Diamond Drilling Commences at Yarindury Porphyry Copper-Gold Project, NSW

Drilling underway to assess two prominent geophysical anomalies in the porphyry copper-gold rich Molong Belt in central NSW

Highlights:

Yarindury Project

East Yarindury Targets

- A 900m diamond drilling program comprising two initial holes has commenced at the Yarindury East Prospect.
- Yarindury East contains a number of prominent chargeability and adjacent magnetic anomalies prospective for porphyry-style copper-gold mineralisation similar to that discovered at several locations within the Molong Belt.
- The drilling is testing two anomalies identified by recent Induced Polarisation-Magneto Telluric (IP-MT) surveys located between drilling completed by Newcrest in 2017.
- Previous diamond drilling in nearby holes demonstrated:
    - Depth of cover between 170m and 215m; and
    - Altered Ordovician age rocks.
- Yarindury East is interpreted as the northern extension of the same prospective rock package which contains the Boda-Kaiser deposit owned by Alkane Resources (ASX: ALK).

Talisman Mining (ASX: TLM, 'Talisman' or 'the Company') is pleased to advise that it has commenced a 900m diamond drilling program at its Yarindury East Project, located approximately 30km north-east of Dubbo in NSW.

Yarindury (EL 9679) History and Location

Yarindury lies 20km north of and within the same prospective Molong Volcanic rock package as Alkane Resources' Boda-Kaiser porphyry copper-gold deposit.

The Yarindury area was vacant ground when Talisman applied for and was granted EL 9679 in August 2024.

Historical drilling by Golden Cross Resources and Newcrest Mining at the project between 2012 and 2017 comprised three deep diamond holes.

Two holes completed by Newcrest, MEMD0001 and MEMD0002, were targeted at magnetic highs and demonstrated that the depth of the overlying Jurassic-age cover is between 170m and 215m (Table 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3).

Beneath the cover, the Newcrest holes intersected altered Ordovician-age Molong Volcanic rocks, which are the host rocks for most of the porphyry copper-gold deposits in the Molong Belt (see TLM ASX announcements 5 August 2024, 30 October 2024, 25 July 2025 and 29 October 2025).

Figure 1. DDH1 Diamond Drilling rig drilling at the Yarindury East Prospect.

Geophysical Survey and Drill Program Targets[1]

In July 2025, Talisman completed a combined Induced Polarisation-Magneto Telluric (IP-MT) survey at the Yarindury East Prospect.

The survey, which consisted of three NE-SW oriented lines in a dipole-dipole (DDIP) configuration, was designed to identify chargeable, potential sulphide-bearing bodies. See ASX announcement 25 July 2025.

The survey revealed several chargeability features, two of which were considered targets for interpreted porphyry style copper-gold mineralisation (see Figure 2, Figure 3 and Figure 4).

The drill program just commenced, consists of 900m of drilling to provide an initial test of two prominent geophysical features and will comprise 400-500m deep Mud Rotary and diamond drill holes aimed at each of the chargeability features highlighted by the IP-MT survey.

Drilling at Yarindury commenced on 3 December and is expected to be completed before Christmas.

Note 1. ASX: TLM – 5 August 2024, 30 October 2024, 25 July 2025 and 29 October 2025

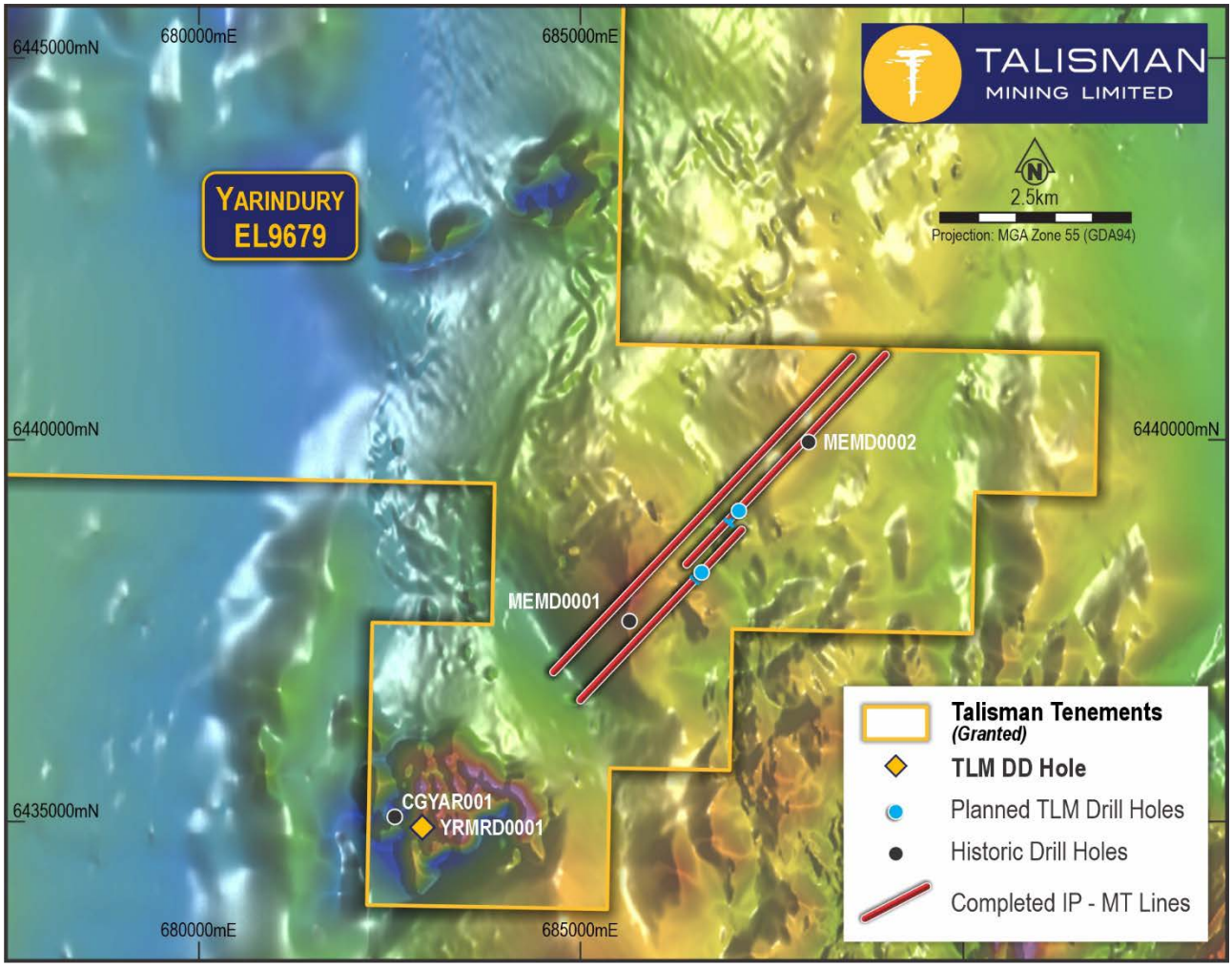

Figure 1: Plan image showing location of Yarindury prospects, historical Newcrest and Golden Cross drill-holes, TLM drilling and completed IP-MT lines over aeromagnetic imagery.

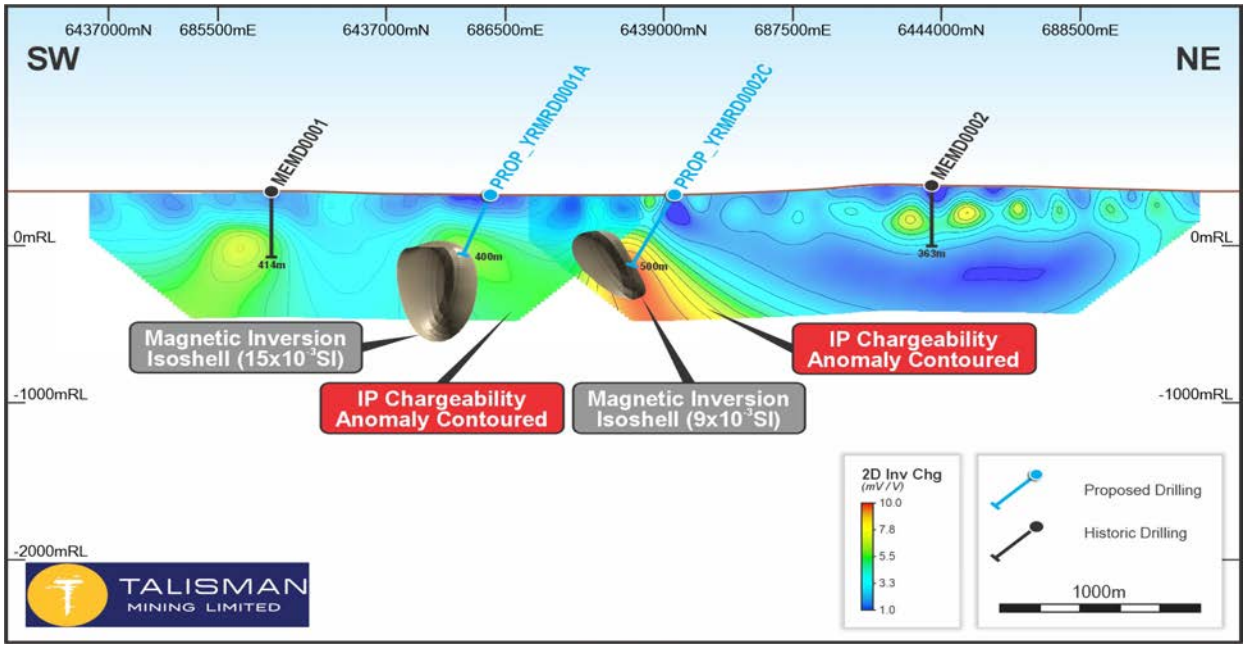

Figure 3: NE-SW orientated composite section (looking NW, +/-200m window) showing IP chargeability model contours, magnetic inversion iso-shells, historical Newcrest drill holes and planned Talisman drill holes.

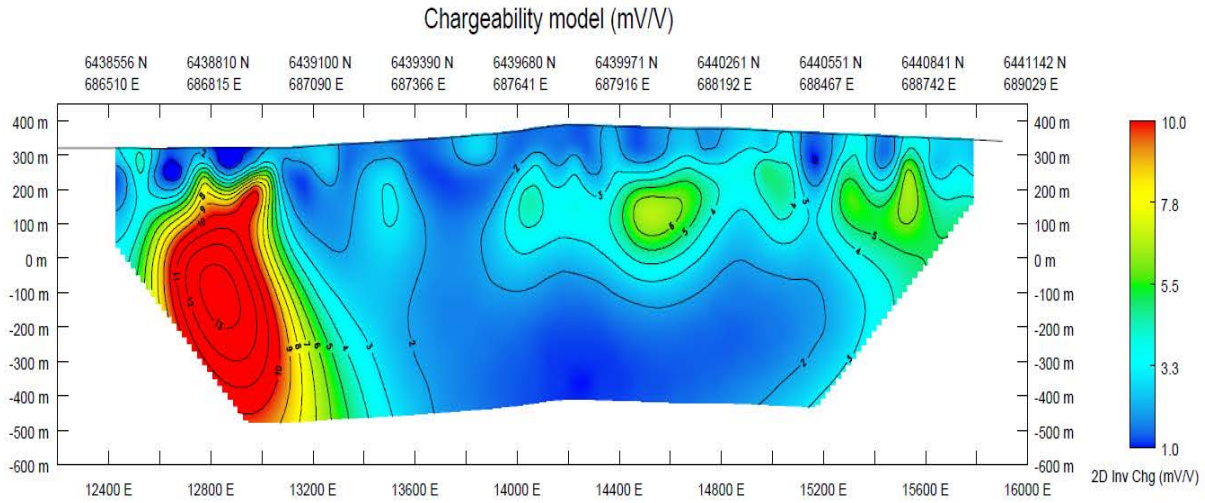

Figure 4: NE-SW oriented section. The large chargeability model anomaly illustrated on the left side of the image and targeted with diamond drilling exceeds 10mV/V and has dimensions of approximately 400m x 600m and commences approximately 175m below surface.

Company	Year Drilled	Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth (m)
Clancey Exploration Ltd	2008	SRC001	RC	688298	6453398	399	-90	0	156
Newcrest Mining Ltd	2017	MEMD0001	DD	685638	6437633	340	-89.2	76.76	414.2
Newcrest Mining Ltd	2017	MEMD0002	DD	687974	6439970	360	-90	0	363.4
Golden Cross Resources	2008	CGYAR001	RC	682572	6435084	385	-90	0	252

Table 1: Drill-hole information summary.

Management Comment

Talisman Mining Managing Director Andrew Munckton said: *"We are pleased to see exploration activities recommencing in NSW, with two exciting drill programs in progress.*

"We now have a deep diamond drilling program underway to test newly identified chargeable features at Yarindury East, part of our exciting Yarindury Project. Armed with the new IP-MT survey data, new targets and a better understanding of the geological architecture of the region, we are looking forward to seeing what this initial drilling can deliver.

"In addition, the air-core program that started in late November at the Sheepyard gold prospect is well underway. At Sheepyard we are testing two additional high-tenor geochemical trends defined by the soil geochemistry. Assays from both programs are expected in 4-6 weeks."

— Ends —

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This release has been authorised by the Board of Talisman Mining Limited.

About Talisman Mining

Talisman Mining Limited (ASX: TLM) is an Australian mineral development and exploration company. The Company's aim is to maximise shareholder value through exploration, discovery and development of complementary opportunities in base and precious metals.

Talisman has secured tenements in the Cobar/Mineral Hill region in Central NSW through the grant of its own Exploration Licenses and through a joint venture agreement. The Cobar/Mineral Hill region is a richly mineralised district that hosts several base and precious metal mines including the CSA, Tritton, and Hera/Nymagee mines. This region contains highly prospective geology that has produced many long-life, high-grade mineral discoveries. Talisman has identified several areas within its Lachlan Cu-Au Project tenements that show evidence of base and precious metals endowment which have had very little modern systematic exploration completed to date. Talisman believes there is significant potential for the discovery of substantial base metals and gold mineralisation within this land package and is undertaking active exploration to test a number of these targets.

Talisman also has secured access to over 1040 km^2 of highly prospective tenure in South Australia's Gawler Craton known as the Mabel Creek Project. Mabel Creek is prospective for large scale Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) deposits and intrusion related rare earths and battery metals mineralisation. Mabel Creek is surrounded by similar tenure owned and being actively explored by Australia's biggest resource companies including BHP, Rio Tinto and FMG.

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Andrew Munckton, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Munckton is a full-time employee of Talisman Mining Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities undertaken 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 Munckton has reviewed the contents of this announcement and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of all technical statements based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Forward-Looking Statements

This ASX release may include forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts but rather are based on Talisman Mining Ltd.'s current expectations, estimates and assumptions about the industry in which Talisman Mining Ltd operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding Talisman Mining Ltd.'s future performance. Words such as "anticipates", "expects", "intends", "plans", "believes", "seeks", "estimates", "potential" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are only predictions and are not guaranteed, and they are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and assumptions, some of which are outside the control of Talisman Mining Ltd. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements or other forecast. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this presentation. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward looking statements. Any forward-looking statements in this announcement speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and the ASX Listing Rules, Talisman Mining Ltd does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this announcement or any changes in events, conditions, or circumstances on which any such forward looking statement is based.

Appendix 2

JORC Tables Section 1 & 2

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 3kg 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.*	TLM MDD Process • TLM's diamond core samples are HQ3 in diameter and are cut either in half or one-third longitudinally using an automated Almonte core saw. Core is held securely in boats during cutting to maintain sample integrity. Sample intervals ranged from 0.3 to 1.3m in length, with most samples aligned to 1m intervals or adjusted to honour geological contacts. • TLM diamond core sampling is controlled by protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry standard and a chain of custody maintained through transfer to ALS Laboratories in Adelaide, SA. • TLM diamond samples are dried, crushed (where required), split and pulverised (total prep) to produce a master pulp. From this master pulp, a 0.25g sub sample was taken for multi-element analysis by four acid digest with an ICP-MS finish (ME-MS61) and analysis for Rare Earths (MS61L-REE). A 30g sub sample was also taken for fire assay for gold with ICP-AAS finish. Historic Drilling • Newcrest Diamond Holes MEMD0001 & MEMD0002: Half core samples intervals varied from 0.2 to 2 m in length but were predominantly aligned to 2m intervals. 3kg was pulverised to produce a 50g charge for analysis by fire assay (FA50/MS) and multi-element 4-acid digestion (4AMS). Samples were prepared by Newcrest Laboratory Services, Orange and dispatched to Intertek Laboratories, Perth for analysis. • Golden Cross Resources RC Hole GCYAR001: No samples collected as basement magnetic target was not intersected and hole was abandoned within Mesozoic sediments. • Clancy Exploration RC Hole SCR0001: Samples were collected as 10m composites, unless encouraging signs were observed, then samples were 1m composites. A total of 11 samples were submitted for assay to ALS Orange.
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).*	• TLM MR/Diamond Drilling will be undertaken by DDH1 Drilling Pty LTD using a Multipurpose UDR1200 truck mounted rig. The core will be un-orientated due to vertical holes. Historic Drilling • Newcrest Diamond Holes MEMD0001 & MEMD0002: Diamond holes drilled by Deepcore Australia Pty Ltd using a Moorooka-mounted LF130 core rig using triple tube drilling equipment with pre-collars completed using mud-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		rotary. All drill core was orientated where possible using the Reflex ACT III RD downhole Unit. Drill hole surveys were conducted using a Reflex EZ-Trac instrument with appropriate routine QC and calibration. • Golden Cross Resources RC Hole GCYAR001: RC holes drilled to 252m by Tom Browne Drilling. Vertical hole. • Clancy Exploration RC Hole SCR0001: RC holes drilled to 156m by Techdrill Pty Ltd. Vertical hole.
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.*	• TLM MR/ Diamond Drilling Core recovery data is recorded for each run by measuring total length of core retrieved against the downhole interval drilled and stored in the database. TLM representatives continuously monitor core recovery and core presentation quality as drilling is conducted and issues or discrepancies are rectified promptly to maintain industry best standards. Historic Drilling • Newcrest Diamond Holes MEMD0001 & MEMD0002: Core recovery was generally greater than 95%. • Golden Cross Resources RC Hole GCYAR001: RC recovery details were not included in historical report. • Clancy Exploration RC Hole SCR0001: RC recovery details were not included in historical report.
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.*	TLM MR/ DD Process • DD and MR logging are carried out on site once geology personnel retrieve core trays from the drill rig site. Core is collected from the rig daily. • DD/ MR logging records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration, structure, weathering, colour and other primary features of the rock samples and is considered to be representative across the intercepted geological units. • All DD holes are logged in full to end of hole. • Drillhole collar coordinates, azimuth, dip, depth and sampling intervals are recorded. DD logging is to geological contacts. • MR/DD logging is both qualitative and quantitative depending on the field being logged. Logging of diamond drilling includes geotechnical data, RQD and core recoveries. • Drill core is photographed prior to any cutting and/or sampling and then stored onsite in Talisman Core yard in Condobolin. Photographs are available for every diamond drillhole completed. • Mud Rotary chips are photographed in trays. • All information collected are entered directly into laptop computers or tablets, validated in the field, and then transferred to the database. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and metallurgical studies. Historic Drilling • Newcrest Diamond Holes MEMD0001 & MEMD0002: Geological logging was both qualitative and quantitative and recorded lithology, mineralisation, alteration, mineralogy, weathering, structural characteristics and other physical characteristics of the core. • Golden Cross Resources RC Hole GCYAR001: Geological logging was both qualitative and quantitative and recorded lithology of Mesozoic sediments. No basement was intersected. Hole was abandoned in Mesozoic sediments. • Clancy Exploration RC Hole SCR0001: Geological logging was both qualitative and quantitative and recorded lithology and recovery of Mesozoic sediments. No basement was intersected.
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.*	TLM MR/ DD Processes: • Diamond drill core (HQ) samples collected for analysis are longitudinally cut in half, and quarters for the QAQC samples using a using an automated Almonte core saw. Core was placed in boats, holding core in place. • Half core or quarter core sample intervals typically varies from 0.3m to 1.3m in length. 1m sample intervals are favoured and are the most common method of sampling, however sample boundaries do principally coincide with geological contacts. The remaining core is retained in core trays. • DD samples are dried, crushed (where required), split and pulverised (total prep) to produce a 0.25g sub sample for base metal analysis or a 30g sub sample for gold analysis by fire assay. • QAQC protocols for all DD sampling involve the use of Certified Reference Material (CRM) as assay standards. • All QAQC controls and measures are routinely reviewed. Sample size is considered appropriate for geochemical sampling for base-metal and gold mineralisation given the nature of drilling and anticipated distribution of mineralisation. • Field duplicates are collected at a 1 in 30 sample rate. Historic Drilling • Newcrest Diamond Holes MEMD0001 & MEMD0002: Half core samples were prepared by Newcrest Laboratory Services. DD samples were dried, crushed, split and pulverised to produce 50g subsample for analysis by fire assay (FA50/MS) and multi-element 4-acid digestion (4AMS). QAQC protocols for all DD sampling involved the use of Certified Reference Material (CRM) as assay standards. • Golden Cross Resources RC Hole GCYAR001: No samples collected as basement was not intersected and hole was abandoned in Mesozoic sediments.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Clancy Exploration RC Hole SCR0001: Samples were collected as 10m composites, unless encouraging signs were observed, then samples were 1m composites. A total of 11 samples were submitted for assay to ALS Orange. QAQC protocol details were not included in historical report.
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.*	TLM MR & Diamond Drilling Procedures: • MR drilling chips are not assayed. • QAQC protocols for all DD sampling involved the use of certified reference materials as assay standards, inserted at a 1 in 50 sampling rate. • Blank samples were inserted at a 1 in 50 sampling rate using a certified reference material coarse blank. • Field Duplicates were inserted at a 1 in 30 sampling rate. Historic Drilling • Newcrest Diamond Holes MEMD0001 & MEMD0002: QAQC protocols included Duplicates inserted at 1 in 20 and Certified Reference Standard inserted at 1:20. • Golden Cross Resources RC Hole GCYAR001: No samples collected as basement was not intersected and hole was abandoned in Mesozoic sediments. • Clancy Exploration RC Hole SCR0001: Sample quality control details were not included in historical report.
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.*	• Significant intercepts are verified by alternate company personnel. • Logging and sampling data is captured on laptops using industry standard software. • Assay data is uploaded to a secure database directly from the CSV file provided by the laboratory. • Primary laboratory assay data is always kept and is not replaced by any adjusted or interpreted data Historic Drilling • Newcrest Diamond Holes MEMD0001 & MEMD0002: No significant intercepts recorded. All primary logging, sampling and assay data is available for download from the NSW DIGS website as text files. • Golden Cross Resources RC Hole GCYAR001: No samples collected as basement was not intersected and hole was abandoned in Mesozoic sediments. All primary logging data is available for download from the NSW DIGS website as text files. • Golden Cross Resources RC Hole GCYAR001: No significant intercepts recorded. All primary logging data is available for download from the NSW DIGS website as text files.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• TLM MR/DD drill collar locations are pegged using a hand-held GPS. Final collar locations are also picked up using a hand-held DGPS unit with +/- 20cm accuracy. The coordinate system used is the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA) 1994. All coordinates are in the Map Grid of Australia zone 53 (MGA), Universal Transverse Mercator. • The coordinate system used is the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA) 1994. All coordinates are in the Map Grid of Australia zone 55 (MGA), Universal Transverse Mercator. Historic Drilling • Newcrest Diamond drill collar locations collected using handheld GPS. • Clancy and Golden Cross RC drill collar locations collected using DGPS. • The coordinate system used is the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA) 1994. All coordinates are in the Map Grid of Australia zone 55 (MGA), Universal Transverse Mercator.
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.*	• TLM Drill spacing vary depending on exploration requirements. • Historic Drill programs at Yarindury were vertical holes focussed on magnetic highs as required. • No mineral resource is being reported for the Projects. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	• Historic Drill programs at Yarindury were vertical holes focussed on magnetic highs as required.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• DD samples are transported from the project area by TLM Staff and then stored on site at the Talisman Core shed prior to submission. Samples were transported to ALS Chemex Laboratories Adelaide by an accredited courier service or by company personnel using secure company vehicles. Historic Drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Newcrest diamond holes MEMD001 & MEMD002: Security measure details were not included in historical report. • Golden Cross Resources RC Hole GCYAR001: No samples collected as basement was not intersected and hole was abandoned in Mesozoic sediments. • Clancy Exploration RC Hole SCR0001: Security measure details were not included in historical reports.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data have been completed.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in the preceding section 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.*	• EL9679 is held 100% by Haverford Holdings a 100% owned subsidiary of Talisman Mining. • The tenement is in good standing and there are no existing known impediments to exploration or mining.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The Yarindury Copper-Gold Project has been subject to exploration by several previous explorers including Golden Cross Resources, Alice Queen Ltd and Newcrest Mining Ltd. • Exploration work has included diamond, RC drilling, geological mapping, geological interpretation and geophysics (airborne magnetics, ground gravity)
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Yarindury Copper-Gold Project lies within the Molong Volcanic Belt of the Lachlan Fold belt in NSW. • The Yarindury Copper-Gold Project is considered prospective for Cu-Au porphyry style mineralisation.

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*
		• Historical drilling has been appropriately referenced to source information (see Table 1 and historical reports below).
		• Historical Drilling Report References (NSW Resources DIGS Site)
		• Newcrest Ltd 2018 First Annual Exploration Report on EL8565 (RE0010608).
		• Golden Cross Resources 2008 Second and Final Annual Exploration Report on EL6724 (R00030990).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Clancy Exploration Ltd 2009 Third and Third Annual Reports for the Period EL6536 (R00037963).
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No significant intercepts are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill-hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drill holes are planned as perpendicular as possible in plan-view to intersect the geological targets. At this early stage of exploration, drilling and geological knowledge of the project accurate true widths are not yet possible as there is insufficient data. • The orientation of key structures may be locally variable and the relationship to mineralisation is yet to be identified. • No significant mineralisation was identified in any of the historical holes
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.*	• Appropriate maps with scale are included within the body of the accompanying document.
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 relevant data is reported and provides an appropriate representation of the results. • The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	TLM Ground IP-MT Survey and Airborne Magnetic Inversions • The Yarindury IP–MT survey was completed by Zonge Engineering and Research Organisation (Zonge) between July 1 and 18, 2025. The survey consisted of three SW–NE lines designed to cover several interpreted magnetic features. The line locations were designed around infrastructure including homesteads, a gas pipeline, roads, railways and power lines. • Equipment used included a Zonge GGT–30 Transmitter (Tx) and the Advanced Geophysical Technology (AGT) gDas–32 Distributed Acquisition System (Rx). For the IP receiving electrodes were standard porous pots and transmitter electrodes were metal stakes (10 stakes at each station). The MT used the same electric field sensors and Phoenix magnetic field coils. • The dipole–dipole (DDIP) configuration was used for the IP survey with 200m receiver dipoles, and 400m transmitter dipoles. The transmitter electrode locations were offset 100m along the survey line from the receiver electrodes (i.e. at the midpoint of the receiver dipole). The receiver dipoles were laid out and active for all transmitter sites along the line so that readings are taken synchronously on both sides of the transmitter electrode. The transmit frequency used was 0.125 Hz. • The MT survey configuration used the same 200m spaced electric dipoles as the IP survey. This configuration means only the along line component (Ex) of the electric field is measured. Magnetic field readings were acquired using two pairs of magnetometers; both on–line with one pair used as the cross–reference. • Processing and modelling of the IP data was completed by Mitre Geophysics using Res2DInv. • Processing and modelling of the MT data from the Yarindury survey was completed by Zonge using CGG Geotools modelling software. • Mitre Geophysics completed unconstrained magnetic inversion on two magnetic circular (Golden Highway Sth and Mullion Ck) features recognised from the Newcrest Mendoran (100 m spaced) 2017 airborne magnetic survey, using the software MGInv3D.
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.	• Planned future work at the Yarindury Copper-Gold Project if warranted would include follow up Diamond drilling and geophysical surveys.