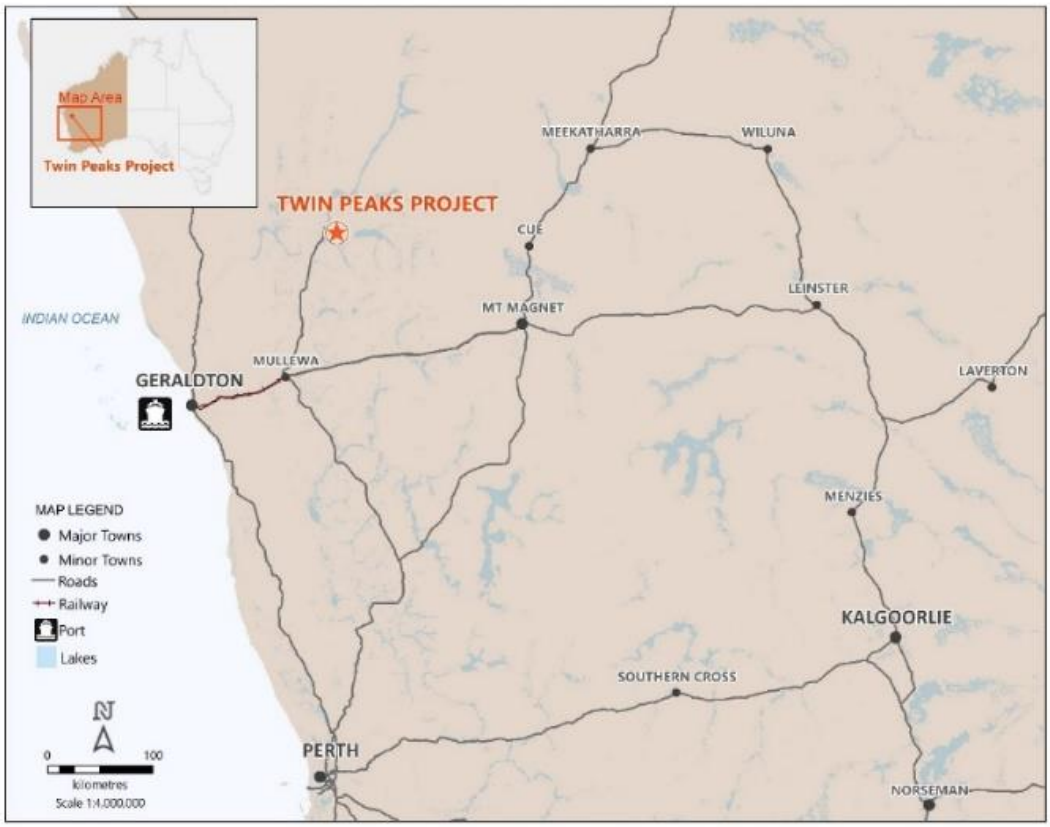
About NT Minerals:

NT Minerals Limited is a Perth-based minerals explorer with a multi-commodity portfolio comprising the Twin Peaks Project (WA) and the Finniss River Critical Minerals Project (NT).

The Twin Peaks Project located 520km north of Perth and 200km northeast of Geraldton comprises three tenements covering an area of 162 km^2. The tenements overlie the known extent of the Twin Peaks or Illimbirrie Greenstone Belt, which previous explorers have described as having stratigraphy analogous to lithologies hosting the Golden Grove Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag-Au (VHMS) deposit located 200 kilometres to the south-southeast.

On 29 July 2024, NTM entered into an agreement with private entity 10M Pty Ltd for exclusive rights to explore for all minerals, providing NTM with a low-cost opportunity to acquire an asset covering an entire greenstone belt, considered prospective for Copper, Lead, Zinc, Gold and Fe-ore.

The Finniss River Critical Minerals Project is located 100 kms SW of Darwin, the project is located in the Pine Creek Orogen and lies within an extension of the pegmatite field near Bynoe. The project is considered prospective for lithium (LCT pegmatites), tin-tantalum, layered mafic intrusions and mineral sands.



Twin Peaks – Project Location Plan.

Appendix A: VMS Style – Summary of Historical RC and Diamond Drill Intercepts

Intercepts reported are calculated as length-weighted averages using a nominal 2,000 ppm (0.2%) lower cut-off for Zinc or Copper and 0.1 g/t Au, with up to 3m of internal dilution. No top-cut has been applied.
Intervals are downhole lengths only with true widths yet to be established.

Drill Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Comments
Fosters									
TPDDH1			No Anomalism Recorded						
TPDDH2	230	232	2	0.03	-	-	-	0.11	
	246	247	1	0.08	0.01	-	-	0.14	
10TPRC001			No Anomalism Recorded						
10TPRC009			No Anomalism Recorded						
Mulga Flats									
MFWA81-1	54.30	54.80	0.50	0.26	-	-			Drillcore selectively sampled
	100.90	101.65	0.75	0.26	-	-			

Drill Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Comments
MF1*			No Anomalism Recorded						
Tranquility Heights									
THWA81-1	91.72	92.63	0.91	0.16	0.41	0.02	-	-	
THWA83-2	67	83	16	0.03	0.27	0.10	-	-	DrillCore Selectively sampled
	86	89	3	0.05	0.48	0.14	-	-	
	97	98	1	0.07	**1.65**	0.19	3.0	-	
	106	114	8	0.03	0.31	0.09	-	-	
	122	152	30	0.03	0.56	0.04	-	-	
including	150	152	2	0.04	0.03	1.48	1.0	-	
	158	162	4	0.04	0.97	0.04	-	-	
TH1*			No Anomalism Recorded						
TH1B*			No Anomalism Recorded						
TH2*	52	54	2	0.02	0.21	0.02	-	-	
	64	66	2	0.02	0.54	0.01	-	-	
	74	82	8	0.04	0.47	0.11	-	-	
including	78	80	2	0.04	**1.06**	0.34	-	-	
TH2B*	36	58	22	0.02	0.26	0.02	-	-	
	84	86	2	0.05	0.38	0.09	-	-	
TH2C*	44	46	2	-	0.20	0.06	-	-	
	64	66	2	0.04	0.22	-	-	-	
	82	90	8	0.04	0.28	0.01	-	-	
TH3*			No Anomalism Recorded						
TH3B*			No Anomalism Recorded						
TH3C*			No Anomalism Recorded						
TH3D*	14	54	40	0.02	0.23	0.04	-	-	
TH4*	56	88	32	0.03	0.39	0.04	-	-	
including	58	60	2	0.04	**1.10**	0.06	-	-	
and	64	66	2	0.05	**1.00**	0.13	-	-	
TH4B*			No Anomalism Recorded						
TH5*	36	46	10	0.03	0.50	0.07	-	-	
	56	60	4	0.03	0.37	0.07	-	-	
	68	72	4	0.02	0.42	0.07	-	-	
	108	110	2	0.02	0.35	0.03	-	-	
TH5B*	24	26	2	0.01	0.24	0.03	-	-	
10TPRC002	81	83	2	0.32	0.03	0.09	-	-	
Anomaly C									
ZCWA83-1	137	138	1	0.08	0.06	-	-	0.79	

Drill Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Comments
Anomaly L									
ZLWA82-1			No Core Analysed						
Anomaly K									
ZKWA82-1	73.4	74.1	0.7	1.20	0.10	-	19.0	0.10	Only interval sampled
Breakaway Hills									
BHWA80-1	43.66	46.66	3.00	0.06	0.68	0.04	1.0	-	
including	43.66	44.66	1.00	0.11	**1.10**	0.02	2.0	-	
	51.19	53.19	2.00	0.02	**1.10**	0.01	0.3	-	
	56.19	61.19	5.00	0.02	0.38	0.01	-	-	
	65.10	73.30	8.20	0.04	0.67	0.09	0.4	-	
including	70.10	73.30	3.20	0.04	**1.03**	0.01	0.4	-	
	76.30	78.15	1.85	0.09	0.63	0.06	1.0	-	
	98.30	99.10	0.80	0.23	0.06	0.03	2.0	-	
	158.10	162.42	4.32	0.03	0.36	-	-	-	
BHWA81-2	25.54	27.70	2.16	0.20	0.24	-	1.0	-	
	29.66	31.56	1.91	0.26	0.08	-	1.5	-	
	31.56	33.42	1.86	0.36	0.05	-	2.0	-	
	48.83	50.61	1.78	0.05	0.24	0.01	-	-	
	108.99	111.09	2.10	0.01	0.27	0.04	-	-	
	125.12	127.23	2.11	0.01	0.79	0.12	1.0	-	
	127.68	132.49	4.81	0.18	**1.82**	0.21	3.7	-	
including	127.68	130.48	2.80	0.30	**2.71**	0.18	5.4	0.03	
	133.73	139.31	5.58	0.04	0.44	0.11	1.0	-	
	156.84	164.69	7.85	0.13	0.80	0.03	2.3	-	
including	161.20	161.69	0.49	0.12	**1.20**	0.15	1.0	-	
	164.69	169.30	4.61	0.76	0.81	0.10	7.6	0.32	
including	164.69	165.95	1.26	**2.29**	**2.08**	0.16	**19.5**	**1.19**	
	169.82	170.03	0.21	0.04	**6.00**	-	1.0	-	
	175.16	179.34	4.18	0.04	**3.19**	**1.68**	**17.6**	-	
including	178.74	179.34	0.60	0.10	**18.01**	**10.65**	**112.5**	-	
BHWA81-3	43.46	44.49	1.09	-	0.28	0.02	-	-	Drillcore selectively sampled
	60.81	69.75	8.94	0.04	0.39	0.02	-	-	
	77.52	85.04	7.52	0.05	0.32	-	-	-	
	154.70	155.13	0.43	0.64	0.09	-	-	0.05	
	159.07	163.44	4.33	0.10	**4.30**	-	-	0.03	
	203.92	204.27	0.35	**4.50**	0.47	-	**14.0**	0.05	No sampling either side of mineralised interval

Drill Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Comments
	210.00	210.82	0.82	0.48	0.12	0.03	2.0	0.03	
BHWA83-4	231.00	237.00	6.00	0.10	0.25	0.02	1.0	-	Drillcore selectively sampled, no sampling before 231 metres.
	237.00	239.85	Not Sampled						
	239.85	240.50	0.65	0.06	**8.82**	-	1.0	-	
	240.50	246.00	5.50	0.17	0.27	0.05	1.0	-	
	338.00	340.00	2.00	0.13	0.70	0.11	2.0	-	
BHWA83-5	187.00	189.40	2.40	0.50	0.11	-	4.0	-	Drillcore Selectively Sampled
	283.40	302.00	18.60	0.02	0.53	0.06	-	-	
BHWA83-6	398.8	400.00	1.20	0.41	0.51	-	-	0.10	Drillcore Selectively Sampled
	400.00	404.00	4.00	0.14	**1.95**	0.04	1.8	-	
BH1*	38	42	4	0.02	0.41	0.04	-	-	
	42	66	24	0.13	0.03	-	-	-	
including	42	44	2	0.21	0.09	0.01	-	-	
and	48	52	4	0.19	0.03	0.01	-	-	
and	58	66	8	0.18	0.01	-	-	-	
BH2*	40	58	18	0.02	0.71	0.03	-	-	
including	44	46	2	0.05	**3.24**	0.14	-	-	
	86	88	2	0.03	0.34	-	-	-	
BH2B*			No Anomalism Recorded						
10TPRC003	57	58	1	0.07	0.28	-	-	-	
	148	150	2	0.11	0.89	0.02	-	-	
including	149	150	1	0.09	**1.37**	0.04	-	-	
	160	162	2	0.04	0.37	-	-	-	
Southern Flyer									
SFWA80-1	35.05	37.05	2.00	0.28	0.02	-	0.5	-	
	112.40	120.89	8.49	0.53	0.02	-	3.8	0.08	
including	119.88	120.89	1.01	**1.42**	0.04	-	6.8	0.26	
	123.40	125.30	1.90	0.22	0.01	-	0.5	-	
	131.09	132.53	1.44	0.56	0.03	-	5.5	0.02	
TPDDH3	134	139	5.00	0.29	0.01	-	2.0	0.05	
	139	142.5	3.50	**1.33**	0.04	-	2.9	0.13	
	156	157	1.00	0.39	0.03	-	2.0	0.02	
	160	163	3.00	0.31	0.20	-	1.0	0.02	
	171	172	1.00	0.30	0.04	0.05	4.0	0.04	
PDH1			No Anomalism Recorded						
SF1*			No Anomalism Recorded						
SF1B*			No Anomalism Recorded						

Drill Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Comments
10TPRC004	115	118	3	0.02	0.19	-	-	-	
	166	185	19	0.02	0.25	0.02	-	-	
Jabiru Metals VTEM Anomalies									
10TPRC005			No Anomalism Recorded						
10TPRC006			No Anomalism Recorded						
10TPRC007			No Anomalism Recorded						
10TPRC008			No Anomalism Recorded						
Woolbung Gossan									
WBWA79-1			No Anomalism Recorded						Hole Abandoned at 94.4m
WBWA79-1A	110	113	3	-	0.03	0.20	7.3	0.25	Hole Abandoned at 161.2m
TPDDH4			No Anomalism Recorded						
TPDDH5			No Anomalism Recorded						

Please Note:

** Denotes two metre sample intervals*

Elements analysed varied from program to program and are summarised below, with laboratory and analysis technique noted, if reported:

Amoco Minerals	*1979*	*Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Ag, Au*
	1981	*Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Co, Ag, Mo, Au*
	1982-1984	*Cu, Zn, Ag, Au, Ni*
Poseidon	*1990-1991*	*Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au, Ni, Pt, Pd, Bi, W and V, analysed by Australian Laboratory Services.*
Jabiru Metals	*2011*	*Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Te, Ti, V, W and Zn, analysed by Genalysis Laboratory Services.*

Appendix B: VMS Historical Exploration – Drill Hole Information

All collar location data references Australian Geodetic Grid MGA_GDA94_Zone 51.

Drillhole	East	North	RL	Depth (m)	Azi	Dip	Hole Type	Yr	Company
Fosters									
TPDDH1	408531	6980870	297.6	199.6	122	-60	Dia	1990	Poseidon Exploration
TPDDH2	408434	6980853	297.7	269.8	122	-60	Dia	1990	Poseidon Exploration
10TPRC001	408566	6980752	296.6	140	132	-63	RC	2010	Jabiru Metals
10TPRC009	408631	6980703	296.4	175	124	-57	RC	2010	Jabiru Metals
Mulga Flats									
MFWA81-1	406887	6977582	296.5	181	130	-60	Dia	1981	Amoco Minerals
MF1	406166	6977736	303.1	100	130	-60	RC	1993	Poseidon Exploration

Drillhole	East	North	RL	Depth (m)	Azi	Dip	Hole Type	Yr	Company
Tranquillity Heights									
THWA81-1	405648	6976717	306.7	130.2	130	-50	Dia	1981	Amoco Minerals
THWA83-2	405958	6977070	297.1	201.4	320	-60	Dia	1983	Amoco Minerals
TH1	405175	6976289	307.6	100	310	-60	RC	1993	Poseidon Exploration
TH1B	405149	6976311	305.5	100	310	-60	RC	1993	Poseidon Exploration
TH2	405387	6976525	305.9	100	310	-60	RC	1993	Poseidon Exploration
TH2B	405354	6976548	307.3	100	310	-60	RC	1993	Poseidon Exploration
TH2C	405316	6976574	302.2	120	310	-60	RC	1993	Poseidon Exploration
TH3	405840	6976773	303.6	100	310	-60	RC	1993	Poseidon Exploration
TH3B	405806	6976792	302.7	100	310	-60	RC	1993	Poseidon Exploration
TH3C	405753	6976799	307.1	100	310	-60	RC	1993	Poseidon Exploration
TH3D	405729	6976837	305.9	100	310	-60	RC	1993	Poseidon Exploration
TH4	405987	6977055	303.6	120	130	-60	RC	1993	Poseidon Exploration
TH4B	406015	6977021	305.0	120	130	-60	RC	1993	Poseidon Exploration
TH5	406240	6977279	304.1	120	130	-60	RC	1993	Poseidon Exploration
TH5B	406278	6977247	302.6	120	130	-60	RC	1993	Poseidon Exploration
10TPRC002	405580	6976677	300.9	130	112	-63	RC	2010	Jabiru Metals
Anomaly C									
ZCWA83-1	405601	6977378	289.0	186.2	130	-60	Dia	1983	Amoco Minerals
Anomaly K									
ZKWA82-1	402269	6973575	290.2	200	130	-60	Dia	1982	Amoco Minerals
Anomaly L									
ZLWA82-1	402068	6972918	269.5	199.8	130	-60	Dia	1982	Amoco Minerals
Breakaway Hills									
BHWA80-1	404215	6975155	299.4	169.4	130	-55	Dia	1980	Amoco Minerals
BHWA81-2	404166	6975142	297.9	254.0	130	-60	Dia	1981	Amoco Minerals
BHWA81-3	404231	6975200	300.7	309.5	130	-60	Dia	1981	Amoco Minerals
BHWA83-4	404124	6975170	299.2	354.6	130	-65	Dia	1983	Amoco Minerals
BHWA83-5	404058	6975117	296.8	366.2	130	-60	Dia	1983	Amoco Minerals
BHWA83-6	404160	6975255	300.0	444.8	130	-65	Dia	1983	Amoco Minerals
BH1	404503	6975227	295.0	80	310	-60	RC	1993	Poseidon Exploration
BH2	404453	6975642	303.4	100	310	-60	RC	1993	Poseidon Exploration
BH2B	404424	6975665	302.4	100	310	-60	RC	1993	Poseidon Exploration
10TPRC003	404330	6975230	299.7	175	137	-59	RC	2010	Jabiru Metals

Drillhole	East	North	RL	Depth (m)	Azi	Dip	Hole Type	Yr	Company
Southern Flyer									
SFWA80-1	403010	6974323	305.1	151.4	130	-50	Dia	1980	Amoco Minerals
TPDDH3	402994	6974314	294.0	176.6	130	-60	Dia	1990	Poseidon Exploration
SF1	402691	6973222	291.9	120	130	-60	RC	1993	Poseidon Exploration
SF1B	402725	6973194	309.2	117	130	-60	RC	1993	Poseidon Exploration
PDH1	402479	6972931	297.2	82	130	-60	RC	1993	Poseidon Exploration
10TPRC004	403161	6974294	305.2	200	145	-65	RC	2010	Jabiru Metals
Twin Peaks Copper Mine Area									
10TPRC007	399427	6971628	297.2	145	138	-59	RC	2010	Jabiru Metals
10TPRC008	399464	6971693	293.2	150	131	-54	RC	2010	Jabiru Metals
10TPRC005	399926	6972173	280.3	160	318	-55	RC	2010	Jabiru Metals
10TPRC006	400255	6971882	272.9	70	136	-59	RC	2010	Jabiru Metals
Woolbung Gossan									
WBWA79-1	403131	6978792	287.9	94.4	130	-60	Dia	1979	Amoco Minerals
WBWA79-1A	403097	6978811	288.0	161.2	130	-60	Dia	1979	Amoco Minerals
TPDDH4	402774	6978849	292.0	249	300	-60	Dia	1991	Poseidon Exploration
TPDDH5	403305	6979215	299.1	155	300	-65	Dia	1991	Poseidon Exploration

Appendix C: Table of Historical Exploration – Eastern Volcanics Succession

Period	Company	Report Nos.	Commodity	Work Completed
1979-1985	**Amoco Minerals**	A8569 (1979)	Cu, Pb, Zn	Colour aerial photography, airborne "Input" electromagnetic and airborne magnetic surveys. Field reconnaissance identified a highly anomalous lead-arsenic gossan, the Woolbung Gossan, through geological mapping, ground magnetics, rock chip and soil geochemical surveys. Reconnaisance style drilling comprised RAB drilling and two-hole diamond drill program (WBWA79-1 and

Period	Company	Report Nos.	Commodity	Work Completed
				WBWA79-1A), both diamond holes were abandoned due to poor core recovery.
		A9333 (1980)	Cu, Pb, Zn	Reconnaisance mapping identified several gossan horizons along a 12-kilometre strike length within the Eastern Volcanics Succession (Mulga Flats, Tranquillity Heights, Breakaway Hills and Southern Flyer). Work comprised geological mapping, soil geochemistry, ground magnetics and Pulse Electromagnetic survey.
		A10266 (1981)	Cu, Pb, Zn	Extension of the geological and soil geochemistry programs within the Eastern Volcanics Succession and regional airborne magnetic survey. Completion of diamond drill programs at Southern Flyer (SFWA80-1), Breakaway Hills (BHWA80-1, BHWA81-2 and BHWA81-3), Tranquillity Heights (THWA81-1) and Mulga Flats (MFWA81-1).
		A11495 (1982)	Cu, Pb, Zn	Ongoing geological mapping and ground electromagnetic surveying using the Transient EM method over the 12-kilometre strike length. Nine conductors (C, D, F, J, K, L, M, N and O) identified ranging in strike from 150 metres to one kilometre.
		A13674 (1984)	Cu, Pb, Zn	Completion of geological mapping programs, soil geochemistry programs and ground magnetic surveys. Targeted shallow RAB drilling across conductors identified by the ground EM survey (R1 – R83) and two diamond holes testing conductor K and L (ZKWA82-1 and ZLWA83-1). Normandy Poseidon joint ventured into the project and completed six diamond holes at Breakaway Hills (BHWA83-4, BHWA83-5 BHWA83-6), Tranquillity Heights(THWA83-2), Conductor C (ZCWA83-1), Conductor N (ZNWA83-1) and one percussion hole at Southern Flyer (PDH1).
		A15147 (1985)	Cu, Pb, Zn	No field work completed. Project was relinquished.
1989-1993	**Poseidon Exploration**	A30118 (1989)	Cu, Pb, Zn	SIROTEM survey using IN-LOOP array with line spacing of 320m and station spacing of 120m. Loop size was 120m square with a total of 50.4 line-kilometres of data acquired over a strike length of 15 kilometres.

Period	Company	Report Nos.	Commodity	Work Completed
		A32994 (1990)	Cu, Pb, Zn	Grid surveying, Transient Electromagnetic (TEM), ground magnetic surveys, colour aerial photography, geological mapping and regional laterite gravel sampling. RAB and diamond drilling completed at Fosters –133 RAB Holes(TPRAB1 – TPRAB133) Southern Flyer – 1 Diamond Hole (TPDDH3).
		A35271 (1991)		Infill laterite gravel sampling across the project with an exploration focus change to the Woolbung Volcanic Succession with geochemical sampling, SIROTEM – initially in the in-loop reconnaissance mode with later follow-up in fixed-loop mode. Limited reconnaissance RAB drilling completed over the Woolbung Well and Woolbung Peak SIROTEM conductors (TPRAB135-TPRAB178). Two diamond holes were completed at Woolbung Peak (TPDDH4 and TPDDH5).
		A38248 (1992)	Cu, Pb, Zn	Field visits to the gossans at Breakaway Hills and Southern Flyer with samples collected for petrological and geochemical assessment. Interpretation of the petrographic and geochemical data suggests the nature of the host stratigraphy, and the nature and timing of the hydrothermal alteration favours the sphalerite-pyrite mineralisation observed at Breakaway Hills prospect being sub-floor replacement VMS-style mineralisation.
		A40379 (1993)	Cu, Pb, Zn	Infill -80µ soil geochemistry to improve definition of known soil anomalies and evaluate the potential for gold mineralisation associated with late-stage diorite intrusions, a ten-hole RC drill program completed to evaluate select soil anomalies and downhole EM (SF1, BH2, TH1, TH3B, TH4, TH5) for EM response and delineation of significant conductive mineralisation.
2006-2011	**Jabiru Metals**	A73020 (2006)	Cu, Pb, Zn	Data compilation of historical exploration, 100m line spaced aeromagnetic survey across the entire greenstone belt, regional gravity survey and 1:25,000 scale aerial photography.
		A75972 (2007)	Cu, Pb, Zn	Regional style soil sampling completed over two areas on a 200m x 100m and 400m x 100m spacing. The <0.5mm size fraction was collected and sent to Genalysis for Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Fe, Ni and Sb analysis.

Period	Company	Report Nos.	Commodity	Work Completed
		A79260 (2008)	Cu, Pb, Zn	A 100m line spaced helicopter supported VTEM survey conducted by Geotech Airborne. Field reconnaissance comprised rock chip sampling from mapped gossans and despatched to Genalysis to be analysed for Au, As, Ag, Bi, Cu, Fe, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb and Zn.
		A84345 (2009)	Cu, Pb, Zn	Modelling of VTEM data identified twelve high priority bedrock conductors considered prospective for VHMS mineralisation. Some targets identified were in near proximity to previously identified prospects and historical drilling within the Eastern Volcanics Succession.
		A87840 (2010)	Cu, Pb, Zn	Rock chip sampling and soil geochemical sampling on 200m x 50m spacing. Samples submitted to Genalysis and analysed for Au, Ag, As, Bi, Cu, Ni, Pb, Sb and Zn.
		A91356 (2011)	Cu, Pb, Zn	Nine hole RC drill program to evaluate interpreted VTEM plate models and depth extensions to the historic Twin Peaks Copper mineralisation (10TPRC001 – 10TPRC009), samples were submitted to Genalysis and analysed for Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Te, Ti, V, W and Zn.

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

The following Table and Sections are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 edition) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results. The information provided in this Table summarises historical exploration completed within the Eastern Volcanic Succession of the Twin Peaks Project. There were three periods of exploration activity conducted within the Eastern Volcanic Succession, 1979-1985 (Amoco Minerals Australia), 1990-1994 (Poseidon Exploration) and 2005-2011 (Jabiru Metals).

All information from these programs has been sourced from historical statutory reports available on the DEMIRS WAMEX statutory reporting platform. In many cases, these reports provide a summary of work completed and results achieved, and do not report to the level of detail required for contemporary reporting in accordance with the JORC Code. Where information is absent, the work is considered to have met the standards of best practice at the time of completion of the reported activities. Year by year reporting of historical activities across the Eastern Volcanics are summarised in Appendix C.

Drill intercepts reported in this announcement are based solely on information sourced from these open file reports and have not been independently verified by NT Minerals. These results should be considered as an indicator of potential prospectivity and are unsuitable for use in any future resource estimations.

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.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry*	Sampling methodology descriptions are limited for all historical exploration apart from what is described in subsequent sections of this table. **Surface Geochemical Sampling** *Amoco Minerals* Soil samples were collected from 15cm deep holes at 20m spaced intervals, samples were sieved to obtain a -16 +30 mesh size fraction. Samples were analysed by AAS for Cu, Pb, Zn following perchloric acid digestion. *Poseidon Exploration* Surface gravel samples, each comprising approximately 250g of laterite nodules and/or pisolites, were collected within a 10m circular radius of the designated location, if there was insufficient material, the radius was increased and noted in the sampling log.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Soil samples were collected on 50m spacing on lines 400m or 200m apart using the -16 +30 (-1mm to +0.5mm) size fraction. *Jabiru Minerals* Soil samples were collected every 50m along 200m spaced traverses. A -1mm to +0.5mm size fraction was obtained and sent to Genalysis to be analysed for Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Bi, Ni and Sb. Rock chip samples (1-2kg) were selected on what visually appeared to be representative of the style of mineralisation sought, samples were submitted to Genalysis to be analysed using Aqua Regia Digestion with Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (ETA/AAS finish) for Au, Ag, As, Bi, Cu, Ni, Pb, Sb and Zn Sample locations were located using hand-held GPS, information including description and photograph of the rock chip sample location was recorded on hard copy in the field and then transferred to an excel spreadsheet. **Drilling** *Amoco Minerals* No information provided for drillholes completed during Amoco Minerals operational management. Some holes were only selectively sampled, as noted in Appendix A. *Poseidon Exploration* Diamond drillholes (TPDDH1-5) were split and half-core sampled in one metre intervals in mineralised areas and routinely sampled at one in five metre intervals through the remainder of the drill hole. Roller pre-collars for each diamond hole were sampled over five metre intervals. *Jabiru Minerals* Drill cuttings passed through a rig mounted cyclone and three tier splitter and were collected at 1m intervals in calico bags and green plastic bags. Drill hole logging was completed on 1m intervals, with zones of visual mineralisation sampled at 1m intervals. The remainder of the holes were composite spear sampled at nominal 3m intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).*	*Amoco Minerals* Diamond drilling was completed with NQ core from surface until competent rock and then BQ core to end of hole. *Poseidon Exploration* Drillholes TPDDH 1 to 5 were completed by a multi-purpose rig using a roller bit for the pre-collar, HQ diamond bit into competent fresh rock and then NQ to the end of hole depth. *Jabiru Minerals* Reverse circulation (RC) drilling completed by Challenge Drilling using a KWL350 RC drill rig with an on-board 1100 psi/350 cfm air compressor mounted on an 8 x 8 MAN truck plus a 1000 psi/1000 cfm booster/auxiliary air compressor. Drill hole was completed with a 5-inch face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 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.*	Exploration within the Eastern Volcanics Succession is at an early exploration stage, there is insufficient information available to determine any relationship between sample recovery and assay grade. Information on core recovery was not provided in the open file reports. Sample returns from RC drilling were variable with visual estimates recorded in drill logs, two holes (10TPRC001 and 10TPRC006) were abandoned due to significant water inflow and resulting poor sample returns.
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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections*	For all drilling programs, drill core and drill chips were logged by a geologist at the rig site to identify key rock types. Drill logs are provided in the appropriate WAMEX reports (refer Appendix C). Sample logging was qualitative with visual estimates of mineral composition made for comparison with assay results. The Competent Person considers the level of geological logging detail is appropriate for reporting the historical Exploration Results detailed in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of 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. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	**Surface Geochemical Sampling** Description of sampling protocols for surface geochemical sampling is limited and largely undocumented, the assumption is made that sampling was conventional and in line with accepted industry standards at the time. **Drilling** All drilling (RAB/Diamond/RC) is historic and assumed to be in line with industry standards at that time. There are no records of QA/QC for subsampling.
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.* *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.* *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.*	**Surface Geochemical Sampling** Assay methods employed are considered appropriate for reconnaissance stage exploration. *Amoco Minerals* No documentation provided with regards to laboratory, samples analysed by AAS for Cu, Pb, Zn following perchloric digestion. *Poseidon Exploration* Surface gravel samples were submitted to Sheen Analytical and analysed for Au, Cu, Zn, Ni, Mn, Ag, Bi, Mo, Sb, Sn, Pb, Cd, Ba, Se, In, Ga, W, Co, Zr, As, Cr, V, Ca, Fe, Mg and Ti. Soil samples were submitted to Sheen Analytical and analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Bi, Sn, W, Mo, Sb, As, Fe and Mn.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Jabiru Metals Soil samples were collected every 50m along 200m spaced traverses. A -1mm to +0.5mm size fraction was obtained and sent to Genalysis to be analysed for Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Bi, Ni and Sb. Rock chip samples (1-2kg) were selected on what visually appeared to be representative of the style of mineralisation sought, samples were submitted to Genalysis to be analysed using Aqua Regia Digestion with Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (ETA/AAS finish) for Au, Ag, As, Bi, Cu, Ni, Pb, Sb and Zn. **Drilling** RAB, RC and diamond drilling are historic and assumed to be in line with industry standards at the time. *Amoco Minerals* No details of laboratory were recorded, intervals selected were routinely analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Ag. Some sulphide mineralised intervals were also analysed for Mo and Au. *Poseidon Exploration* Half-core samples of selected intervals were submitted to Australian Laboratory Services and routinely analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au and Ni. Sulphide mineralised intervals were also analysed for Bi, V, W, Pt and Pd. *Jabiru Minerals* RC drill samples were submitted to Genalysis Laboratories and analysed for Au by Fire Assay (FA50) and Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Te, Ti, V, W and Zn using a four acid digest with an OES finish. Only elements of broad exploration interest are reported in the text. All samples were assayed to accepted industry standards at the time by recognised analytical laboratories.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		No studies were undertaken to determine whether sample size was appropriate for the material sampled. There is no documentation referring to QA/QC protocols applied to either surface sampling or drilling programs.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	No independent verification of analyses was undertaken. All intercepts provided in the accompanying announcement were cross-checked by the Competent Person against hard copy drill logs. Rock chip sample locations were located using handheld GPS, information including description and photograph of the rock chip sample location was recorded on hard copy in the field and then transferred to an excel spreadsheet. All historical information is in hard copy format, information is being progressively captured into an industry standard database.
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.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	*Amoco Minerals/Poseidon Exploration* A local grid (600m x 1,600m in area) was established by Amoco Minerals in 1979 over the Woolbung Prospect and in 1980 extended to cover the Eastern Volcanics with an 80m x 40m picket spacing. The gridded areas were geologically mapped at 1:2,000 scale, rock and chip sampled. During the Amoco Minerals/Poseidon Exploration period of activities all geophysical surveys and subsequent drilling were referenced to this local grid. Subsequently, drill collar locations when identified in the field were GPS located. *Jabiru Minerals* Soil sampling programs and rock chip sampling, the position is collected from a handheld GPS. Samples are considered accurate to within 3 metres which is adequate for this stage of exploration. Drill hole collar locations were surveyed using a hand held Garmin GPS receiver (GPSmap 60Cx). The database grid system is GDA2020 Zone50. Field data is converted where required.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Topographic control was established using a Digital Terrain Model based on the 30m Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission Data. Drill hole collars are reported in Australian Height Datum (AHD).
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *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.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Diamond drilling was designed to evaluate identified EM conductors and does not follow standard grid spacing protocols. At the Breakaway prospect, drilling was on three lines at a nominal 40 m x 90 m spacing. All drill hole locations are shown in Figure 2 and on cross sections in Figure 3 and Figure 4. All exploration activities are historical and at an early exploration stage and will not be used in future resource estimations.
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.* *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.*	Soil geochemical sampling was undertaken on a grid pattern at spacings considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being sought. Rock chip sampling is subject to presence of outcrop/sub-crop material and is generally random in spacing and coverage. Samples were selected on what visually appeared to be representative of the style of mineralisation sought and can be inherently biased in the results achieved. Drilling was oriented perpendicular to the observed/interpreted strike of the geology/EM conductors to be tested.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	There is no documentation with regards to storage and transport for Amoco Minerals, Poseidon Exploration or Jabiru Metals programs, it is assumed each company had appropriate protocols for storage and transport of samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Surface geochemical sampling is an early-stage exploration process, no external audit of sampling techniques and data was documented. There are no records of audits being completed on the project, it is believed the work undertaken used industry best practice.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

(Criteria listed in Section 1, and where relevant in Section 2, 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.*	NTM entered into an agreement with privately owned company 10M Pty Ltd for the mineral exploration rights over the Twin Peaks Project. The tenements are held in the name of DeepSea Australia Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of 10M Pty Ltd. The Twin Peaks Project tenements are summarised in the Table below. Table: Twin Peaks Tenement Summary

NTMinerals Ltd – Twin Peaks Project Tenements				
No.	**EL_ML**	**Area (km^2)**	**Grant date**	**Expiry date**
1	ML59/768	1.0	31/10/2022	30/10/2043
2	E59/2408	162.4	07/05/2021	06/05/2031
3	L59/202	0.24	08/07/2022	07/07/2043
	Total granted	163.64		
	Total in application	-		
	Total	163.64		

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		On 29 July 2024, NTM entered into an agreement with private entity 10M Pty Ltd for exclusive rights to explore for all minerals (excluding Fe-ore on M59/768). The agreement presents NTM with a low-cost opportunity to acquire an asset covering an entire Greenstone belt, considered prospective for Copper, Lead, Zinc, Gold and Fe-ore. **Major Terms of Agreement** • Exclusive Term – 12 months, extendable at NT Minerals Option. • Exclusive rights to all minerals discovered during exploration (excluding Fe-ore on M59/768). • $25,000 (annual rent and fees) payable for direct interest of 50% in all licences (post release of existing encumbrance's). • Right of First Refusal on any disposal by 10M. • NTM responsible for all tenement rents, fees, etc, during the term of the agreement. The project is wholly within Native Title Claim (WAD 28/2019). 10M Pty Ltd has signed a Heritage Agreement with the Claimant Group Wajarri Yamatji, which outlines the process for conducting exploration within the claim area. The project is located within the boundaries of three pastoral stations: Twin Peaks Pastoral Lease 3114/637 Billabalong Pastoral Lease 3114/947 Wooleen Pastoral Lease 3114/959

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Earliest exploration documented within the Twin Peaks Greenstone Belt was historical copper production between 1906 and 1960 with 85 tonnes of copper averaging 16% copper, derived from small mines, dominantly Twin Peaks Main Shaft and Ringing Bell Lode, to depths of approximately 100 feet (~30 metres). Historical exploration initially focussed on base metal potential within the volcanic sequences. During the period 1979 through to 2011, activities targeted Golden Grove style Volcanic-Hosted Massive Sulphide ("VHMS") mineralisation and summarised below: Amoco Minerals Australia Company (1979 – 1985), activities included mapping, aeromagnetic survey, "Input" EM survey, RAB drilling and diamond drilling of selected EM targets. Poseidon Exploration Limited (1990 – 1994), activities included moving loop and fixed loop EM surveys, aeromagnetic survey, surface geochemical sampling, RAB, RC and diamond drilling of selected targets. Jabiru Metals Limited (2005 – 2011), activities included aeromagnetic survey, regional soil survey, VTEM survey and RC drilling of select VTEM targets. Since 2012, exploration focus transitioned to evaluating Fe-ore potential within the Woolbung BIF, these activities are summarised below: Trafford Resources Limited (2012 – 2014), activities included interpretation of existing geophysical datasets, geological-structural mapping at 1:2,500 and 1:10,000, extensive rock chip sampling and a reconnaissance 52 hole/5,050m RC drill program evaluating numerous targets for the differing styles of Fe-ore mineralisation. Drilling successfully identified DSO style mineralisation at Woolbung Peak

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		deposit. 10M Pty Ltd (2020 – 2024), a private company evaluated the high-grade DSO potential at Woolbung Peak. Activities included RC drilling, mineral resource estimation, application for a mining lease and mining related studies including environmental and geotechnical. A small mining campaign at Woolbung Peak resulted in shipping of 59,275 wmt of iron ore with an average grade of 61.9% Fe through an exclusive right to purchase and export agreement with Fenix Resources Limited (refer ASX:FNX 29 August 2024 – 2024 Annual Report).
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	The Twin Peaks Project overlies the known extent of the Twin Peaks or Illimbirrie Greenstone Belt located in the Murchison Province of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. The stratigraphy within the project area has been described as being analogous to stratigraphy hosting the Golden Grove Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag-Au VHMS deposit, located 200 kilometres to the south-southeast. The stratigraphy at Twin Peaks comprises three west-dipping and facing volcano-sedimentary sequences separated by two basalt sequences, with the full sequence from east to west comprised of Eastern Volcanic Sequence, Twin Peaks Basalts, Woolbung Volcanic Sequence, Mount Hope Basalts and Western Sedimentary Sequence. The **Eastern Volcanic Sequence/Succession** (**EVS**) has been subject to structural disruption and is comprised of sequences of quartz-biotite schists ± quartz eyes, interpreted as Acid to Intermediate Tuffs and Sediments. A separate unit of similar rocks without the distinctive quartz eyes but importantly containing cherty quartzose units, was considered by Amoco Minerals to be of exhalative origin and associated with semi-continuous Zn-Cu-Pb anomalism along a 6-7 km long strike, this anomalism was identified through several rock chip and soil sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		programs. The overall sequence is intruded by granitoids and pegmatite dykes, potentially disrupting the mineralised horizons. The **Twin Peaks Basalt** underlies a considerable portion of the project area. The sequence is composed of tholeiitic basalt with minor thin, banded mafic tuff, porphyritic basalt and gabbro. Granite intrusions truncate the northern and southern strike extensions of this unit. The **Woolbung BIF** occurs as a topographical high within the project area and is considered stratigraphically analogous to the Windaning Formation observed throughout the Murchison Province which is host to several economic iron ore deposits e.g Jack Hills, Mount Gibson, Weld Range and Tallering Peak. The **Woolbung BIF** consists of interbedded jaspilitic banded iron, felsic volcaniclastic sediments, tuff and minor volcanics with intense folding of the sequence resulting in local thickening of the prospective BIF units. Individually, the BIF units vary in thickness from several metres up to +50 metres in places with the overall stratigraphic package varying from 200 metre to 800 metre wide. Trafford Resources identified numerous Fe-ore targets within the project area comprising three distinct mineralisation styles: • Hematite – DSO (Direct Shipping Ore) material, hydrothermally altered hematite mineralisation identified at Woolbung Peak and interpreted to occur elsewhere within the Woolbung sequence. • Hematite/Limonite/Goethite/Primary Magnetite BIF – the entire Woolbung BIF package presents as a target for near surface accumulations of oxidised BIF underlain by significant primary magnetite.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Detrital Fe – accumulations of Fe-rich material on the slopes of the BIF topographic highs and within substantial alluvial channels draining the BIF-chert ridges. The Woolbung Peak deposit (located on M59/768 and excluded from the NTM mineral rights agreement) is an example of a DSO style target where massive to semi massive hematite BIF horizons were identified on the north limb of a structurally complex, steeply southwest plunging sub vertical to vertical tight syncline. The hematite mineralisation is not continuous along the south limb which is comprised of ferruginous cherts and unaltered BIF's. Trafford interpreted this mineralisation to be structurally related with associated hydrothermal alteration and hematite mineralisation defined by drilling to depths of 100 metres below surface (refer WAMEX Report A099482 and ASX:TRF 13 February 2013).
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *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.* *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.*	Details of historical drilling are provided in Appendix B.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* *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.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Drill intersections reported in this announcement are provided in Appendix A. These intersects were calculated using down hole length weighted averaging using a nominal 2,000 ppm (0.2%) lower cut-off for Zinc or Copper and 0.1 g/t Au, with up to 3 metres of internal dilution.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *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').*	Drill intersections are down hole lengths, the relationship between mineralisation width and intercept width cannot be adequately determined from this level of drilling, however drill direction and field mapping provides a reasonable estimate of individual unit thicknesses as represented in the cross sections provided in the body of the announcement.
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 showing location of drill holes and reported intercepts are provided in the body of the announcement. Tabulation of significant intercepts are provided in Appendix A.
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All drillholes are reported with assay results in Appendix A.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Project based geophysical programs completed include: Aeromagnetic Survey – 100 metre line spaced survey flown by Fugro Airborne Surveys in May 2006 totalling 8,424 line kilometres along a NW-SE orientation. Gravity Survey – ground-based survey completed in 2008 by Atlas Geophysics, comprised station spacing of 100 metres on lines 400 metres apart. The survey does not cover the full extent of the Eastern Volcanic Succession. VTEM Survey – helicopter borne VTEM survey acquired by Geotech Airborne in April 2008, totalling 769 line kilometres on lines 100 metres apart along a NW-SE orientation. The geophysical survey techniques described below were conducted during the 1980's and 1990's. These techniques were considered cutting edge for the generation and acquisition of geophysical data in the resources industry at the time. There is no digital data available for these surveys: INPUT Survey – a Barringer "INPUT" electromagnetic survey completed by Geoterrex in 1973, totalling 176 line miles on lines 1,000 feet apart and a mean terrain clearance of 400 feet. SIROTEM Survey – conducted in December 1989 by Tesla 10 Pty Ltd. A total of 463 stations were surveyed using the IN-LOOP array. Line spacing 320m and 120m station spacing. The loop size was 120m square with a total of 50.4 line kilometres of data acquired over a strike length of 15 kilometres. SIROTEM Survey – Moving Loop using 120 metre square loops followed by 320m x 640m fixed loop survey, data was acquired by Tesla10 Pty Ltd in 1992.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	The Company intends over the next twelve months to continue to evaluate the VHMS potential within the Eastern Volcanic Succession. Activities to include: • Conduct modern day ground based Fixed Loop EM on selected targets. • Source and re-locate historical drill core. • Commence planning and approvals process for future drill programs.

END