DRILLING IN BLUEBIRD CORRIDOR

Tennant Minerals Limited ("Tennant", "TMS" or "the Company") is focused on advancing the high-grade Bluebird copper-gold discovery and adjacent prospects at its 100%-owned Barkly Project near Tennant Creek in the Northern Territory.

- In December 2024, the Company completed an expanded drilling program beyond the main Bluebird Copper-Gold discovery zone, aimed at targeting new prospects along strike to the East and West of the high-grade Bluebird mineralisation[1]. The Company completed fifty-one Slimline Reverse Circulation ("SLRC") drillholes over the Bluebird East and Perseverance prospects in addition to six deep Reverse Circulation ("RC") drillholes targeting depth and plunge extensions of the Bluebird mineralisation (Figure 1).
- The deep RC step out drilling at Bluebird intersected the mineralised horizons in three of the six holes drilled. The drilling intersections have better defined the mineralisation corridor and will assist with future drill planning. The mineralisation remains open to the west and down-plunge. Results included (See Table 1);
    - **BBRC0055** (west) intersected the mineralised structure, 3m @ 0.5% copper (Cu) from 384m and 3m @0.13 g/t gold (Au) from 381m in an anomalous copper interval of 13m at 0.15% Cu, in an ironstone horizon from 381m
    - **BBRC0050** (east) intersected 4m @ 0.4% Cu, 0.18g/t Au from 240m in an anomalous copper interval of 13m @ 0.14% Cu, in an ironstone horizon from 234m
    - **BBRC0051** (east) intersected three mineralised horizons, as anticipated by the current interpretation of the Bluebird mineralisation:
        - 5m @0.23% Cu, 213g/t bismuth (Bi) in an intense ironstone zone from 193m including 1m @ 0.5% Cu, 104g/t from 194m and 0.12% Cu, 367g/t Bi, 0.16g/t Au from 196m
        - 1m @ 0.3 g/t Au from 204m
        - 1m @ 0.14 g/t Au, 532g/t Bi from 241m
        - 7m @ 0.25% Cu from 254m
- Assay Results from the recently completed SLRC drilling at the Bluebird East target extending eastward from 449,240mE are still anticipated.

Tennant Minerals CEO, Vincent Algar, commented on the recent program:

"The drilling in December 2024 was the first program in some time that Tennant drilled target areas away from Bluebird.

At Bluebird, drilling stepped out and located the mineralised structure, but in those step-out positions, we were unable to replicate the previous high grades. Importantly however, the new drilling at Bluebird has better defined the mineralised corridor and confirms the continuity of the mineralised zones we have previously identified. This will inform our future drill programs to help expand this amazing copper-gold body of mineralisation. Importantly, the mineralisation remains open to the west and down-plunge.

Sample despatch and laboratory delays have affected the majority of the Bluebird East drilling results which are still anticipated and will be reported when received and reviewed".

DRILLING COMPLETED IN BLUEBIRD CORRIDOR

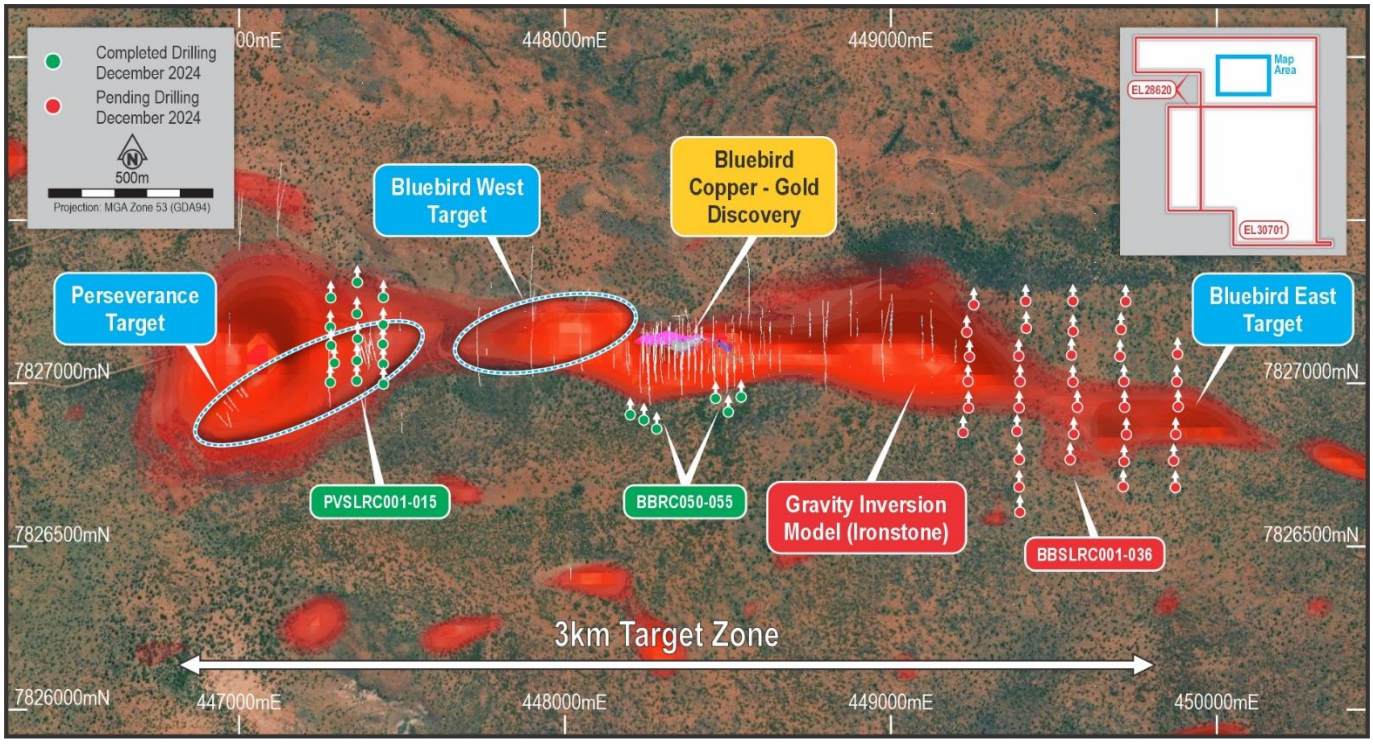

Figure 1: Historical and recent drillhole locations at Bluebird. Image shows gravity inversion (red, over topographic image). Historical holes traces are shown as white lines, solid shapes at Bluebird indicate known mineralisation zones.

During November and December 2024, the Company expanded exploration across its tenements with a new drilling program. Two drill rigs were utilised concurrently, an RC rig and an SLRC rig to test three targets[1] to:

- Identify further extensions of the previously identified Cu-Au results from Bluebird (Figure 2).
- Target near surface gold in ironstone hosted structures 1.5km west of Bluebird at Perseverance.
- Investigate a co-incident gravity-magnetic target at Bluebird East which appears to be a Bluebird "lookalike" target.

The program included fifty-one SLRC drillholes for 3,654m over the Bluebird East and Perseverance prospects, as well as six deeper RC drillholes for 2,166m targeting extensions of the Bluebird mineralisation.

At Bluebird, the drilling intercepted copper and gold in three of the six holes drilled. Results were unable to replicate the high grades seen in previous programs. The intersections support existing models of the multi-lode mineralisation and better define the mineralisation corridor, assisting with future drill planning. Importantly, the mineralisation remains open to the west and down-plunge. Highlights from results include (See Table 1):

- **BBRC0055** (west) Intersected the mineralised structure, 3m @ 0.5% Cu from 384m and 3m @0.13 g/t Au from 381m in an anomalous copper interval of 13m at 0.15% Cu, in an ironstone horizon from 381m
- **BBRC0050** (east) intersected 4m @ 0.4% Cu, 0.18g/t Au from 240m in an anomalous copper interval of 13m @ 0.14% Cu, in an ironstone horizon from 234m
- **BBRC0051** (east) intersected three mineralised horizons, as anticipated by the current interpretation of the Bluebird mineralisation;

- 5m @0.23% Cu, 213g/t Bi in an intense ironstone zone from 193m including 1m @ 0.5% Cu, 104g/t Bi from 194m and 0.12% Cu, 367g/t Bi, 0.16g/t Au from 196m
- 1m @ 0.3 g/t Au from 204m
- 1m @ 0.14 g/t Au, 532g/t Bi from 241m
- 7m @ 0.25% Cu from 254m

Drilling at Perseverance, aiming to replicate historical high gold grades at the prospect 1km west of Bluebird, intersected no significant mineralisation.

A summary of significant intercepts is included below in Table 1. Drill collar information for the recent drilling is included in Appendix 1 of this report and locations shown in Figure 1. JORC Table 1 disclosures are included in Appendix 2.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Bi (g/t)	Fe (%)	Cut-off Cu (%)
BBRC050	234	247	13	**0.15**	**0.07**	**18.3**	21.2	0.1% Cu
Including	240	244	4	**0.4**	**0.18**	**16.5**	27.9	0.1% Cu
BBRC0051	193	198	5	**0.23**	**0.06**	**213.4**	31.2	0.1% Cu
Including	194	195	1	**0.5**	0.02	104.0	34.6	0.1% Cu
and	196	197	1	0.12	**0.16**	367.0	29.8	0.1% Cu
and	254	261	7	**0.25**	-	**32.6**	4.5	0.1% Cu
BBRC0055	381	394	13	**0.15**	0.05	**45.5**	17.5	0.1% Cu
including	381	384	3	0.06	**0.14**	46.3	12.51	0.1% Cu
And	384	387	3	**0.5**	0.02	**46**	13.84	0.1% Cu
BBRC0052	-	-	-	**NSI**	**-**	-	-	-
BBRC0053	-	-	-	**NSI**	**-**	-	-	-
BBRC0054	-	-	-	**NSI**	-	-	-	-

Table 1 – Significant drill intersections from Bluebird and Perseverance Drilling Program.

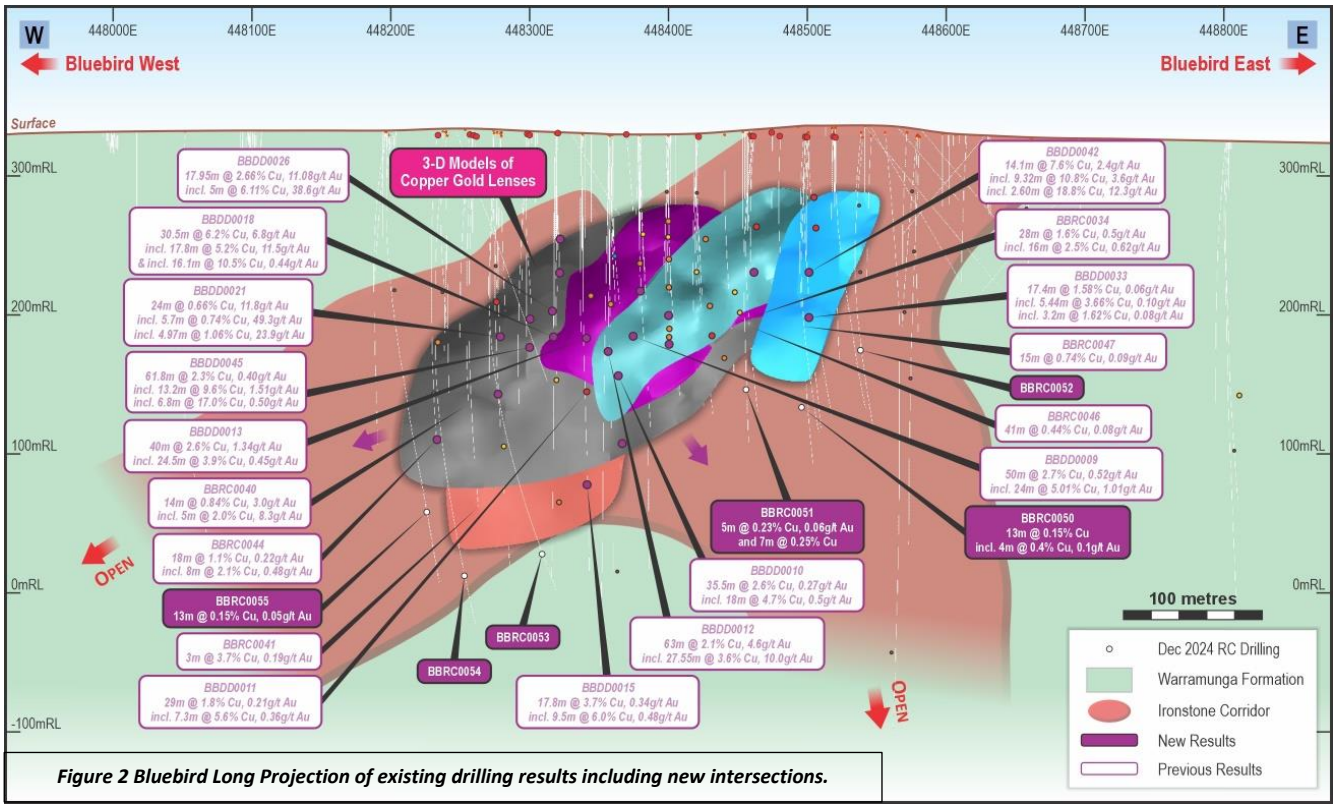

Figure 2 Bluebird Long Projection of existing drilling results including new intersections.

PLANNED FOLLOW UP ACTIVITIES

The Company is currently undertaking the following activities;

- Review of the Bluebird mineralised zones, targeting gaps and undrilled areas to the west and down plunge to support further drilling and the planned Mineral Resource calculations.
- Integrate assay results not yet received from the Bluebird East program, including a review of shallow historical geochemistry drilling across the Barkly Project.

ABOUT THE BARKLY PROJECT AND THE BLUEBIRD COPPER-GOLD DISCOVERY

The Company's 100% owned Barkly Project, which includes the Company's greenfield Bluebird high-grade copper gold discovery, is located on the eastern edge of the richly endowed Tennant Creek Mineral Field, which produced over 5.5Moz of gold and over 700kt of copper from 1934 to 2005[2] (Figure 3).

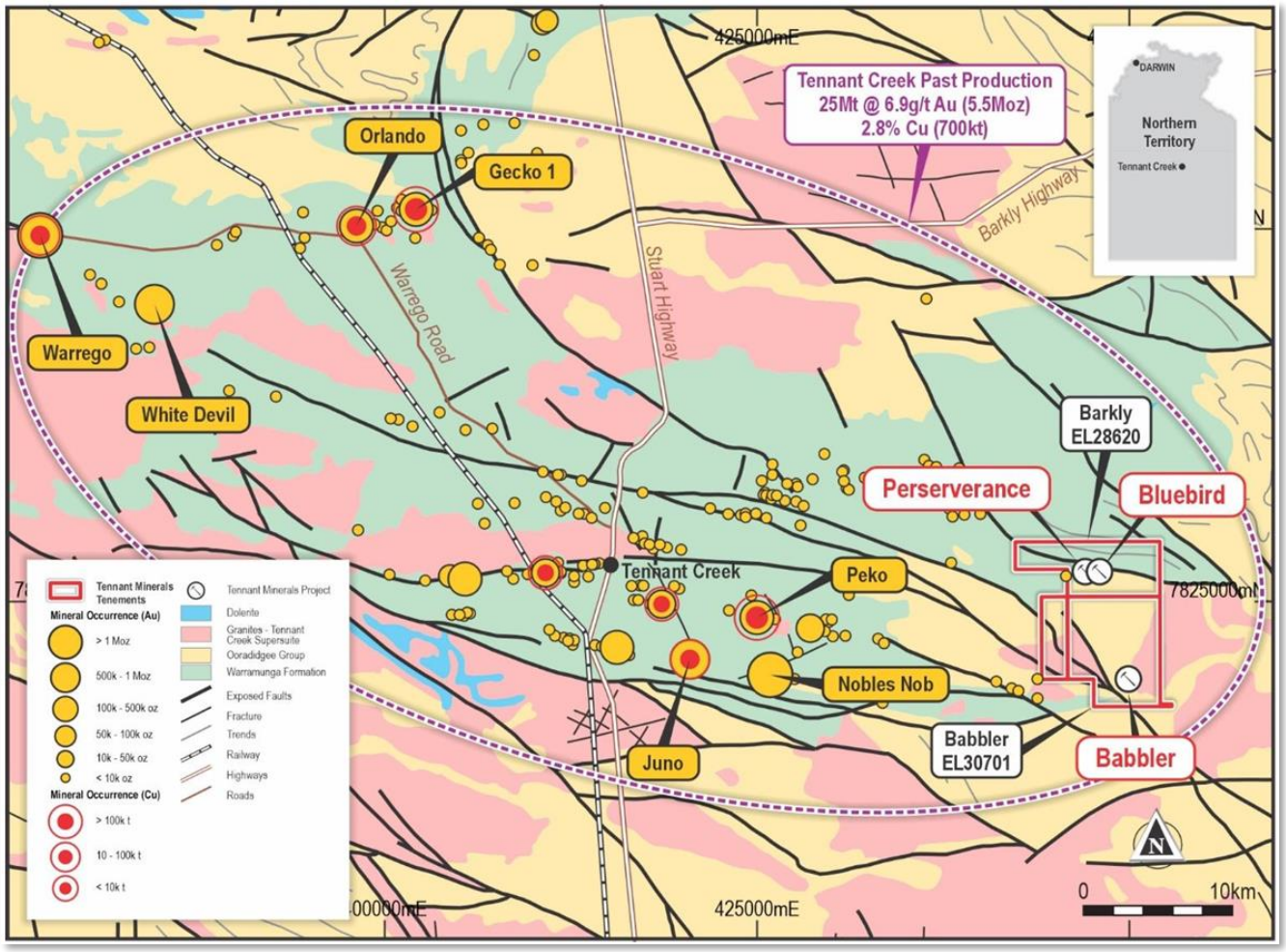

Figure 3: Location of the Barkly Project and major historical mines in the Tennant Creek Mineral Field.

The mineralisation intersected at Bluebird is typical of the high-grade copper-gold orebodies in the Tennant Creek Mineral Field. The high-grade mineralisation is associated with intense hematite alteration and brecciation with secondary malachite (copper-carbonate) in the upper parts as well as native copper, which transitions to primary sulphide mineralisation at depth e.g. chalcocite, bornite and chalcopyrite.

Drilling to date has identified high-grade copper-gold mineralisation at Bluebird over a 500m strike length and to over 250m depth.

The Company is pursuing a dual approach of defining the Mineral Resource potential of the Bluebird discovery while simultaneously testing other key targets in the Bluebird-Perseverance corridor and regionally, based on geochemistry, gravity, magnetics and IP resistivity survey modelling.

REFERENCES

[1] 12/11/2024. Tennant Minerals (ASX:TMS): "Tennant Creek Copper and Gold Drilling to Commence"

[2] 21/10/2014. Portergeo.com.au/database/mineinfo. Tennant Creek-Gecko, Warrego, White Devil, Nobles Nob, Juno, Peko, Argo"

Authorised for release by the Board of Directors

*****ENDS*****

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

This release may contain forward-looking statements concerning Tennant Minerals Ltd. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties, and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of, the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes.

Any forward looking statements in this release are based on the Company's beliefs, opinions and estimates of Tennant Minerals Ltd as of the dates the forward-looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

COMPETENT PERSONS DECLARATION

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Mr Chris Ramsay. Mr Ramsay is the General Manager of Geology at Tennant Minerals Ltd and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ('FAusIMM'). Mr Ramsay has sufficient experience, including over 25 years' experience in exploration, resource evaluation, mine geology, and development studies, relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration 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, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Ramsay consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

ASX LISTING RULES COMPLIANCE

In preparing this announcement the Company has relied on the announcements previously made by the Company and PAF as listed under “References”. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects those announcements previously made, or that would materially affect the Company from relying on those announcements for the purpose of this announcement

APPENDIX 1 - Drillhole details:

Hole #	Type	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	East	North	RL
BBRC050	RC	282	-50	357	448,500	7,826,912	326.4
BBRC051	RC	282	-52	352	448,462	7,826,955	328.0
BBRC052	RC	282	-52	352	448,540	7,826,959	326.7
BBRC053	RC	450	-54	350	448,280	7,826,861	327.4
BBRC054	RC	450	-52	352	448,241	7,826,887	328.0
BBRC055	RC	420	-52	352	448,200	7,826,905	328.4
PVSLRC001	SLRC	100	-55	357	447,444	7,827,256	342.0
PVSLRC002	SLRC	100	-55	357	447,440	7,827,176	338.2
PVSLRC003	SLRC	93	-55	357	447,442	7,827,121	337.8
PVSLRC004	SLRC	100	-55	357	447,442	7,827,060	335.6
PVSLRC005	SLRC	102	-55	357	447,440	7,827,000	333.4
PVSLRC006	SLRC	100	-55	357	447,442	7,827,121	337.8
PVSLRC007	SLRC	108	-55	357	447,361	7,827,136	342.1
PVSLRC008	SLRC	127	-55	357	447,441	7,826,997	333.1
PVSLRC009	SLRC	100	-55	357	447,359	7,827,009	334.7
PVSLRC010	SLRC	100	-55	357	447,279	7,827,173	341.4
PVSLRC011	SLRC	105	-55	357	447,281	7,827,118	339.9
PVSLRC012	SLRC	78	-55	357	447,290	7,827,064	338.3
PVSLRC013	SLRC	100	-55	357	447,278	7,827,004	333.7
PVSLRC014	SLRC	60	-55	357	447,360	7,827,310	330.8
PVSLRC015	SLRC	100	-55	357	447,280	7,827,263	334.1

APPENDIX 2

JORC 2012 Table 1

JORC 2012 Edition - Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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 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.*	Exploration results are based on industry standard work practices for key processes including drilling, sampling, assay methods, and appropriate quality assurance quality control (QAQC) measures. Reverse Circulation (RC), 2024 program: RC drill chips were collected at 1m intervals via a cone splitter in pre-numbered calico bags. The quantity of sample was monitored by the geologist during drilling. RC samples of between 3-4kg were sent to the laboratory where they were pulverised to at least 85% passing 75 microns. The pulp sample is then split to produce a sample for analysis. Composite samples (4m) were taken outside expected mineralised zones while 1 metre samples were taken through expected mineralised zones. Slimline RC: Slimline RC samples were collected from a 75:25 mobile splitter into a calico bag at 1 metre intervals following the sample being captured in a bucket from the cyclone and passed through the splitter. 5 metre composite samples were also taken from the residual sample piles using a plastic tube. Varyingly, 5 metre composite or 1 metre samples were sent analysis depending on visual or pXRF determinations and geological logging.
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).*	Holes were drilled from -53 to -75 degrees. RC drilling (2024) was conducted using a $5^1/_4$" face sampling hammer. Slimline RC drilling was conducted using a 4" 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.*	Sample recovery is monitored by the field geologist. Low sample recoveries are recorded on the drill log. The geologist is present during drilling to monitor the sample recovery process. There were no significant sample recovery issues encountered during the drilling program with regard to both drilling methods.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All logging is completed according to industry standard practice. All drill chips are logged at 1m intervals using a representative sample of the drill chips. Logging records include lithology, alteration,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	mineralisation, colour and structure.
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.*	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique is considered adequate for the task and as per industry standard practice. RC samples of 3-4kg are collected at 1m through expected mineralised intervals and by composite sampling over 4 metre intervals otherwise, using the rig mounted cone splitter. Slimline RC samples of 1-2 kg were collected from a splitter. All samples are dried at the laboratory and then pulverised to at least 85% passing 75 microns. The sample size is appropriate for the style of mineralisation and the grain size of the material being sampled.
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 (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	All samples were submitted to the Intertek Laboratories sample preparation facility in either Darwin, Adeliade with reduced portions (pulps) sent to Perth Australia for analysis. <u>2024 RC (5.25”):</u> Pulp sample(s) were digested with a mixture of four Acids including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric and Perchloric Acids for a total digest. Analysis of 2024 RC drilling; Cu, Pb, Ag, Bi, Co Ni, Sb have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry (MS-OES). Gold was analysed by Fire Assay with a 25g charge and an ICP-MS finish with a 5ppb Au detection limit. A Field Standard, Duplicate or Blank is inserted every 25 samples. The Laboratory inserts its own standards and blanks at random intervals, but several are inserted per batch regardless of the size of the batch. <u>2024 SLRC</u> (4”): Sample were tested using the aqua regia method included reporting for gold. Selected anomalous or high grade gold samples will be re-tested using Fire Assay as determined. No standards, blanks or duplicates were included in the SLRC series.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	All significant intercepts are reviewed and confirmed by at least two senior personnel before release to the market. No adjustments are made to the raw assay data. Data is imported directly to DataShed in raw original format. All data are validated using the QAQCR validation tool with DataShed. Visual validations are then carried out by senior staff members.
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.*	All drill hole collars were located with a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m. At the completion of the drilling program all holes were surveyed by DGPS. Downhole surveys were taken at minimum 30m intervals using a solid state gyro to maintain strong control of drill direction. Survey co-ordinates: GDA94 MGA Zone 53.
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.*	Data spacing and distribution used to determine geological continuity is dependent on the deposit type and style under consideration. Where a mineral resource is estimated, the appropriate data spacing, and density is decided and reported by the competent person. For mineral resource estimations, grades are estimated on composited assay data. The composite length is chosen based on the statistical average, usually 1m. Sample compositing is never applied to drilling interval calculations reported to market. A sample length weighted interval is calculated as per industry best practice.
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.*	Orientation of sampling is as unbiased as possible based on the dominating mineralised structures and interpretation of the deposit geometry. If structure and geometry is not well understood, sampling is orientated to be perpendicular to the general strike of stratigraphy and/or regional structure.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples remain in the custody of company geologists and are fully supervised from point of field collection to courier drop-off.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits/review of sampling techniques or data.*	None yet undertaken for this dataset.

JORC 2012 Edition - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The 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 Company holds 100% of two contiguous Exploration Licences, EL 28620 and EL30701 located east of Tennant Creek. All tenure is in good standing at the time of reporting. There are no known impediments with respect to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Several other parties have undertaken exploration in the area between the 1930s through to the present day including Posgold, Meteoric Resources and Blaze Resources.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Barkly Project covers sediments of the Lower Proterozoic Warramunga Group that hosts all of the copper-gold mines and prospects in the Tennant Creek region. At the Bluebird prospect copper-gold mineralisation is hosted by an ironstone unit within a west-northwest striking fault. The ironstone cross-cuts the sedimentary sequence that mostly comprises of siltstone.
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.*	Drill hole details are provided in this report.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *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*	All exploration results are reported by a length weighted average. This ensures that short lengths of high-grade material receive less weighting than longer lengths of low-grade material. No high-grade cut-offs are applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	be shown in detail. *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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').*	Mineralisation at Bluebird is interpreted to be striking east-west true azimuth with a dip of 70-80 degrees towards 180 degrees true azimuth. All holes are drilled as perpendicular as practical to the orientation of the mineralised unit and structure. Intersection lengths are interpreted to be close to true thickness.
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.*	Figures in this report show the new drilling in plan view with other appropriate geological and spatial information. Following the receipt of laboratory results, further appropriate diagrams will be provided.
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 background information is discussed in the announcement. Full drill results for copper and gold assays for drilling previous to 2021 are shown in Appendix 1 of the ASX announcement of 18 March 2020, "High-Grade Copper and Gold Intersected in Drilling program at Bluebird".
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.*	No other new material exploration is presented in this report. Refer to Tennant Minerals (ASX. TMS) release of 25/08/2022: "Standout Geophysical Targets to Replicate Bluebird Cu-Au Discovery" for details of the IP/resistivity survey specifications.
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.*	Additional drilling is planned to define and extend the mineralisation. Regional targets identified using modelling of gravity and a drone magnetic survey data as well as detailed IP resistivity survey data will also be drill tested during the up-coming drilling program.