TODD RIVER RESOURCES

ASX Announcement
6 September 2022

Robust EM Conductor and Anomalous Cu-PGE Results in Initial RC Drilling at Nerramyne

Further RC drilling planned for September and October. Further work at the Mt Hardy Project significantly advances new targets

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Key Points:

- **Results from initial Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling highlight broad zones of elevated copper and PGE anomalism associated with interpreted mafic-ultramafic intrusions at the Chandler Prospect in the south of the Nerramyne Project**
- **Fixed loop electromagnetic (FLTEM) survey has confirmed a significant bedrock conductor at the Trix Prospect in the north of the Nerramyne Project.**
- **Further RC drilling is scheduled for the end of September to test the Trix conductor and follow up additional targets generated from the initial drilling program;**
- **Widespread reconnaissance aircore drilling will also be completed as part of the September-October drilling program**
- **Further fieldwork at the Mt Hardy Base Metal Project in the Northern Territory, has confirmed several new areas of surface zinc and copper mineralisation north east of the Hendrix Resource and to the north of the historic Browns Prospect;**
- **Land access discussions are ongoing with landholders at the Pingrup Ni-Cu-PGE Project in the south west Yilgarn and at Berkshire Valley regarding activities for the summer 2022/2023 field season.**

Todd River Resources Limited **(ASX: TRT) (Todd River** or the **Company)** is pleased to announce that initial Fixed loop electromagnetic (FLTEM) surveying over a number of previously announced SkyTEM Airborne EM conductors has confirmed a significant bedrock conductor at the Trix Prospect in the northern part of its 100% owned **Nerramyne Project** located approximately 130 kilometres north east of Geraldton in the Murchison region of Western Australia (Figures 1 and 2).

In addition, results from an initial Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program have returned encouraging Platinum and Palladium anomalism over a broad intersection at the Chandler Prospect in the south of the Nerramyne Project (Figure 2).

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Follow up RC drilling targeting both the conductor at Trix and PGE anomalism at Chandler is planned to commence late in September, together with a regional aircore program targeting a number of intrusions throughout the project area.

Further work at the 100% owned **Mt Hardy Base Metal Project** in the Northern Territory has expanded on the six new areas announced on July 12 (*See ASX announcement*) through further detailed surface sampling.

Todd River Resources' Managing Director Will Dix said *"this is a really positive step forward at Nerramyne, not only confirming a robust bedrock conductor over an area we had targeted early on at Trix but also identifying a broad zone of strongly anomalous PGE's in our initial RC drilling program at the other end of the project at Chandler. We're really looking forward to getting back to work on site at the end of this month and reporting our progress to Shareholders.*

In the meantime we've been able to move forward at Mt Hardy and will have a comprehensive drilling program ready to go there in 2023 once we finish our summer work commitments through the wheatbelt of Western Australia".

Figure 1 – Todd River Resources Project Location Plan

Nerramyne Cu-PGE Project

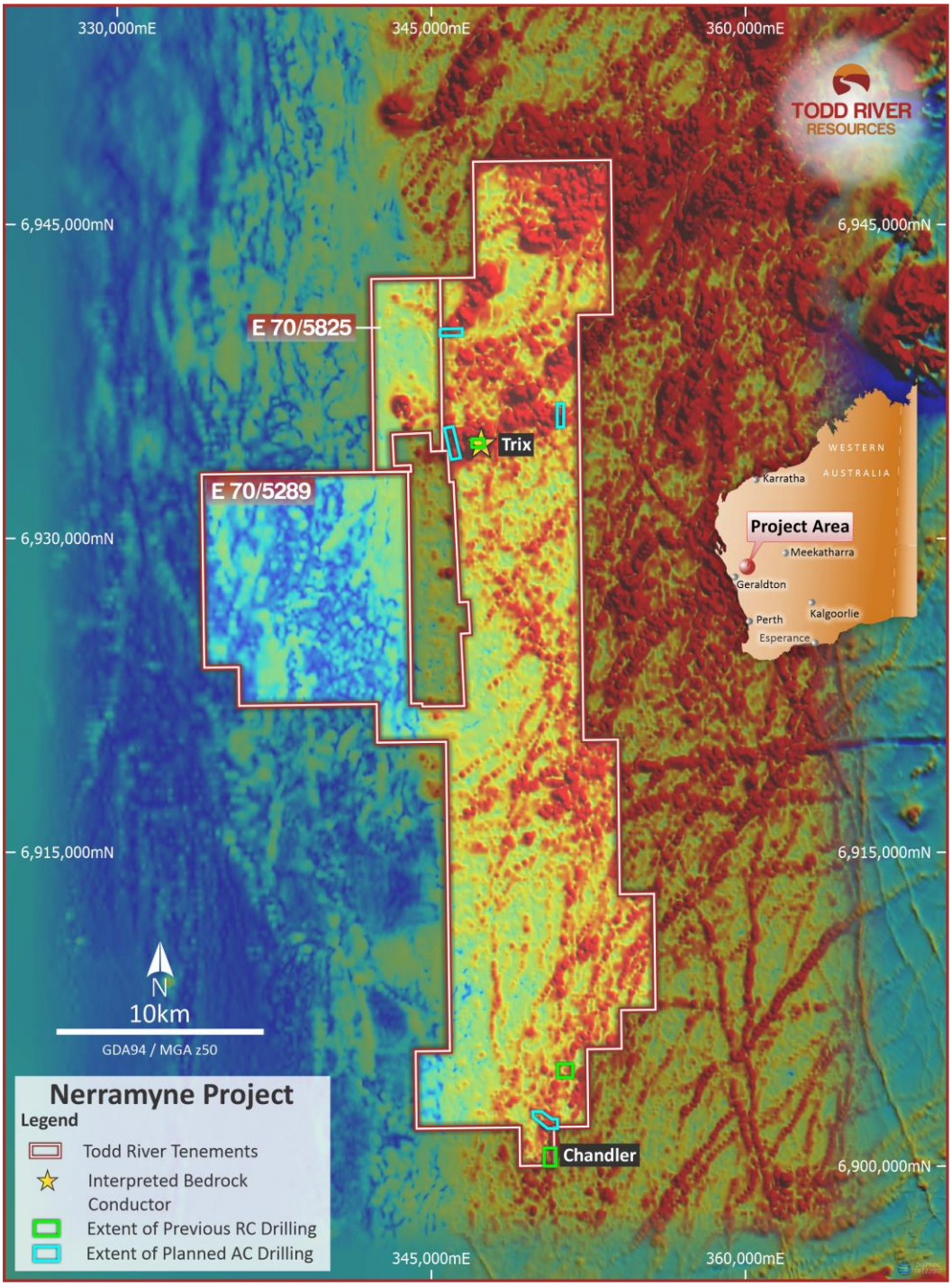

Figure 2 – Nerramyne Project Showing the Location of the Trix conductor and drill areas over Regional Magnetics

Fixed Loop Electromagnetic Survey (FLTEM)

A targeted FLTEM survey was completed over a number of previously interpreted conductors generated from the SkyTEM survey completed earlier this year (*see ASX announcement 19 April 2022*). The FLTEM survey confirmed a robust bedrock conductor at the Trix prospect. The conductor was recorded on two lines which both show a well defined profile with a response on all components that is consistent with a bedrock conductor source. Decays are clearly exponential and have a 25-50ms exponential time-constant.

The modelled plate position is robust and has a size of ~100 x 100 metres and a conductance of 2700- 3300 Siemens. RC drilling at Trix was carried out to better understand the geology in the area. Subsequently, interpretation of the FLTEM data has shown that this drilling was subparallel to the modelled orientation of the plate and missed the conductor. Figure 3 shows the Z, X and Y component profiles of the Trix conductor.

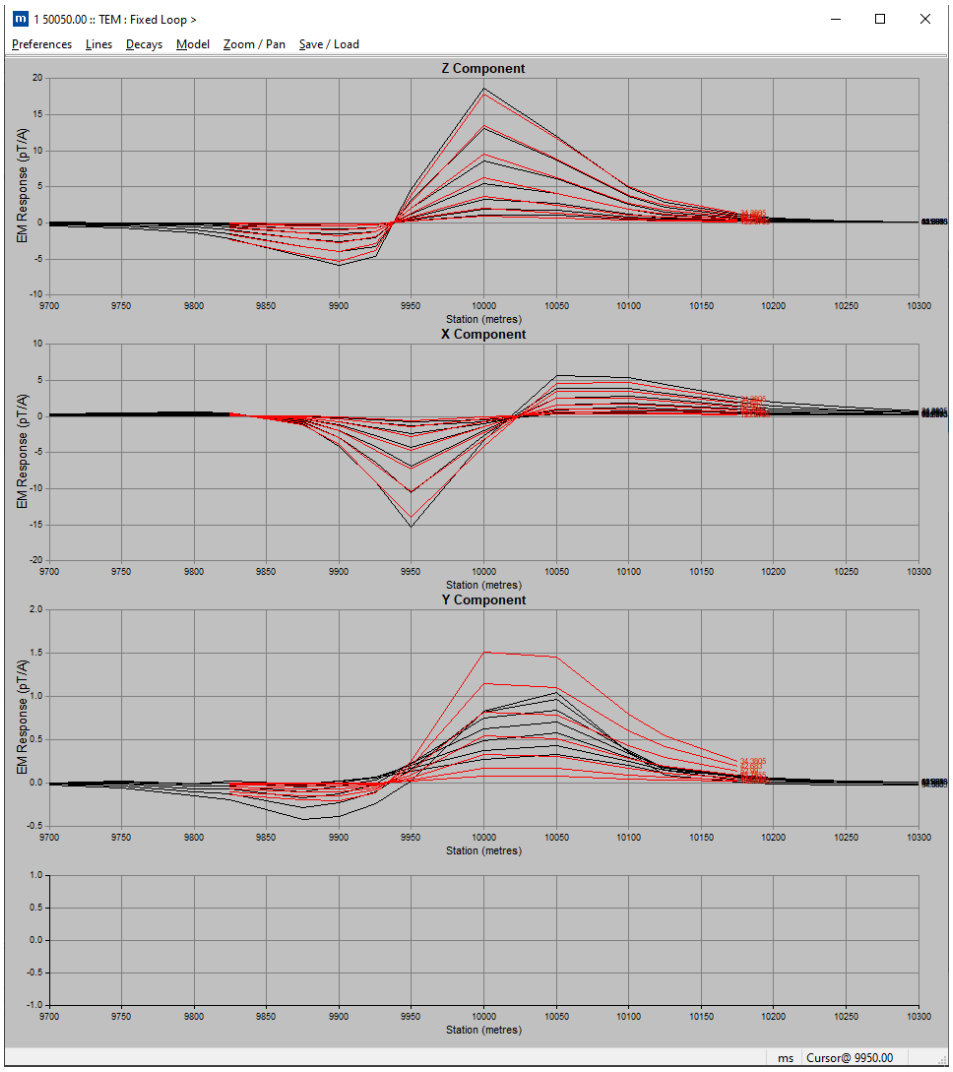

Figure 3 - Z, X and Y components of the FLTEM response at Trix

FLTEM work over other SkyTEM conductors has caused the initial interpreted conductors to be downgraded due to a variety of reasons. These include original SkyTEM conductors being interpreted to have been caused

by super-paramagnetic effects potentially derived from magnetite in channel gravels or profiles and decay rates simply not being consistent with bedrock conductors.

Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling

Assay results from RC drilling over previously unexplored mafic and ultramafic intrusions in the south and north of the project area have been received. Table 1 lists the collar information from the drilling which was designed to test the surface soil geochemical anomalies at the Chandler Prospect and to understand the geology close to the interpreted SkyTEM conductor at the Trix Prospect, where surface geochemistry was deemed to be ineffective.

At the Chandler Prospect the eastern drillholes intersected a package of layered mafic intrusive rocks comprising gabbro and dolerite with occasional pyroxenitic units and a medium grained granite to the west. Assay results from this drilling show significantly elevated Platinum and Palladium (PGE's) averaging 121ppb over 18m in hole NERC0002 (3m composite samples) associated with a gabbro-dolerite unit close to the granite contact. There is no drilling coverage for 400m to the south and no drilling at all to the north. Figures 4 and 5 show the plan and sectional view of the Chandler drilling highlighting the zone of PGE anomalism and Table 2 lists the significant results. Single metre re-sampling and petrography of the samples has already commenced and follow up drilling to further investigate this zone of PGE anomalism to the north and south is scheduled for the end of September.

At the Trix prospect a single line of three RC holes was completed which intersected a package of amphibolites interspersed with banded iron formation. The current drilling has not tested the robust bedrock conductor located at the Trix Prospect which will be drilled in the late September campaign. Figures 6 and 7 show the location of the conductor plate relative to the drilling.

Drilling at the Misty Prospect failed to intersect any significant anomalism and no conductors are associated with this area. No further work is expected at Misty.

Table 1 – Collar information for the RC drilling completed to date at Nerramyne

Hole ID	Prospect	Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth
NERC0001	Chandler	110	350815	6900595	308	-60	90
NERC0002	Chandler	80	350740	6900603	307.9	60	90
NERC0003	Chandler	62	350676	6900604	308.3	60	90
NERC0004	Chandler	152	350866	6900174	308.5	60	270
NERC0005	Chandler	104	350782	6900177	309.8	60	90
NERC0006	Misty	98	351470	6904540	317.4	60	90
NERC0007	Misty	122	351386	6904548	319.2	60	90
NERC0008	Misty	98	351305	6904542	321.1	60	90
NERC0009	Trix	98	347282	6934566	272	60	90
NERC0010	Trix	140	347204	6934560	271.8	60	90
NERC0011	Trix	80	347120	6934562	270.7	60	90
NERC0012	Chandler	80	350697	6900179	311.2	60	90

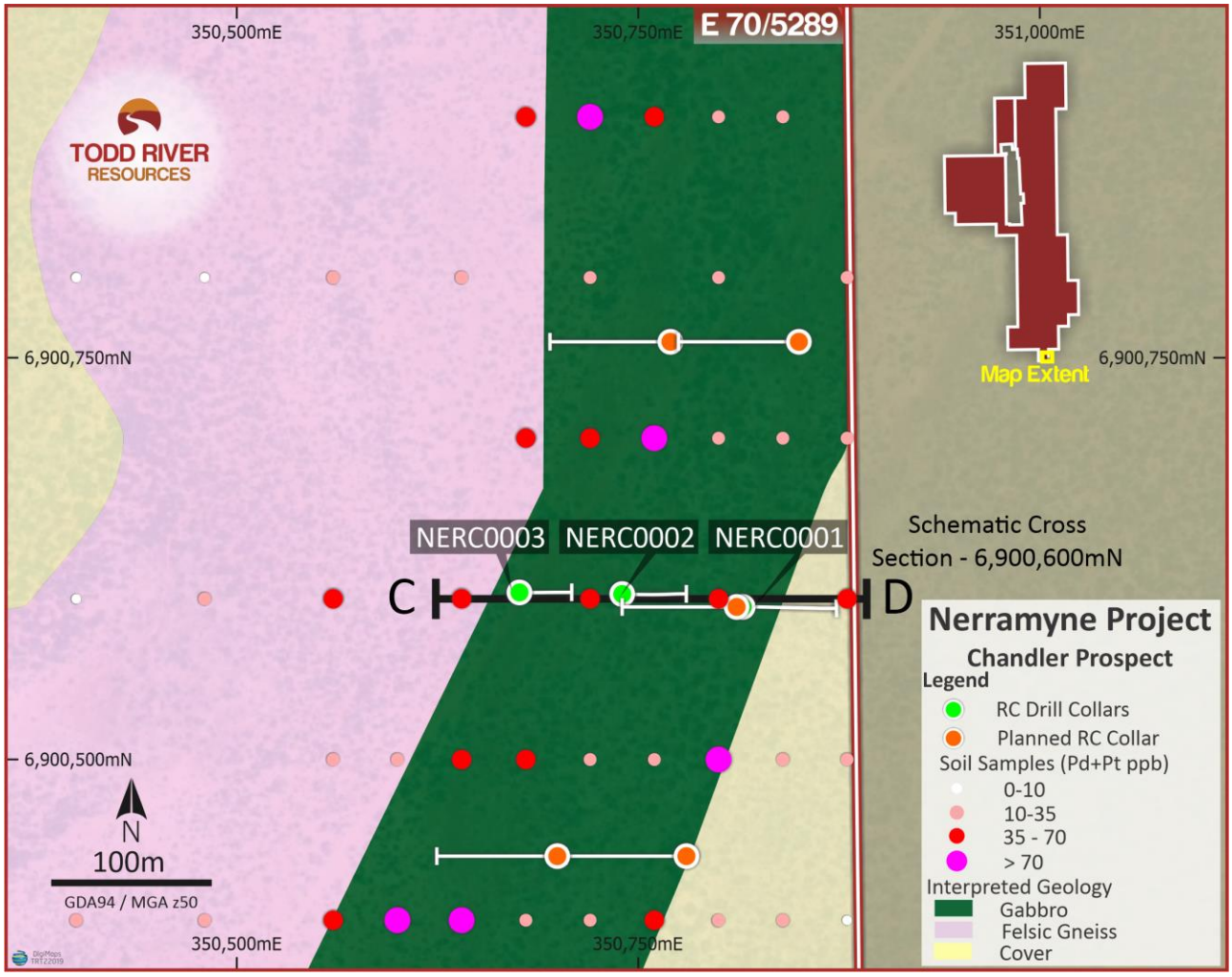

Figure 4 – showing drill hole locations over soil geochemistry at Chandler

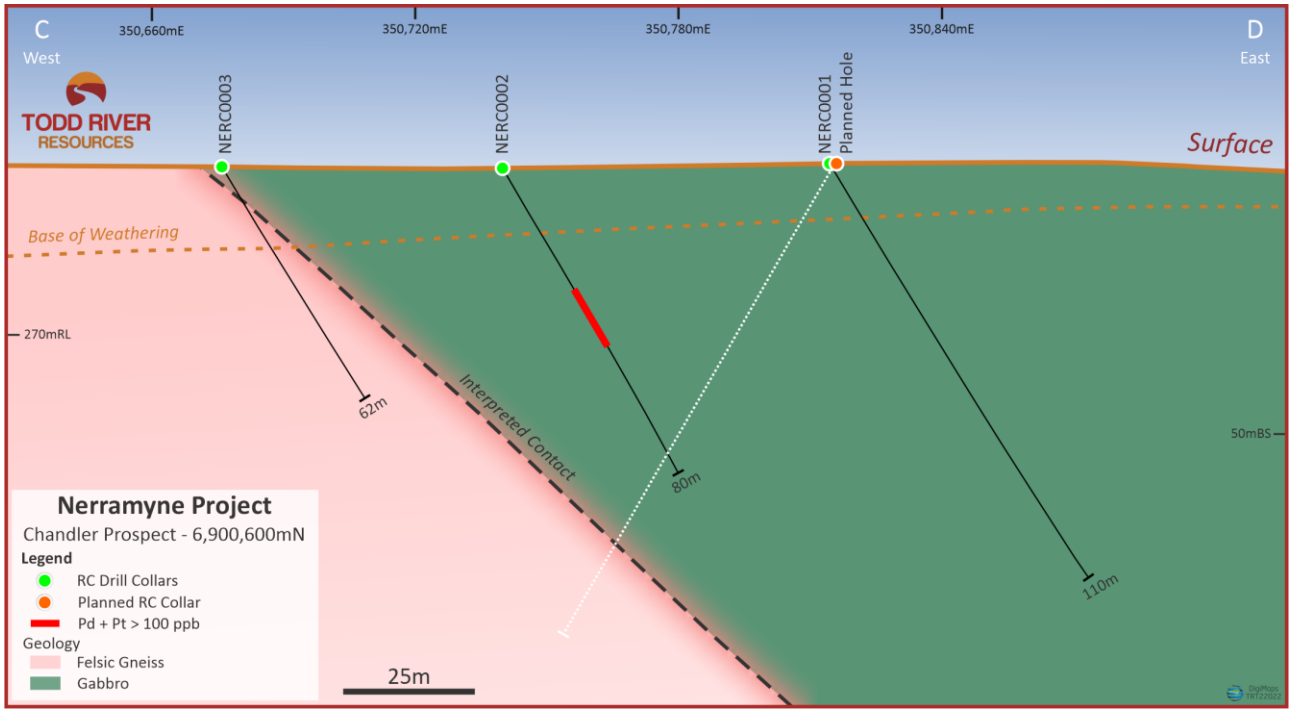

Figure 5 – drill section 6900600mN through Chandler showing anomalous zone of PGE's in hole NERC0002

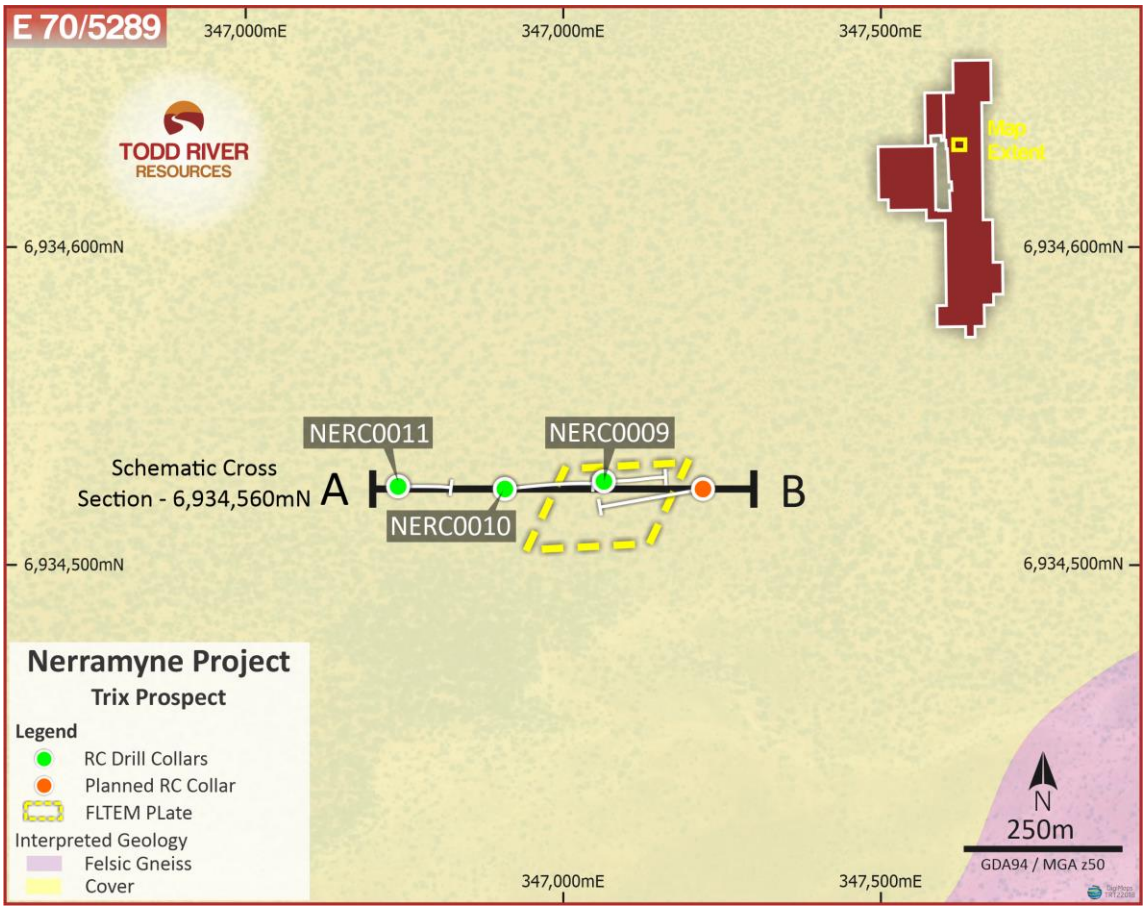

Figure 6 - Plan showing the RC drill hole locations and conductor at Trix

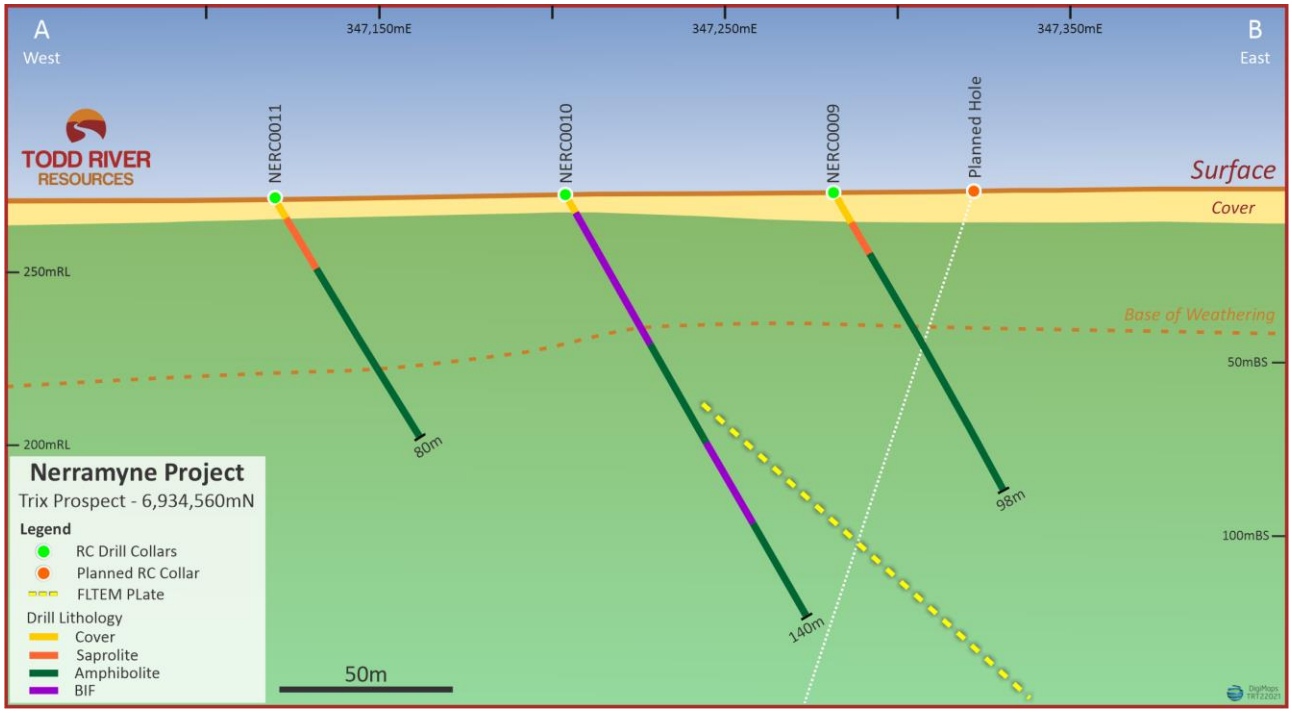

Figure 7 - Drill section 6934560mN with conductor plate at Trix

Table 2 – Significant intercepts at the Chandler Prospect

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pd (ppb)	Pt (ppb)	Pd+Pt
NERC0002	29	32	483	60	78.3	26.4	104.7
NERC0002	32	35	473	64	100.7	31.5	132.2
NERC0002	35	38	508	43	98.2	37.2	135.4
NERC0002	38	41	573	50	84.8	32.4	117.2
NERC0002	41	44	471	65	83.9	32.4	116.3
NERC0002	44	47	361	78	88.3	36.2	124.5

Next Steps

Immediate next steps at the Nerramyne Project include the resampling of 1m sample intervals through the anomalous zone and detailed petrographic studies of the interval hosting the anomalous PGE's to determine their genesis.

Further drilling is scheduled to commence in late September and will include RC drilling to test the bedrock conductor at Trix, follow up RC drilling north and south of the anomalous zone of PGE's at Chandler and a regional aircore drilling program that will traverse a number of additional interpreted mafic-ultramafic intrusions.

Background

The Nerramyne Project covers an 8-10 kilometre wide, 45 kilometre long position along the margin of the Yilgarn Craton where it is juxtaposed against the Narryer terrane. The Yilgarn and Narryer rocks are mapped predominantly as gneisses, with mafic rocks (hornblendite) in the south. The craton-bounding north-south Darling Fault transects the project area. A portion of the project area is covered by wind-blown sands and alluvial sediments which potentially mask any surface expression of mineralisation and render simple soil geochemistry unreliable. Figure 8 shows the regional magnetics and competitor tenure.

Limited previous exploration has concentrated entirely in the northern portion of the tenement, where a total of 5 soil sampling lines and 11 lag sampling lines were completed. More than half the soil samples collected were reported as being transported sand, suggesting that this shallow soil sampling completed was ineffective.

Regional regolith surface sampling by the Geological Survey of Western Australia (GSWA) on a 4 kilometre x 4 kilometre grid over the area has identified a broad low level copper-platinum-palladium anomaly that stretches over a 40 kilometre x 6 kilometre area *(See ASX Announcement 13 July 2021*). This style of regional sampling that has been widely utilised across the Nerramyne Project was also used extensively in the Fraser Range and identified an anomaly that led, in part, to the target generation and discovery of the Nova-Bollinger Ni-Cu orebodies by Sirius Resources in 2012.

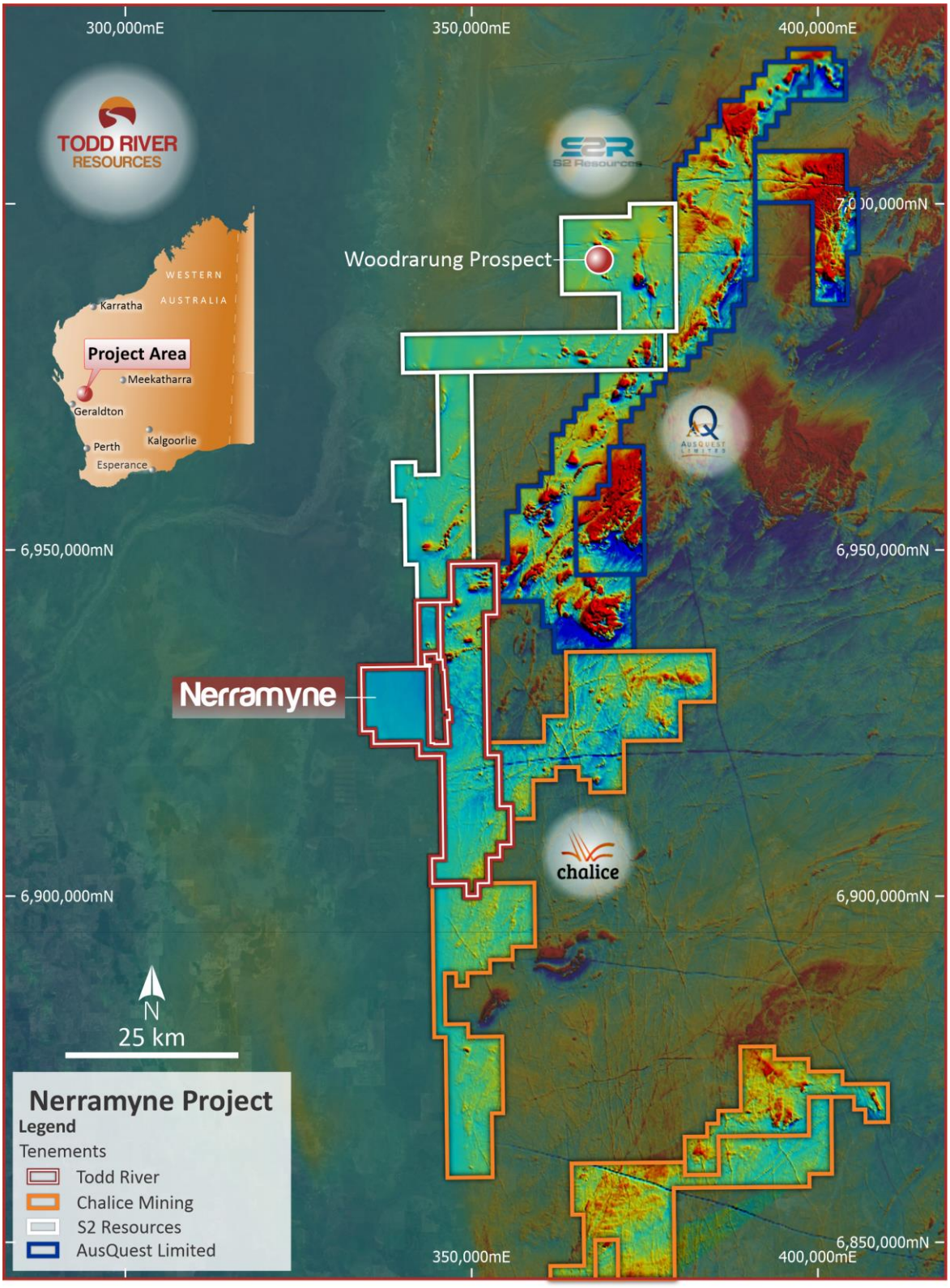

Figure 8 – Nerramyne Project Showing Competitor Tenure

Mt Hardy Base Metal Project

Further sampling work at the 100% owned Mt Hardy Copper-Zinc Project in the Northern Territory has confirmed the presence of a number of new zones of surface mineralisation that are strongly anomalous in both copper and zinc. As flagged in ASX announcement on 19 July 2022, sampling covered most of the 8 kilometre x 3 kilometre trend from Mt Hardy to Browns and detailed work was carried out over several prospects to fully define the previously identified target areas. Figures 9 and 10 show these areas of zinc and copper surface mineralisation and label new prospect areas which will be considered for drilling as part of a broader program at the end of Q1 2023.

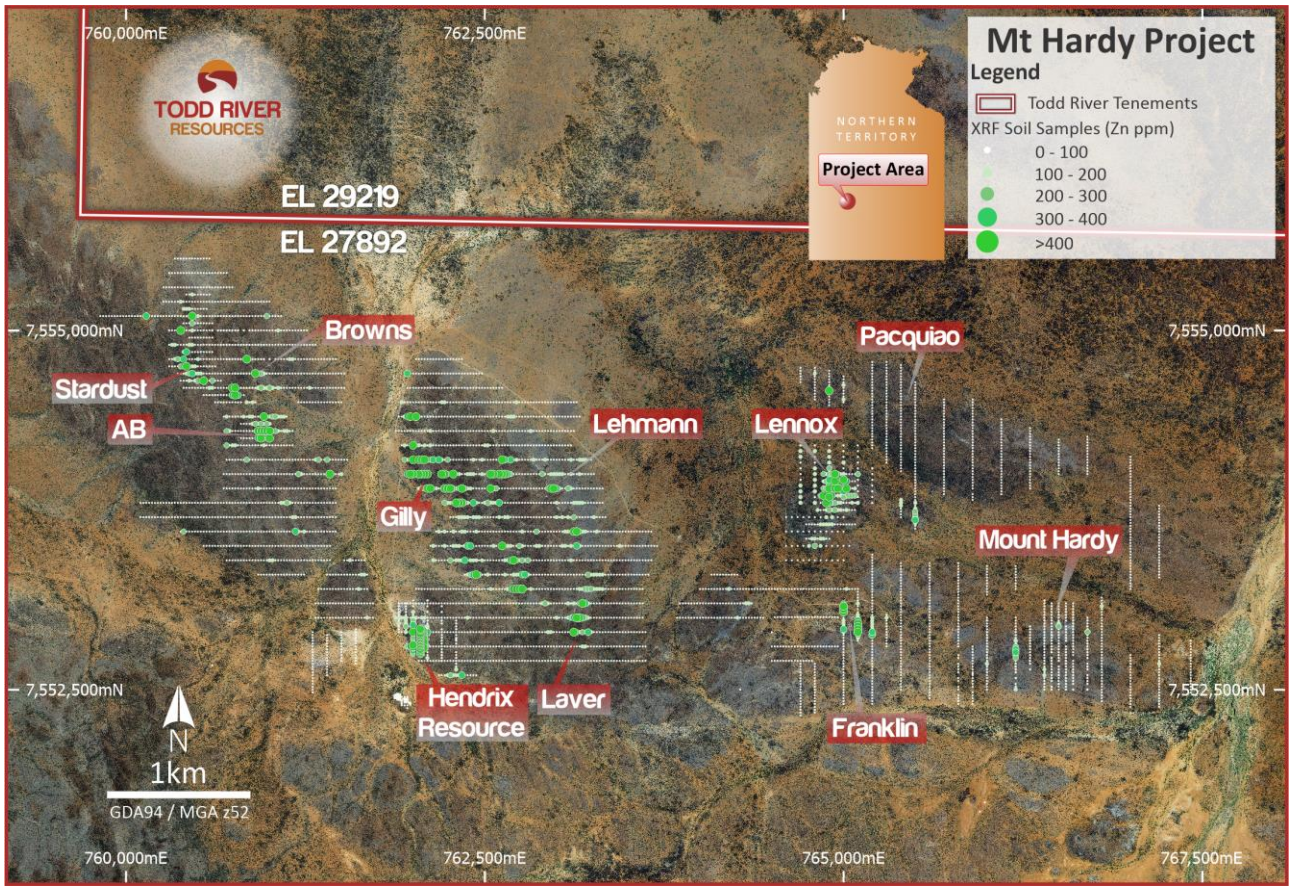

Figure 9 – Mt Hardy Project recent sampling showing portable XRF results for Zinc and new prospects that will be further followed up in early 2023.

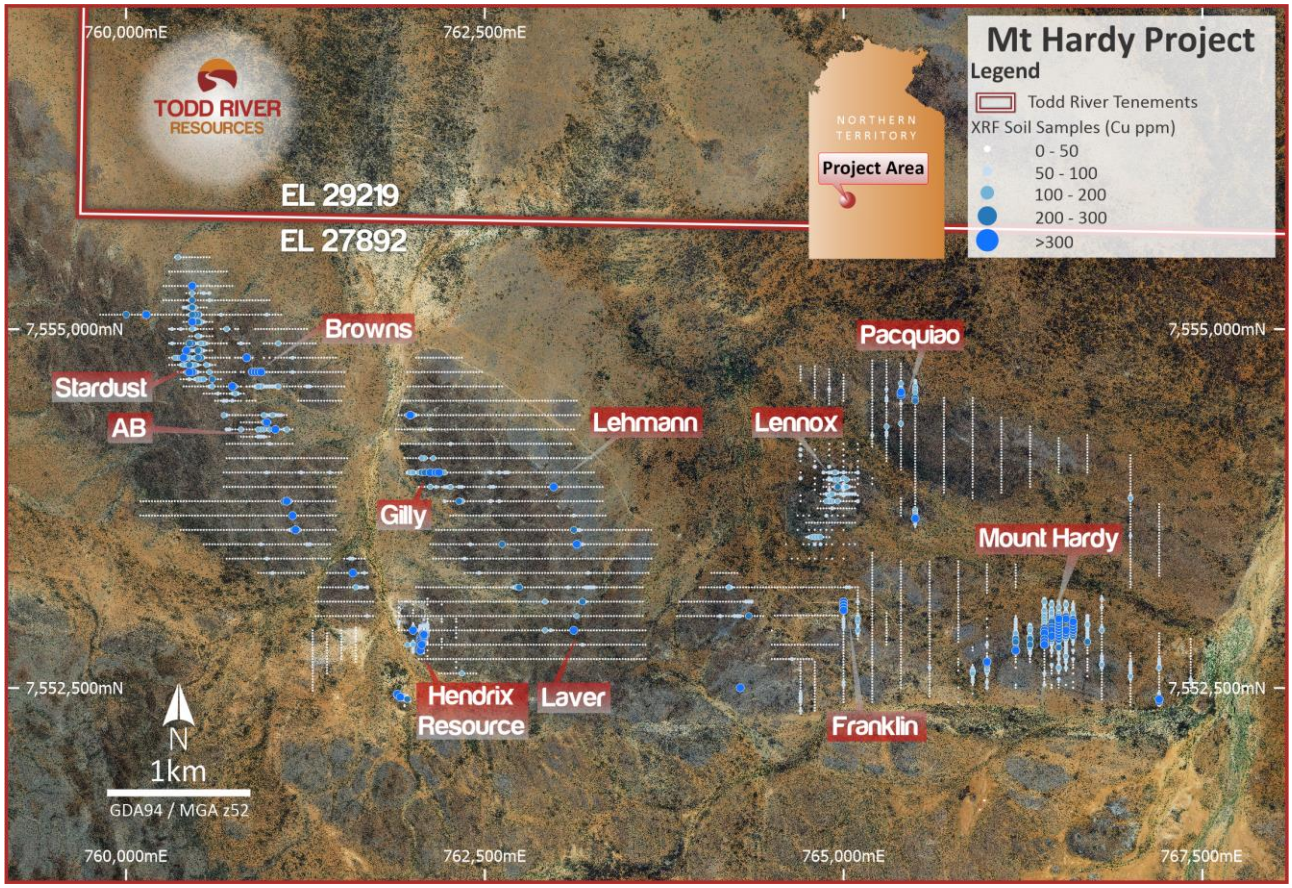

Figure 10 – Mt Hardy Project recent sampling showing portable XRF results for Copper and new prospects that will be further followed up in early 2023.

Release authorised by the Board of Todd River Resources

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About Todd River Resources

Todd River Resources (ASX: TRT) is an Australian-based resources company that has base and precious metal projects in Western Australia and the Northern Territory. The Company has a base metal resource at its Mt Hardy Project and several exciting Ni-Cu-PGE and base metal projects in Western Australia including Berkshire Valley in the south west Yilgarn.

With a strong management team and tight capital structure, Todd River is well placed to pursue additional base metal opportunities across its extensive exploration portfolio that also includes the large applications in the Bangemall Region of Western Australia.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement includes forward-looking statements. These statements relate to the Company's expectations, beliefs, intentions or strategies regarding the future. These statements can be identified by the use of words like “will”, "progress", “anticipate”, “intend”, “expect”, “may”, “seek”, “towards”, “enable” and similar words or expressions containing same.

The forward-looking statements reflect the Company’s views and assumptions with respect to future events as of the date of this announcement and are subject to a variety of unpredictable risks, uncertainties, and other unknowns. Actual and future results and trends could differ materially from those set forth in such statements due to various factors, many of which are beyond our ability to control or predict. Given these uncertainties, no one should place undue reliance on any forward looking statements attributable to the Company, or any of its affiliates or persons acting on its behalf. The Company does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Neither the Company nor any other person, gives any representation, warranty, assurance, nor will guarantee that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement will actually occur. To the maximum extent permitted by law, the Company and each of its advisors, affiliates, related bodies corporate, directors, officers, partners, employees and agents disclaim any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by William Dix, who is a full time employee of Todd River Resources. Mr Dix is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Dix has sufficient experience of relevance to the style of mineralization and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Dix consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Table One – RC Sampling Techniques and data (Nerramyne Project)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.	RC drilling produced a 1m bulk where a representative sample (nominally a 12.5% split) was collected using a cone splitter. Split samples were composited over 3m. Average sample submitted for analysis was between 2-3 kg while overall sample weights averaged closer to 7-8 kg
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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 consisted of RC with face sampling bit (140 to 130 mm in diameter) ensuring minimal contamination during sample extraction
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.	excellent recoveries, dry samples.
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 logged.	All RC holes were logged for lithology and minerals including sulphides by TRT geologists and recoded digitally.
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.	RC drilling was sampled at 1 m intervals by a fixed cone splitter with a representative sample (nominally 12.5% of the total sample) taken. The representative sample was submitted to the laboratory,
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and	RC samples have been sent to Intertek Genalysis for multi-element

	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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	assay by aqua regia and fire assay
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.	Certified standards, field duplicates and blanks and inserted every 25 samples to test for laboratory accuracy and precision.
Locations 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.	All drillholes have accompanying collar and survey files and were located with GPS – the project falls in projection zone 50. Table 1 within the body of the announcement contains collar details
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.	For RC holes they are single holes designed to specifically test a defined target
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.	RC samples are both weathered and fresh
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	RC Samples were delivered on pallets or in bulka bags by freight
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No sampling audits have been conducted

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Nerramyne Project

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	The Nerramyne project is located on tenements E70/5289, E70/5825, and E 70/6133 100% owned by Moore River Metals Pty Ltd, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Todd River Resources Limited.

	interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing with no know impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	There is next to no previous work done on the tenement apart from a single soil geochemical sampling program by Bodicea Resources in 2012
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The main target for this project is intrusion related Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation of a similar style to that found at the Julimar Project close to Toodyay.
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 collar ○ Elevation of RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill collar ○ Dip and azimuth of the hole ○ Down hole length and interception depth ○ Hole length	No drilling has been completed.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.	No aggregation or averaging was conducted on the data reported here.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	No drilling has been completed.
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.	See Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5
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.	Figures show all soil results within the prospect area.
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	No substantial new information is available other than that reported above.

	results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.	Drilling to test three targets will commence this month. Fixed Loop EM is planned this quarter over 5 conductors.

JORC Table One – Sampling Techniques and data – handheld XRF geochemistry – Mt Hardy Project

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.	Soil sampling from surface and read on handheld XRF
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).	N/A
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.	N/A
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 logged.	All sample points were noted for their geomorphology and amenability to surface sampling.
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.	Samples were collected with a scoop for XRF analysis Portable XRF analyses reported here are taken with CRM Standard samples and Blanks samples inserted into the sequence at 1 in 25 and 1 in 50 samples respectively. Results reported here are averages of multiple pXRF analyses to give a reasonable representative result.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and	Portable XRF results reported here are taken with an Olympus Vanta with

	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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	a 60 second read time (30 seconds beam 1 and 30 seconds beam 2) in GEOCHEM mode. Three certified base metal standards and a certified blank sample were analysed during pXRF sampling, at a rate of 1 in 25 samples. Standards were GBM399-7, GBM399-2, and GBM908-10 – low, medium and high grade for base metal respectively. Blank GLG312-2 was used. pXRF results for the standards and the blank were acceptable, and no calibration factors have been applied.
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.	Certified standards, read every 25 samples to test for pXRF accuracy and precision.
Locations 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.	All sample points were located with GPS – the project falls in projection zone 52
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.	Various spacing but generally 100 x 20m
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 samples are point samples
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	samples were read directly in the field
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No sampling audits have been conducted

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Mt Hardy

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Mount Hardy prospects are located on tenements EL 27892, EL 28694 and EL 29219 held by Todd River Metals Pty Ltd, which is wholly-owned by Todd River Resources Limited.All tenements are in good standing with no know impediments
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	All significant previous work is outlined in NTGS open file reports and in TRT ASX releases from 2018 and 2019, with all new work conducted by TRT reported herein.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	There is insufficient information to define the style of base metals mineralisation noted from the sampling at this stage (given the weathered outcrop and significant deformation and metamorphism noted).
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 collar ○ Elevation of RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill collar ○ Dip and azimuth of the hole ○ Down hole length and interception depth ○ Hole length	Not relevant
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.	No aggregation or averaging was conducted on the data reported here.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	The true orientation (dip and strike) of the mineralisation is not known, however as all data is point data no widths are reported.
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.	See Figures 6 and 7.
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.	All samples are shown on the diagrams
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	No substantial new information is available other than that reported above.

	survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.	Further sampling followed by drilling is planned for later in 2022 and 2023.