

23 January 2025

TWIN PEAKS PROJECT UPDATE

25.6% COPPER ROCK CHIP SAMPLE

NT Minerals Limited (ASX: NTM) ("NT Minerals", "NTM" or "the Company") is pleased to announce assay results from surface rock chip samples collected during a recent reconnaissance program at the **Twin Peaks Project**, located in the Murchison Province, Western Australia.

The program, conducted in mid-December 2024, targeted the Twin Peaks copper workings and a coincident gravity/magnetic anomaly at the Premiership Prospect. The results detailed in this announcement pertain to the Twin Peaks copper workings.

Field activities were prematurely curtailed due to significant rainfall affecting the Murchison-Gascoyne region. NT Minerals is currently scheduling a follow-up field trip to complete the planned reconnaissance and sampling program.

Further updates on the project and assay results will be provided as they become available.

KEY POINTS

- High grade copper (**25.6% Cu**) recorded from malachite ironstone lode material at Ringing Bell Lode
- High grade copper (up to **24.6% Cu**) recorded from surface pittings along 330 metres of the Main Shaft mineralised trend.
- Elevated Base Metal and Pathfinder element responses associated with high grade 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,**
 - **Tungsten up to 163.74 ppm and**
 - **Zinc up to 0.24%.**

NTM Managing Director Rodney Illingworth commented,

"These initial results are highly encouraging, with copper grades exceeding 24% recorded at several locations. This confirms the potential of the Twin Peaks Project and lays a strong foundation for the development of Programs of Work (PoWs) for a targeted drilling campaign in 2025."



Figure 1: Ringing Bell Lode Shaft, Inset - Malachite rich ironstone sample 24TPK031 (25.6% Cu and 30.94 g/t Ag).

Twin Peaks Copper Workings (Twin Peaks Main Shaft and Ringing Bell Lode)

The **Twin Peaks Copper Workings** cover an area of approximately 2,000 metres by 1,200 metres, encompassing 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). Additionally, the area includes a prominent 1,200-metre-long elliptical gravity anomaly located north and east of the Main Shaft and Ringing Bell Lode workings, respectively.

During the December 2024 reconnaissance program, **12 rock chip samples** were collected from historical workings and sub-cropping felsic intrusions. These samples were subjected to a comprehensive analysis of **48 elements** using a four-acid (total) digest. This marks the first time that samples from the Twin Peaks Copper Workings have undergone such an extensive elemental analysis.

The results revealed highly elevated levels of base metals and pathfinder elements, particularly from malachite-rich samples. Highlights 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%

Detailed assay results for selected elements from all samples are provided in Attachment 1, with sampling locations illustrated in **Figure 3**.

At the **Twin Peaks Main Shaft**, previous exploration identified a mineralised trend aligned with a series of surface pits and shallow shafts. This trend extends southwest from the Main Shaft over a distance of approximately 330 metres, highlighting the area's significant potential for further exploration.

The December reconnaissance program further confirmed the mineralised trend at the **Twin Peaks Main Shaft**. Sampling at the Main Shaft yielded values of **1.6% Cu** and **28.62 g/t Ag** (Sample 24TPK020). Additionally, sampling from a shallow trench located 105 metres southwest of the Main Shaft returned exceptional results of **24.6% Cu** and **17.22 g/t Ag** (Sample 24TPK022), derived from a malachite-rich zone near the base of the trench. Adjacent country rock within the same trench was also anomalous in copper, returning **0.13% Cu** and **1.83 g/t Ag** (Sample 24TPK021).

Further southwest, approximately 220 metres from the Main Shaft, rock chip sampling of sub-cropping porphyries revealed additional anomalous results, including **0.38% Cu** and **2.15 g/t Ag** (Sample 24TPK026), as well as **0.10% Cu** and **0.73 g/t Ag** (Sample 24TPK027). These findings complement historical rock chip sampling conducted by Jabiru Metals Limited in 2006, which reported values of **4.75% Cu** and **57 g/t Ag** (Sample 354902) and **4.29% Cu** and **3.0 g/t Ag** (Sample 354901).

In a previously identified copper workings area, which lacked any historical sampling records, rubbly float adjacent to a shallow shaft returned values of **12.3% Cu** and **113.44 g/t Ag** (Sample 24TPK025, refer to Figure 4).

At the **Ringing Bell Lode**, previous exploration described mineralisation aligned along a north-south orientation, associated with two shallow shafts. Recent sampling of malachite-rich ironstone float material near the prominent shaft returned impressive values of **25.6% Cu** and **30.94 g/t Ag** (refer to Figure 1).

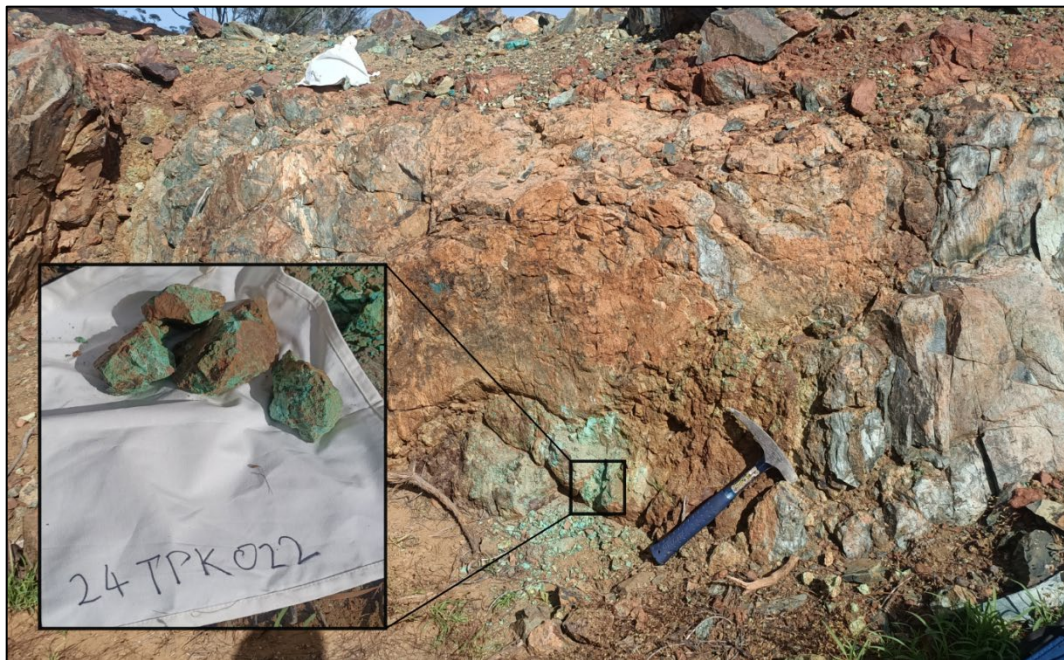


Figure 2: Twin Peaks Main Shaft Mineralisation Trend - in situ malachite, 24TPK022 (24.6% Cu and 17.22 g/t Ag).

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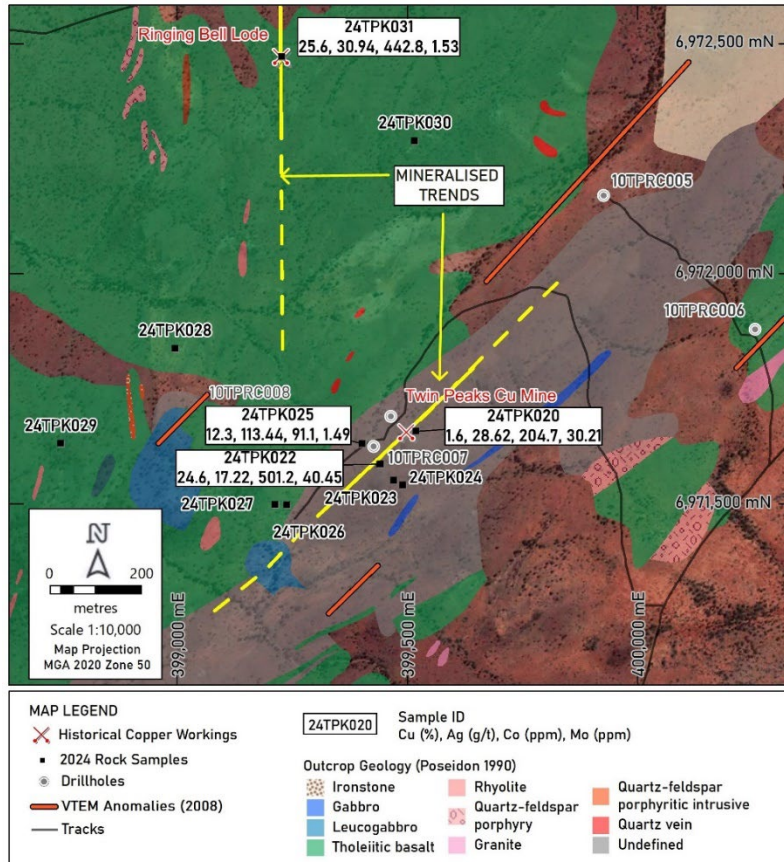


Figure 3: Twin Peaks Copper Workings – Rock Chip Sample Locations overlain on outcrop geology, Poseidon 1990.



Figure 4: Twin Peaks Copper Workings – Location of 24TPK025 (12.3% Cu and 113.44 g/t Ag)

Twin Peaks Copper Workings (Gravity Anomaly)

The elevated multi-elemental abundances previously discussed are characteristic of **Volcanogenic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS)** deposits. This style of mineralisation had been the focus of earlier explorers, including Amoco Minerals Australia, Poseidon Exploration, and Jabiru Metals, within the Eastern Volcanic metasedimentary sequence, northeast of the Twin Peaks Main Shaft (refer to ASX:NTM announcement, 29 July 2024).

Mineralisation along the **southwest–northeast oriented Main Shaft Trend** is hosted within the Eastern Volcanic sequence. In contrast, the **north–south-oriented Ringing Bell Lode** is interpreted as structurally related, with multi-elemental abundances resembling those of other magmatic-related mineralisation systems.

A review of geophysical data, particularly the detailed gravity survey conducted in 2008 by Jabiru Metals Limited (200m x 50m station spacing), identified a discrete, **1,200-metre-long elliptical gravity anomaly** at the Twin Peaks Copper Workings. This anomaly exhibits an elevated (denser) gravity response at the outer edges with a lower-density core, suggesting a potential intrusive feature at depth. The denser outer envelope may reflect an alteration halo, possibly hematitic, supported by historical rock chip sampling and mapping at the **Southern V prospect**, which returned iron-rich values of **64.12% Fe** and **61.95% Fe** (Samples 354909 and 354908, refer Attachment 2). Similarly, ironstone-associated malachite mineralisation at the Ringing Bell Lode (refer to Figure 1) lies within this outer gravity envelope.

Additionally, the gravity data reveals a prominent **north–south structure**, located approximately 200 metres west of, and parallel to, the Ringing Bell Lode mineralised trend near the Southern V prospect. This structure represents a significant exploration target.

The Company is developing a comprehensive work program to evaluate the prospectivity of the gravity anomaly and its implications. Planned activities include field investigations of the interpreted Southern V structure to better understand its potential.

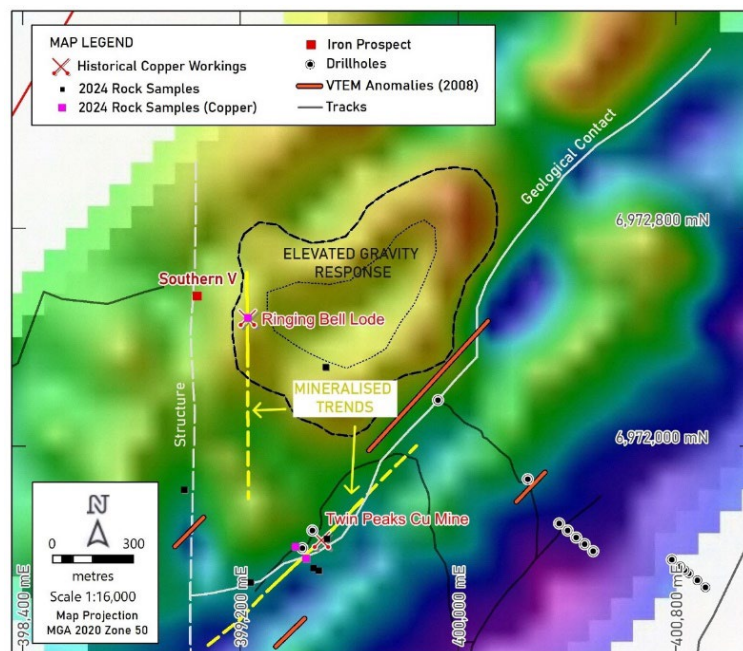


Figure 5: Twin Peaks Copper Workings – Gravity Anomaly. (Image: Gravity_up50_1vd_nesun_rbw)

Next Steps

The Company is currently scheduling a follow-up field trip to complete the reconnaissance and sampling program, which was curtailed due to significant wet weather in December. Recent results not only support the continuation of the program but also justify an expansion of the sampling effort.

Additionally, the Company will develop and submit Programs of Work (PoWs) for future drilling campaigns to further evaluate the significant potential of this highly prospective project.

In a strategic development, and at the request of 10M Pty Ltd, the Company has acquired a 50% interest in Deepsea Australia Pty Ltd, the registered owner of the Twin Peaks Project.

-ENDS-

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

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr. Greg Wilson, a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Wilson is a Consulting Geologist providing services to NT Minerals Limited and a participant in NT Minerals Limited Incentive Awards Plan. Mr. Wilson has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit 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 it appears.

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.

ATTACHMENT 1: Rock Chip Sampling at Twin Peaks Copper Workings – December 2024.

Sample_ID	East	North	Cu (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	W (ppm)
24TPK020	399520	6971658	1.6%	28.62	1,597	10.17	204.7	30.21	70.17
24TPK021	399441	6971586	1,306	1.83	438	0.79	74	0.61	0.80
24TPK022	399443	6971587	24.5%	17.22	1,067	21.13	501.2	40.45	23.14
24TPK023	399471	6971551	532	0.15	62	1.33	18.7	0.74	1.89
24TPK024	399491	6971541	1,553	0.10	19	0.15	22.4	0.85	0.40
24TPK025	399403	6971631	12.3%	113.44	2,395	9.72	91.1	1.49	22.89
24TPK026	399239	6971498	3,836	2.15	131	0.39	27.4	0.20	2.30
24TPK027	399214	6971499	994	0.73	24	0.13	8.5	3.78	0.62
24TPK028	398997	6971838	244	0.24	82	0.65	27.3	0.23	2.16
24TPK029	398749	6971632	85	0.06	6	0.07	4.2	0.39	0.35
24TPK030	399516	6972289	28	0.00	64	0.43	42.6	0.24	0.40
24TPK031	399228	6972472	25.6%	30.94	117	57.14	442.8	1.53	163.74

* Grid Projection - MGA2020

Note: Not all elements reported, elements reported based on the level of anomalism; 10,000 ppm is equivalent to 1%.

Samples analysed for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr by four acid digest by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (4A/MS)

Sample Descriptors:

Malachite Bearing Insitu Sample – 24TPK020, 24TPK022

Malachite Bearing Float – 24TPK025, 24TPK031

Felsic Intrusives (Granite/Porphry) – 24TPK023, 24TPK026, 24TPK027, 24TPK029, 24TPK030

Basalt – 24TPK021, 24TPK028

Sediment – 24TPK024

ATTACHMENT 2: Historical Rock Chip Sampling (Jabiru/Trafford)

Company	Prospect	Sample_ID	East	North	Cu (ppm)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Zn (ppm)	Fe (%)
Jabiru	Southern V	354908	399081	6972582	178	-	0.004	5	61.95
Jabiru	Southern V	354909	399044	6972545	33	6	-	9	64.12
Trafford	Southern V	TP10	399064	6972522	-	-	-	-	66.68
Jabiru	Ringing Bell Lode	354910	399227	6972473	4.96%	19	0.066	1,152	33.16
Jabiru	Ringing Bell Lode	JB040401	399182	6972149	59	-	0.005	29	-
Jabiru	Ringing Bell Lode	JB040402	399185	6972245	10	-	0.002	11	-
Jabiru	Ringing Bell Lode	JB040403	399150	6972292	31	-	0.001	5	-
Jabiru	Ringing Bell Lode	JB040404	399208	6972373	3,911	3.7	0.232	42	-
Jabiru	Ringing Bell Lode	JB040405	399210	6972347	312	1.9	0.006	16	-
Jabiru	Twin Peaks Cu Workings	116217	399461	6971585	72	-	-	36	4.28
Jabiru	Twin Peaks Cu Workings	116218	399592	6971377	197	-	0.002	12	37.12
Jabiru	Twin Peaks Cu Workings	354901	399217	6971478	4.29%	3	0.137	281	7.04
Jabiru	Twin Peaks Cu Workings	354902	399239	6971494	4.75%	57	0.215	245	48.77
Jabiru	Twin Peaks Cu Workings	354903	399233	6971520	1.37%	15	0.005	41	30.48
Jabiru	Twin Peaks Cu Workings	354904	399506	6971650	4,517	4	0.071	413	10.41
Jabiru	Twin Peaks Cu Workings	354905	399514	6971654	357	3	-	214	9.29
Jabiru	Twin Peaks Cu Workings	354906	399107	6971843	215	1	0.002	56	4.55
Jabiru	Twin Peaks Cu Workings	354907	399495	6972065	433	-	0.002	98	10.51
Jabiru	Twin Peaks Cu Workings	JB040063	399519	6971056	4.82%	38	0.20	249	-

* Grid Projection - MGA2020

Note: Not all elements reported, elements reported based on the level of anomalism; 10,000 ppm is equivalent to 1%.

Sample ID	Elements Analysed/Analytical Method
354901-354910	Au, As, Ag, Bi, Cu, Fe, Pb, Sb, W, Zn by four acid digest with an AAS finish
116217-116218	As, Ag, Bi, Cu, Fe, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb, Zn by four acid digest with an AAS finish
JB040401-JB040405, JB040063	Au, As, Ag, Bi, Cu, Ni, Pb, Sb, Zn by four acid digest with an AAS finish
TP10	Al ₂ O ₃ , Fe, P, S, SiO ₂ and LOI by XRF Spectrometry after fused disk preparation



NT Minerals Ltd: Twin Peaks Copper Workings

JORC Code Table 1

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SECTION 1 TWIN PEAKS PROJECT – FE ORE

Greg Wilson, a Consulting Geologist to NT Minerals Ltd, compiled the information in Section 1 and Section 2 of the following JORC Table 1 and is the Competent Person for those sections. The following Table and Sections are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 edition) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	Rock Chip Sampling Rock chip samples were selected on what visually appeared to be representative of the style of mineralisation sought or lithologies of interest.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Rock Chip Sampling 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.
	<i>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.</i>	Not Applicable, rock chip results only.
	<i>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</i>	Not Applicable, rock chip results only.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	Not Applicable, rock chip results only.
Drill sample recovery	<i>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.</i>	Not Applicable, rock chip results only.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	Not Applicable, rock chip results only.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>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.</i>	Not Applicable, rock chip results only.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p><u>Rock Chip Samples (December 2024)</u></p> <p>Rock chip samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis in Perth. Samples were dried, crushed pulverised and analysed for 48 elements using a four acid digest and analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (4A/MS).</p> <p>Elements analysed were Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr.</p> <p>The assay method employed is considered appropriate for reconnaissance stage exploration.</p> <p><u>Historical Rock Chip Samples (Jabiru Metals/Trafford Resources)</u></p> <p>Rock chip samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis, samples were dried, crushed and pulverised (90% passing 75 microns). Sample Numbers 354901 to 354910 were analysed by four acid digest with an AAS finish for Au, As, Ag, Bi, Cu, Fe, Pb, Sb, W, Zn.</p> <p>Sample Numbers 116217 to 116218 were analysed by four acid digest with an AAS finish for As, Ag, Bi, Cu, Fe, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb, Zn.</p> <p>Sample Numbers JB040401 to JB040405, JB040063 were analysed by four acid digest with an AAS finish for Au, As, Ag, Bi, Cu, Ni, Pb, Sb, Zn.</p> <p>Sample Number TP10 was analysed by XRF spectrometry after fused disc preparation for Fe (%), Al₂O₃ (%), P (%), S (%), SiO₂ (%), LOI (%).</p>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Only elements of broad exploration interest are reported in the text.</p> <p>All samples have been assayed to accepted industry standards at nationally certified laboratory.</p> <p>No studies have been undertaken to determine whether sample size was appropriate of the material sampled.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>No independent verification of analyses was undertaken.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>All data is verified before loading to database.</p>
Location of data points	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p>For rock chip sampling, the position is collected from a handheld GPS. Samples are considered accurate to within 2 metres which is adequate for this stage of exploration.</p> <p>The database grid system is GDA2020 Zone50. Historical field data is converted where required.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Not Applicable, rock chip results only.</p>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Rock chip sampling is subject to presence of outcrop/sub-crop material and is generally random in spacing and coverage.</p> <p>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.</p>
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Rock chip samples in numbered calico bags were dispatched to the laboratory sealed in polyweave bags tied with cable ties as soon as possible after collection. Chain of custody is assumed to have been maintained throughout the sampling and dispatch process, although not been strictly documented.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Rock chip sampling is early-stage exploration, no external audit of sampling techniques and data has been conducted.

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SECTION 2: TWIN PEAKS PROJECT – FE ORE

(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	<i>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.</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>The Twin Peaks Project tenements are summarised in the Table below.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table: Twin Peaks Tenement Summary</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5">NTMinerals Ltd – Twin Peaks Project Tenements</th> </tr> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>EL_ML</th> <th>Area (km²)</th> <th>Grant date</th> <th>Expiry date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>ML59/768</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>31/10/2022</td> <td>30/10/2043</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>E59/2408</td> <td>162.4</td> <td>07/05/2021</td> <td>06/05/2026</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>ELA59/2871</td> <td>296.8</td> <td>In</td> <td>Application</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>L59/202</td> <td>0.24</td> <td>08/07/2022</td> <td>07/07/2043</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total granted</td> <td>163.64</td> <td colspan="2" rowspan="3" style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total in application</td> <td>296.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total</td> <td>460.44</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	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	06/05/2026	3	ELA59/2871	296.8	In	Application	4	L59/202	0.24	08/07/2022	07/07/2043		Total granted	163.64				Total in application	296.8		Total	460.44
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	06/05/2026																																							
3	ELA59/2871	296.8	In	Application																																							
4	L59/202	0.24	08/07/2022	07/07/2043																																							
	Total granted	163.64																																									
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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.</p> <p>Major Terms of Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p> <p>The project is located within the boundaries of three pastoral stations:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Twin Peaks Pastoral Lease 3114/637 Billabalong Pastoral Lease 3114/947 Wooleen Pastoral Lease 3114/959</p>

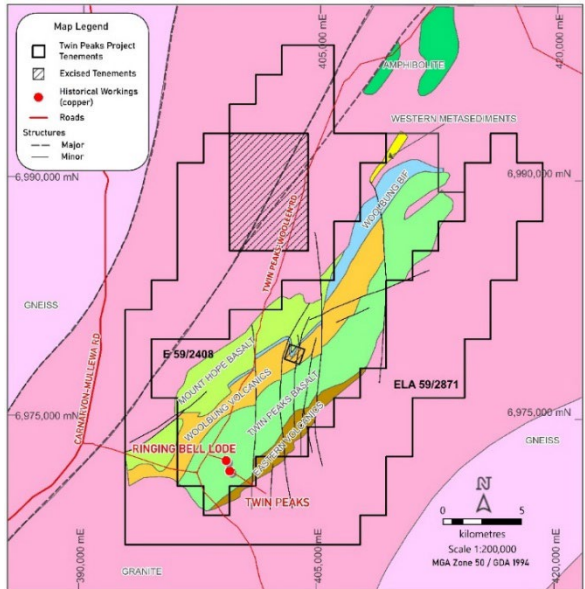
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Exploration done by other parties</p>	<p><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></p>	<p>Earliest exploration documented within the Twin Peaks Greenstone Belt was historical copper production between 1906 and 1960 with 85 tonnes 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).</p> <p>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:</p> <p>Amoco Minerals Australia Company (1979 – 1985), activities included mapping, aeromagnetic survey, “Input” EM survey, RAB drilling and diamond drilling of selected EM targets.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Jabiru Metals Limited (2005 – 2011), activities included aeromagnetic survey, regional soil survey, VTEM survey and RC drilling of select VTEM targets.</p> <p>Since 2012, exploration focus transitioned to evaluating Fe-ore potential within the Woolbung BIF and summarised below:</p> <p>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</p>

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		<p>deposit.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>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 deposit, located 200 kilometres to the south-southeast.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Twin Peaks Copper Workings cover rocks of the Eastern Sedimentary Sequence and the Twin Peaks Volcanic Sequence (refer to Figure below).</p> <p>The Eastern Sedimentary Sequence is located within the southeastern portion of the project. The granite contact with the sediments has been described as gradational and varies from abundant inliers of biotite enriched sediments within the granite to prominent granitic dykes within</p>

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		<p>the metasediments. The sediments are composed of gritty quartz-biotite sediments, fine to medium grained banded quartzite, and quartz-mica schist. The latter caps the sedimentary sequence and may represent tuffaceous sediment.</p> <p>The Twin Peaks Basalt sequence immediately to the west of the Eastern Sedimentary package is a volcanic sequence 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.</p> 

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		The Woolbung Peak Fe-ore deposit (located within 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	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <p><i>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.</i></p>	No drilling mentioned in this announcement, details of the new rock chip results are provided in Attachment 1, details of historical rock chip results are provided in Attachment 2.
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and</i></p>	Not Applicable, rock chip results only.

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	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></p>	Not Applicable, rock chip results only.
Diagrams	<p><i>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.</i></p>	Diagrams showing locations of rock chip samples are provided in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	<p><i>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.</i></p>	Recent rock chip results and historical rock chip results for the Twin Peaks Copper Workings area are provided in Attachment 1 and 2.
Other substantive exploration data	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Project based geophysical programs completed include:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Gravity Survey – ground-based survey completed in 2008 by Atlas Geophysics, comprised station spacing of 50 metres on lines 200 metres apart over the Twin Peaks Copper Workings area, elsewhere the survey was conducted at a station spacing of 100 metres on lines</p>

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		<p>400 metres apart.</p> <p>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.</p>
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<p>The Company is continuing on an ongoing basis to source and compile all historical exploration completed over the project area including the integration, processing and interpretation of geological, geochemical and geophysical datasets. The Company will also conduct reconnaissance fieldwork to validate historical results which will include rock chip sampling and soil sampling.</p>

END

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