TARRINA RESOURCES

INITIAL FIELD WORK AND CORE RE-LOGGING COMPLETED – DRILL TARGET SITE SELECTION CHRISTMAS GIFT CONFIRMED

Highlights

- **Initial fieldwork program at the Christmas Gift Gold Project completed with magnetic susceptibility data and pXRF geochemical data acquired**
- **2,241 metres of historic diamond core from 33 holes re-logged**
- **976 metres of core from 11 holes analysed using pXRF for 48 elements**
- **Geological mapping updated using new field data and regional magnetic interpretation**
- **Updated 2D and 3D geological model completed to refine drill targeting**
- **Mapping and geophysical interpretation has identified a previously untested north-north-west structural control on gold mineralisation**
- **More than 2.5 km of strike outside the historic mine area remains largely untested**
- **Prospective zones remain untested below 30 m depth**
- **Extension of soil sampling grid soon to commence; system remains open along strike**
- **Phase 1 diamond drilling program (1,200 m) planned to test priority targets**

Tarrina Resources Limited (ASX: TR8) (Tarrina or the **Company)** is pleased to announce it has completed the first phase of exploration fieldwork at its 100%-owned Christmas Gift Gold Project (the **Project**) in southern New South Wales. The program focused on validating historic datasets, expanding multi-element geochemical coverage, and refining geological interpretation to support upcoming drilling.

Tarrina Resources Chairman Francis De Souza *commented: "Initial fieldwork at the Christmas Gift Gold Project has been completed, including the re-logging of more than 2,241 metres of historic diamond core and expanded multi-element geochemical coverage to support a planned 1,200-metre diamond drilling program.*

The updated geological model developed from this work has identified potential extensions to gold mineralisation beyond the historic mine area, with approximately 2.5 kilometres of strike remaining largely untested to the north and south.

Field activities also included landholder liaison and the finalisation of site logistics. The Company is now finalising plans for phase one diamond drilling and soil sampling to generate modern geological datasets to guide follow-up drilling and assess the potential for a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate."

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Christmas Gift Gold Project – Background

The Christmas Gift Gold Project comprises Exploration Licences EL 9615 and EL 9683, covering approximately 22km², located 15km east of Cootamundra and 180km northwest of Canberra within the Lachlan Orogen, a region that hosts several large orogenic gold mines and numerous advanced projects (Figure 1).

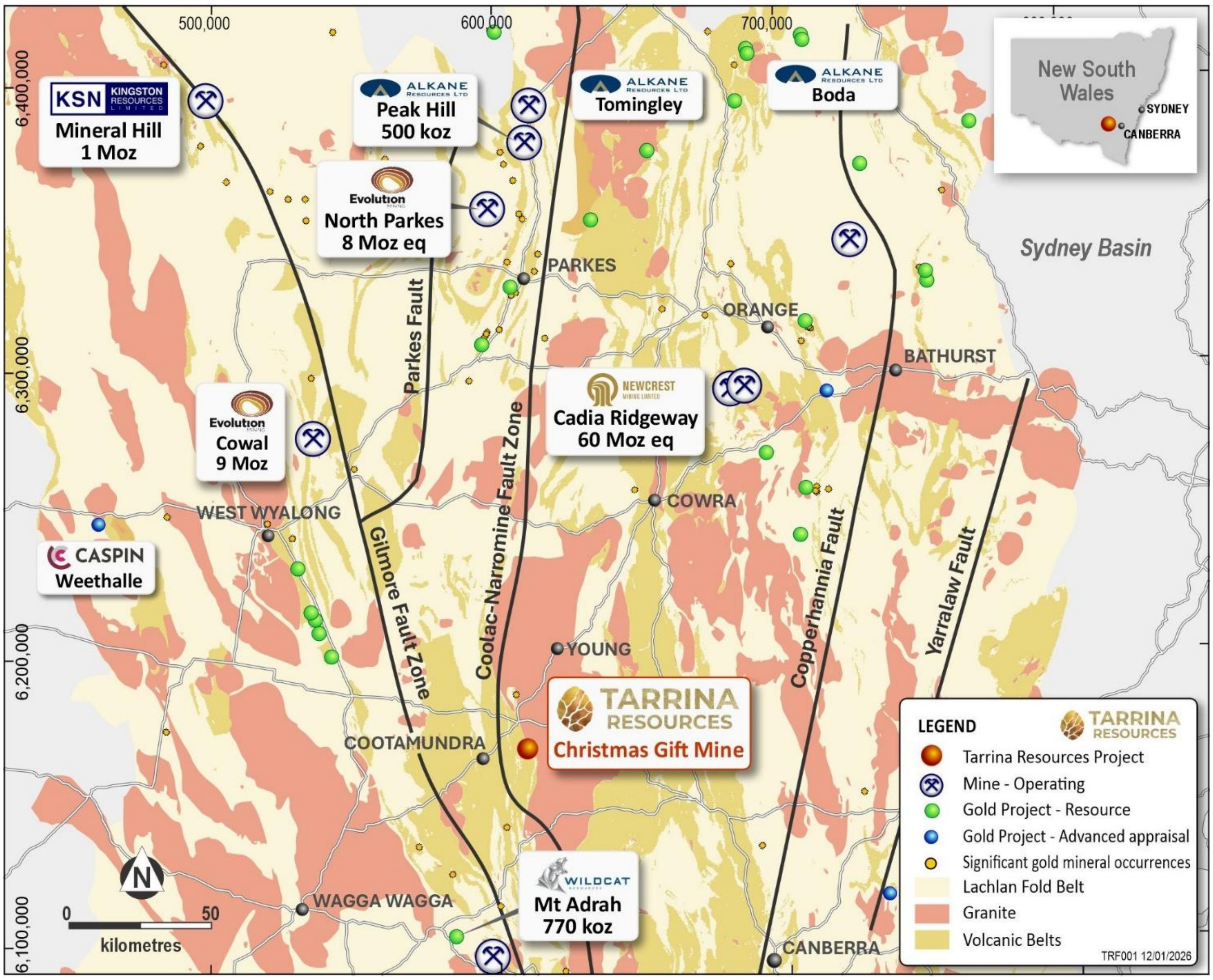

Figure 1: Location of the Christmas Gift Gold project within the Lachlan Fold Belt, showing the Cootamundra map sheet, regional geological features, and nearby operating mines and gold projects.

Historic underground mining between 1900 and 1941 produced approximately **30,000 oz of gold at an average grade of 18 g/t Au** over a strike length of 225m and to a depth of 110m as disclosed in the Company's Prospectus dated 23 September 2025[1] (Figure 2). Historic drilling beneath and along strike from the mine has defined broader zones of gold mineralisation with multiple high-grade intersections, yet only two holes have been drilled deeper than 250m and both intersected gold mineralisation. Exploration has historically been concentrated on the southern tenement (EL9615), which includes the historic Christmas Gift mine as well as a series of smaller gold workings along strike (Figure 2).

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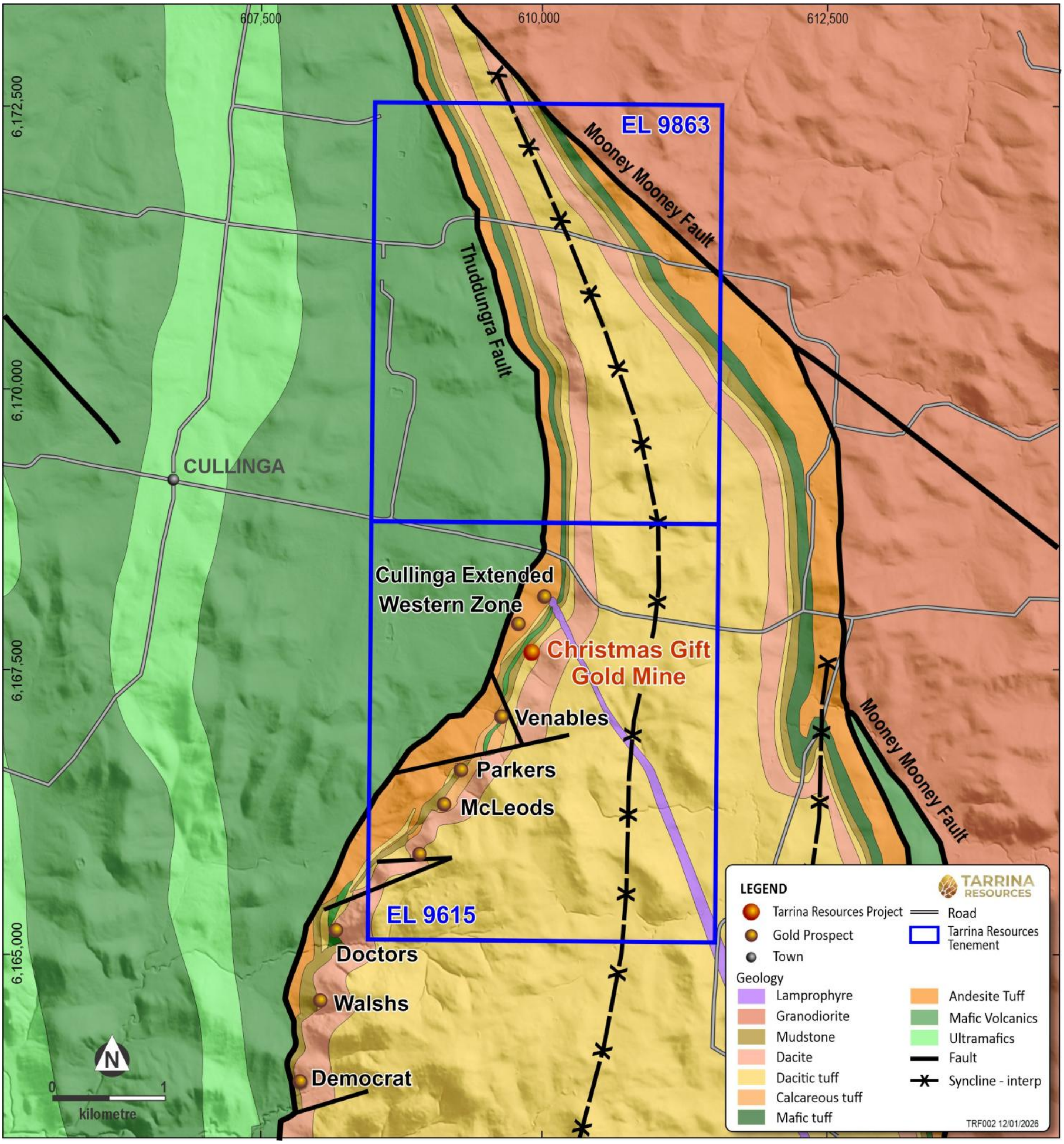

Figure 2: Local-scale geology of the Christmas Gift Gold Project area, complied from historic and recent field mapping, showing major faults and intrusive bodies.

Several significant gold intersections have been reported from drilling on EL 9615, as disclosed in the Company's Prospectus dated 23 September 2025[1]. These include:

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- 13.0 m at 13.20 g/t gold from 68m in DDH076;
- 8.0 m at 17.23 g/t gold from 12m in FRB012;
- 9.0 m at 11.54 g/t gold from 46m in DDHC007;
- 13.0 m at 6.60 g/t gold from 30m in PDH22;
- 4.5 m at 16.53 g/t gold from 12m in RAB84013;
- 4.0 m at 16.80 g/t gold from 12m in RAB-623; and
- 7.0 m at 7.97 g/t gold from 55m in XGRC001.

These results demonstrate the presence of high-grade gold mineralisation beyond the historic mine area and support further systematic exploration of the northern tenement. The northern tenement (EL 9683) has seen comparatively limited exploration relative to the historic Project mine area. Existing soil sampling data in EL 9683 (northern tenement) is limited with strong anomalism leading to the tenement boundary. Upcoming soil sampling will provide valuable data as to the potential extension of the mineralised system into EL 9683 (Figure 2).

December Field Work Overview

The initial field work programs conducted during December included reconnaissance geological mapping and validation of historic geological interpretations across the Project area:

- 2,241 metres of historic diamond core from 33 drill holes were re-logged to improve lithological, structural, and alteration interpretation;
- Selected drill holes representing a range of lithologies and mineralisation styles were analysed using portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF);
- 976 metres of core from 11 holes analysed for 48 elements;
- Magnetic susceptibility data from core intervals collected to support integration with regional geophysical datasets.

The historical gold assay data was integrated with the multi-element pXRF datasets, and preliminary statistical analysis was undertaken to assess relationships between gold and other associated elements. All geological, geochemical, and geophysical datasets were reviewed in both two-dimensional and three-dimensional space and integrated with regional reduced-to-pole (RTP) magnetic data from the Cootamundra magnetic survey to refine the geological interpretation and exploration targeting model to assist with drill target selection.

Field Mapping and Data Integration Results

The geology of the Christmas Gift Project area was remapped using a combination of historic field geology mapping, recently completed field mapping and interpretation of bedrock geology using the Cootamundra Reduced-to-Pole (RTP) magnetic survey.

This mapping resulted in an updated geological interpretation and a revised understanding of the controls on gold mineralisation. Integration of the updated geological mapping with regional magnetic data has enabled the development of a new exploration model for the Project. This model will be tested and refined through planned diamond drilling and soil sampling commencing in January 2026. An updated detailed description of the geology is provided in Part A – JORC (2012) Table 1 and shown on Figure 2 and Figure 3.

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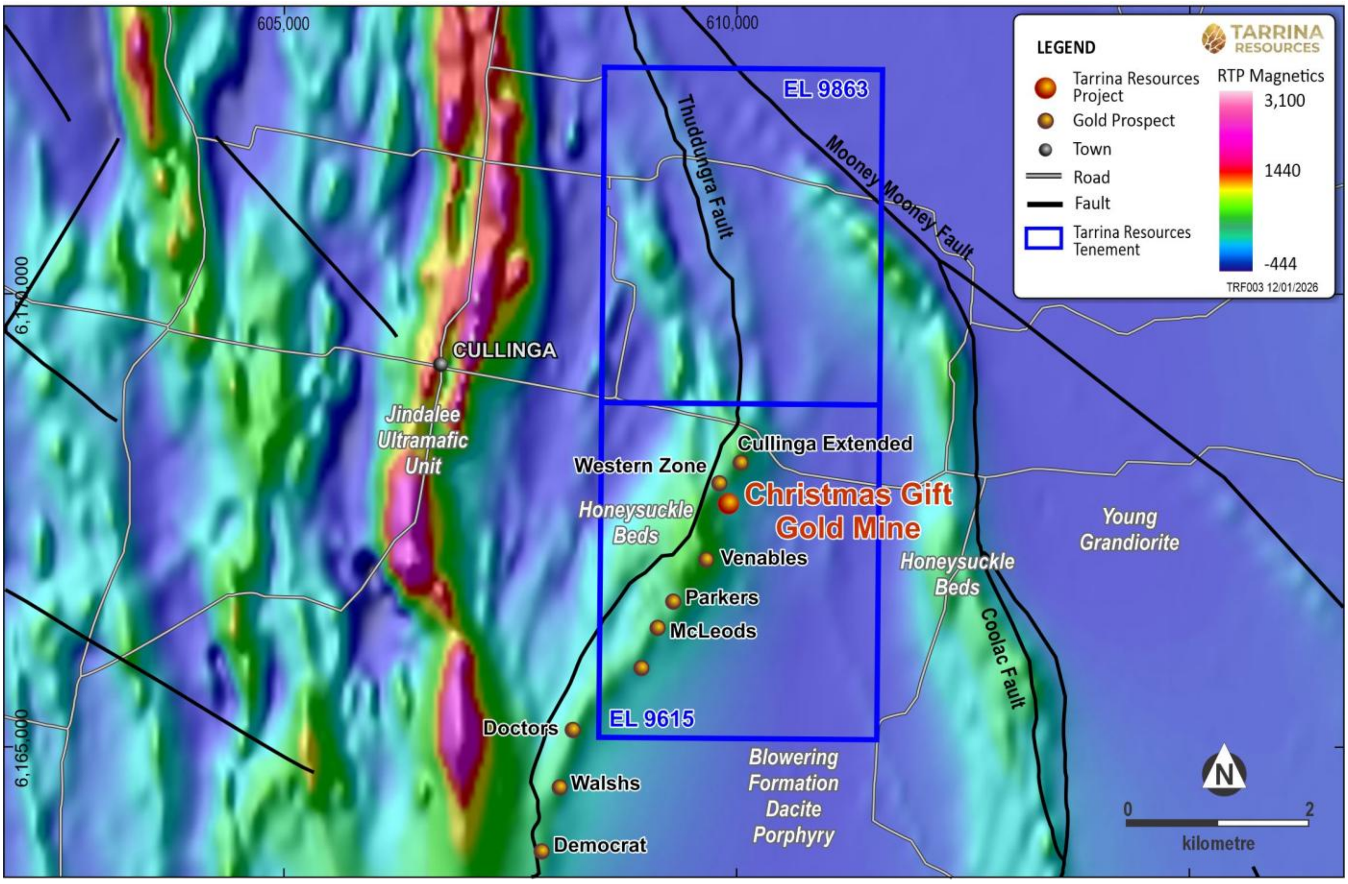

Figure 3: Reduced-to-pole (RPT) magnetic data from the Cootamundra magnetic survey over the Project area, showing regional-scale faults and the mine location.

Historic Drill Hole Relogging and Data Acquisition

New geological logging, magnetic susceptibility data and pXRF multi-element geochemical data were collected from historic diamond core in storage. The selected drill holes were chosen to represent the full range of lithologies identified during the recent field mapping survey and include both mineralised and unmineralised holes. Available historic gold assay datasets were integrated with the pXRF data and preliminary statistical analysis was undertaken to assess the relationship between gold and other potential pathfinder elements.

The historic drill geochemical database was statistically re-analysed for all elements analysed previously (Specific elements listed in Part A – JORC (2012) Table 1). Findings include:

- Silver and arsenic, which are typically associated with orogenic gold systems, both show correlation with gold, although silver grades are higher and arsenic values lower than typically found in comparable systems.
- Gold displays an unexpected statistical association with lead, zinc and copper; with lead and particularly zinc values significantly higher than expected for an orogenic gold system.
- Zinc was not routinely analysed in historic drilling, and its distribution and grade within the gold mineralisation is therefore poorly constrained.
- Re-logging of historic core has identified visible sphalerite (zinc sulphide), confirming the presence and tenor of zinc mineralisation, which is also suggested by the pXRF data.
- Further drilling and systematic multi-element sampling are required to assess the distribution, grade, and economic significance of zinc and its relationship to gold mineralisation.

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The recent logging confirms that gold occurs in centimetre-scale, foliation-parallel quartz–calcite veins with pyrite, galena, sphalerite, and minor chalcopyrite. The gold mineralisation is related to silica-chlorite–pyrite ± calcite ± epidote alteration that over prints the original textures in the host rocks.

All future drilling will incorporate systematic multi-element pXRF analysis with laboratory check assays to build a more comprehensive geochemical database. This work will support refinement of the mineral system model and may influence future exploration targeting strategies at the Project.

Results of the Geological Mapping and Exploration Targeting

All geological, geochemical, and geophysical data were reviewed in 3D with updated 2D geology mapping and the Cootamundra RTP magnetic intensity data to advance the understanding of controls on the distribution of gold mineralisation at the Project (Figure 2 and figure 3).

Field mapping confirmed that gold mineralisation is spatially associated with north-south trending high strain zones characterised by well-developed, steeply dipping foliation. This foliation appears to be axial planar to a regional scale syncline located east of the mine site and trending north-north-west trend. Previously reported high-grade gold intersections occurred within a subtle, linear magnetic low with a similar north-north-west trend to the foliation rather than the strike of the stratigraphy that has a north-east trend (Figure 4).

The lower magnetic intensity is interpreted in the host rocks to the gold mineralisation in the mine area are due to demagnetisation as a result of quartz and carbonate alteration of the host lithologies. This north-north-west structural corridor has been mapped over approximately three kilometres of strike. Only around one kilometre has been tested by soil sampling, which is anomalous in gold (Figure 5) and approximately 500 metres by shallow drilling. Outside the immediate mine area, this structure remains largely untested below depths of approximately 50 metres.

Previous exploration primarily targeted extensions to gold mineralisation along north-east striking lithological contacts parallel the Thuddungra Fault and regional stratigraphy (Figure 2). This work focussed on shallow soil anomalies followed by percussion drilling and was largely concentrated around the historic mine area. While this approach identified additional shallow zones of gold mineralisation that are worth testing, the newly interpreted north-north-west structural corridor defined by the magnetic low and aligned soil anomalies to the northwest and southeast of the mine has not been systematically tested by soil sampling or drilling. This corridor represents a priority exploration target along strike and down-dip of known mineralisation (Figure 4).

The results of these field studies were then used to develop a new exploration model and identify potential extensions to the gold mineralisation at Christmas Gift to the north, south and at depth and optimise targets for the planned diamond drilling and soil sampling programs.

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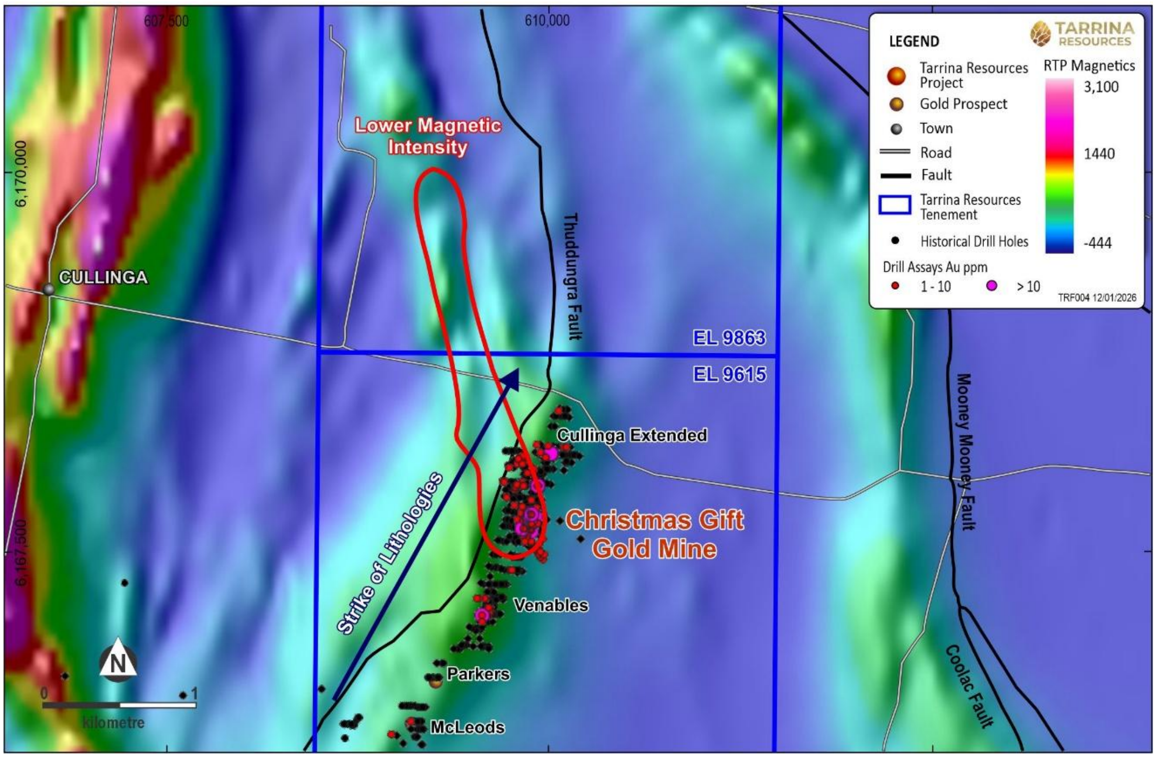

Figure 4: RPT magnetic data from the Cootamundra magnetic survey over the Project area, showing the mine location, significant historic gold intersections, drill assays and zones of lower magnetic intensity along strike.

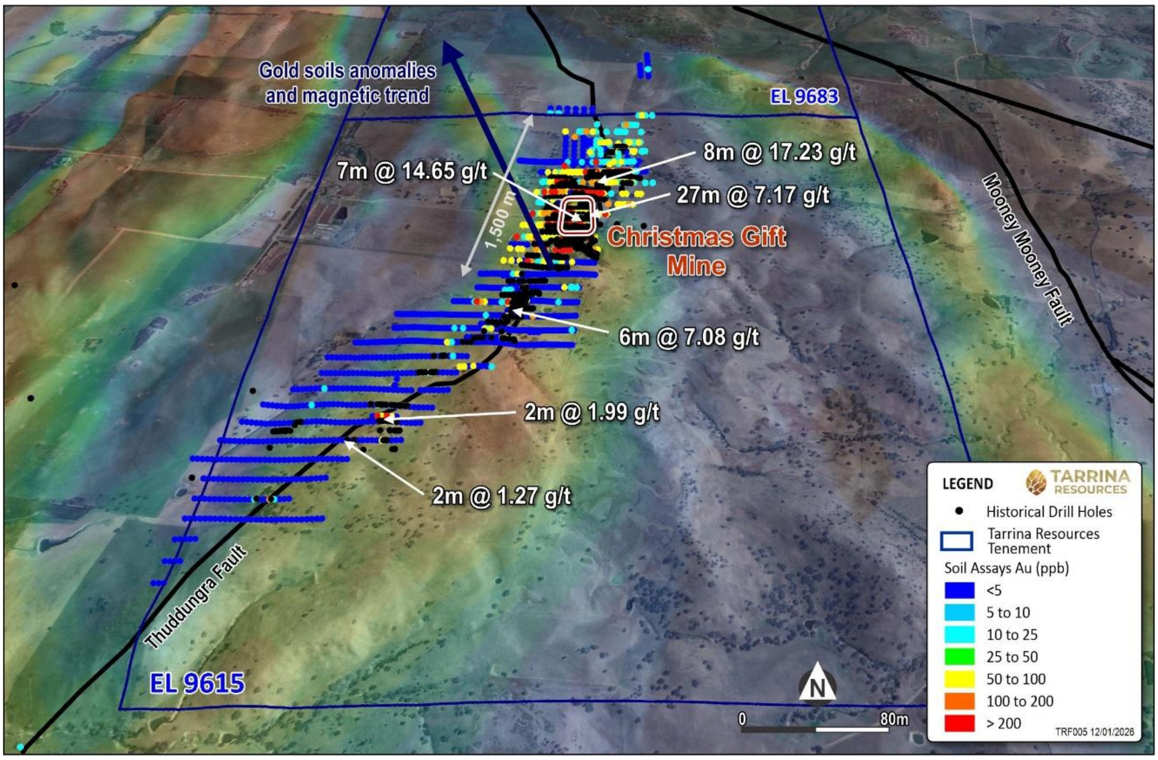

Figure 5. Gold in soil results and selected significant intersections across the Project area, showing magnetic features and anomalous gold trends.

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Next Steps

Over the coming quarter, the Company will continue field activities to further validate historical sampling and refine geological mapping across the project area. Ongoing re-logging and selective resampling of approximately 2,240 metres of historic diamond core from 33 drill holes will continue using modern logging and analytical techniques.

The Company will continue to update its 2D and 3D geological models as new drilling, geochemical, and structural data become available. The Company will establish a comprehensive rock library using representative samples from drilling to improve understanding of lithology, alteration, and mineralisation controls within the gold system.

A soil sampling program will commence to test extensions to mineralisation to the north, south, and east of the historic mine area in conjunction with the Phase 1 diamond drill program, scheduled to commence in January 2026. The diamond drill program will comprise four drill holes for approximately 1,200 metres to test priority targets identified from the updated geological model. Subject to results, follow-up reverse circulation drilling will be undertaken to test extensions of the known gold system defined by the diamond drilling and soil sampling programs.

This work is designed to confirm and extend known mineralisation, generate the datasets required to support a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate, and systematically test several high-priority target areas, including Venables, Cullinga Extended, the Western Zone, northern extensions within EL 9683, and additional soil anomalies located east of the historic mine.

The Company continues to advance its South Australian projects at Walparuta and Yongala through a combination of geological studies, geochemical and geophysical programs, and planned drilling.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

ENDS

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ABOUT TARRINA RESOURCES (TR8)

Tarrina Resources Limited (ASX: TR8) is an Australian mineral exploration company with a portfolio of projects in New South Wales and South Australia prospective for gold, copper, silver and rare earth elements. Its flagship Christmas Gift Gold Project in the Lachlan Fold Belt of NSW is supported by historical high-grade production and drilling, while the Walparuta and Yongala projects in South Australia offer exposure to IOCG copper–gold, sedimentary copper–silver and carbonatite-related REE targets. Tarrina's strategy is to generate shareholder value through systematic exploration, drilling and the potential definition of maiden Mineral Resource estimates, while also assessing complementary and value-accretive acquisition opportunities.

For further information regarding Tarrina Resources, please visit the ASX platform (ASX: TR8) or the Company's website at www.tarrina.com.au.

DISCLAIMER AND FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Announcement contains forward-looking statements which are identified by words such as 'believes,' 'estimates,' 'expects,' 'targets', 'intends', 'may', 'will', 'would', 'could', or 'should' and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this Announcement, are expected to take place.

Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, the Directors and management of the Company. These and other factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements.

The Company has no intention to update or revise forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this Announcement, except where required by law. The Company cannot and does not give assurances that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements contained in this Prospectus will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

COMPETENT PERSON & COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The information in the ASX announcement is based on information compiled by Dr Gregor Partington, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Gregor Partington has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which 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' (the JORC Code).

Dr Gregor Partington is employed Tarrina Resources as CEO and consents to the inclusion of the information in the ASX announcement in the form and context in which it appears.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENTS REFERENCED IN THIS RELEASE

The information in this announcement referenced below relates to exploration results have been released previously on the ASX. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

1. ASX: TR8 24 September 2025 – Prospectus dated 23 September 2025 *Annexure A – Independent Geologist's Report.*

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CHRISTMAS GIFT PROJECT

Part A – JORC (2012) Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
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.*	• No new samples have been collected by Tarrina Resources. • Historic sampling include: ○ Rock chip sampling by multiple explorers (BHP 1980, Freeport 1984, Cortona Resources 2006, Hughes 2017-2021) with maximum grades up to 14.1 g/t Au at Christmas Gift. ○ Soil sampling campaigns spanning 1980–2007 by BHP, Freeport, and Cortona Resources, generally using B- and C-horizon material at 10–100 m spacings. BHP collected 634 B-horizon samples on 10 x 100 m grid in 1981. Freeport collected 1,409 B-horizon samples in 1986. ○ Stream sediment sampling by BHP in 1980, with 1,598 samples of -80 mesh material analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, As, with every tenth sample analysed for Au. ○ The diamond core was drilled in segments and placed in core trays. Each 1 m intervals were labelled with depth markers for accurate logging. ○ Lithology, structure, alteration, and mineralisation were logged and the 1m intervals were cut, halved and sent for assay. ○ The remaining core was retained for reference. Most holes drilled at 50° toward grid west. ○ RAB samples collected as 1-2 m composites. Shallow reconnaissance drilling to define surface anomalies and test soil geochemistry. Depth Typically 10–20 m. Most holes drilled at 50° toward grid west. ○ RC samples collected as 1 m intervals using a splitter. Intermediate-depth drilling to test mineralisation continuity and grade. RC holes were often diamond-tailed for deeper structural information. Most holes drilled at 50° toward grid west. ○ Tailings and mullock sampled via auger by Paragon Gold (1990), Cortona Resources (2010), and Challenger Mines (2015), yielding historic estimates of 31,000 tonnes @ 1.8 g/t Au for tailings. • Analytical methods included AAS and fire assay; however, QAQC protocols from the 1980s-1990s are not consistently documented in available reports.
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).*	• 592 drill holes completed historically between 1968-2020, comprising: ○ RAB drilling: Rotary Air Blast holes, typically 10-20 m depth. ○ RC drilling: Reverse Circulation, various depths to ~250 m. ○ Diamond core: HQ and NQ diameter core. • Key operators: Exploration Holdings (1968-1974), Occidental Minerals (1972), Freeport/Poseidon (1983-1994), Cortona Resources/Moly Mines (2002-2013), Hughes (2017-2021). • Hole orientations generally 50°–60° toward local grid west. • Diamond tails used on some RC holes during 1988 infill program (18 of 36 RC holes were diamond tailed). • Core orientation methods not documented in available reports.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Recovery records are limited or inconsistently reported in historic drilling programs. • Some reports of broken ground and poor recoveries in historic

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	• *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.*	underground workings areas. • Freeport reported intersecting open stopes in some holes, affecting sample quality. • No systematic recording of core recovery or sample quality documented for early programs (1968-1980s). • Potential sample bias due to preferential loss in broken ground zones cannot be assessed from available data.
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.*	• Historic core has been geologically logged to varying standards depending on the operator and time period. • Cortona Resources and Hughes conducted re-logging of historic core to modern standards. • Logging generally qualitative in nature, focusing on lithology, alteration, and mineralisation. • Core photography not systematically undertaken in early programs. • Detailed structural logging limited, though some programs noted shear-foliation oriented N-S with steep dip. • Most intersections appear to have been logged, though detail level varies significantly between operators.
Subsampling 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 insitu 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*	• Core sampling methods not consistently documented across all historic programs. • RAB samples typically collected as 1-2 m composites. • RC samples collected at 1 m intervals in most programs. • Sample preparation procedures varied between operators and time periods. • No documented field duplicate or second-half sampling programs. • Quality control procedures for sub-sampling not systematically documented for early programs.

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.*
		• Historic assaying conducted using:
		   ○ Fire assay for gold analysis (considered total extraction method)
		   ○ Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) for gold and base metals.
		• Analysis for Au was routine and for selected samples for Ag, As, Au, Ba, Be, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Pt, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn.
		• Laboratories used not consistently documented.
		• QAQC procedures: Standards, blanks, and duplicates not systematically implemented in early programs (1970s-1980s).
		• Modern programs (2000s onwards) implemented better QAQC but specific details not provided in available reports.
		• No documented external laboratory checks or round-robin testing.
		• Accuracy and precision levels not established for historic data.

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*	• Limited verification of significant intersections documented. • Some holes intersected open stopes, providing indirect verification of historic mining. • Twinned holes: XGRC001 (2005) intersected 7 m @ 11.38 g/t Au between two historical intersections, confirming continuity. • Data entry and verification procedures not documented for most historic programs.

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	storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	• Primary data storage protocols vary by operator - some data may be housed with NSW Department of Primary Industries. • No systematic independent verification of historic results undertaken
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Historic survey methods not consistently documented. • Local grid systems used by different operators may not be consistent. • Coordinate system conversions between different programs may introduce errors. • Down-hole surveys: Methods not documented for most programs. • Topographic control: Adequate for the low-relief terrain (maximum relief ~550 m). • Grid system: Various local grids used historically; modern programs used MGA94 Zone 55. • Collar survey accuracy estimated at ±5-10 m for early programs, improving to ±1-2 m for modern programs.
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*	• Christmas Gift mine area: Closely spaced drilling on approximately 25-50 m sections. • RAB drilling: Typically 20 m spaced holes along lines. • RC/Diamond drilling: Variable spacing, generally 25-100 m apart. • Data spacing sufficient for resource estimation at Christmas Gift mine area but insufficient along most of the 2.5 km strike length. • Sample compositing: Applied in various resource estimates using different cut-off grades (0.5 g/t to 1.0 g/t Au). • Most of the prospect strike length only tested by shallow RAB drilling with wide spacing.
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 drilling generally oriented 50°-60° toward local grid west. • Mineralisation orientation: Steeply east-dipping shear zones parallel to N-S striking thrust faults. • Main lode plunge: Christmas Gift ~25° to north; Federal mineralisation plunges steeply south. • Drilling orientation appears appropriate for intersecting the steeply-dipping mineralised zones. • Potential bias: Some oblique intersection of moderately north-plunging shoots, but not considered to introduce significant sampling bias. • Cross-cutting structures noted which may affect continuity interpretation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security*	• Sample security measures not documented for historic programs. • Chain of custody procedures not consistently reported. • Sample storage and handling protocols varied between operators and time periods. • No evidence of systematic sample security issues affecting results.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No systematic audits or reviews of historic sampling techniques documented. • Re-logging of historic core by Cortona Resources and Hughes represents informal review. • No independent technical audits of historic exploration programs identified. • Data compilation and review ongoing as part of current technical assessment.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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,*	• *Tenements: EL9615 (11 km²) granted 21/11/2023, expires 21/11/2029; EL9683 (11 km²) granted 07/08/2024, expires 07/08/2030.* • *Ownership: 100% owned by Rox 1 Pty Ltd (wholly owned subsidiary of Tarrina Resources Limited).*

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	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*	• *Location: 180 km northwest of Canberra, 15 km east of Cootamundra, NSW.* • *Access: Via Hume Highway and sealed rural roads from Jugiong.* • *Land use: Primarily grazing and cropping on gently undulating hills.* • *Overlapping permits: Single Group 2 exploration licence (Mineral Carbonation International) for magnesium-rich rocks.* • *Native Title: No Native Title applications or determinations over project area.* • *Strategic Agricultural Land: Portion of project area designated as strategic agricultural land.* • *Environmental: No mineral production, coal, petroleum, or infrastructure permits within tenement areas.*

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Historic mining (1892-1941): Cullinga Goldfield produced ~30,000 oz Au at average grade 18 g/t Au, mostly from Christmas Gift mine (21,540 oz Au from 37,400 tonnes ore plus 3,858 oz from tailings at 61.5 g/t Au)*
		• *Modern exploration (1968-2020s):*
		  ○ Exploration Holdings (1968-1974): Early geological mapping, drilling, soil surveys
		  ○ Occidental Minerals (1972): Geological mapping, drilling
		  ○ BHP (1980-1982): Comprehensive soil sampling, stream sediments, rock chips, geophysics
		  ○ Freeport/Poseidon (1983-1994): Major drilling campaigns (>400 holes), resource estimates
		  ○ Gold Mines of Australia (1997-1999): Soil and rock chip sampling
		  ○ Cortona Resources/Moly Mines (2002-2013): Drilling, core re-logging, resource estimates
		  ○ Challenger Mines (2014-2016): Tailings studies
		  ○ Hughes (2017-2021): Rock chips, geophysics, core re-logging, tailings studies.

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The Jindalee Group is the oldest unit in the Christmas Gift area and has been assigned a mid to late Ordovician age (Figure 2). This unit comprises metamorphosed distal marine sedimentary rocks and mafic to ultramafic lithologies and forms the basement to the overlying stratigraphy in the west of the regional project area around Cullinga. The ultramafic units have been serpentinised, resulting in talc-carbonate rocks with magnetite alteration, which gives these units a high magnetic intensity (Figure 3).* • *The upper contact of the Jindalee Group follows the Thuddungra Fault and separates the Jindalee Group from the overlying Honeysuckle Beds (Figure 2). The Thuddungra Fault is believed to have controlled the location of the gold mineralisation at the Christmas Gift gold mine. The Honeysuckle Beds in the Christmas Gift area are believed to be to early Silurian in age (Figure 2) and have been mapped in the Cullinga area starting with a distinctive andesite tuff unit that is overlain by dacite tuff followed by mudstone and then a distinctive mafic tuff similar to mafic volcanic units in the underlying Honeysuckle beds mapped elsewhere on the Cootamundra map sheet (Figure 2). The Honeysuckle Beds lithologies have a distinctive moderate to high magnetic intensity that allow the units to be interpreted using the magnetic data from areas of outcrop and logged geology from drilling to the north and east of the Christmas Gift project area (Figure 3). The structure (and younging) of the Honeysuckle beds in the Christmas Gift project area has been defined by detailed relogging of core at the Christmas Gift mine, where the units dip steeply to*

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		the east at around 70 degrees. The tuffaceous units have been logged as fining upward sequences from agglomerate at the base fining up to siltstone and mudstone at the top. A similar sequence of rocks has been recognised to the east along the contact of the Young Granodiorite as defined by the distinctive magnetic signature of this package (Figure 2 and Figure 3). This geometry is interpreted to be the result of a reginal scale syncline that explains the repetition of the Honeysuckle sequence of rocks to the east. More detailed mapping of the units to the east is required to confirm this interpretation. • The lithologies that overlie the Honeysuckle Beds in the Christmas Gift project area comprise mudstone, calcareous intermediate tuff, dacite tuff and at the top of the sequence a porphyritic dacite that is the main rock type mapped to the east of the Christmas Gift mine, which belong to the Blowering Formation (Figure 2). This sequence of lithologies have moderate to low magnetic intensities with the upper dacite tuff and porphyritic dacite having distinctively low magnetic intensities. These unit have been interpreted to be repeated to the east, like the Honeysuckle Beds, based on these magnetic signatures (Figure 3). The porphyritic dacite is the dominant rock type in the core of the interpreted syncline, which may explain spatial distribution of this unit relative to the other units in the sequence. • The eastern side of the Christmas Gift geology map is dominated by the Young Granodiorite, which has been mapped as being in a faulted contact with the Honeysuckle Beds and the Jindalee Group elsewhere in the region. The Young Granodiorite is uniform in composition but with textural variations and porphyritic phases present near the eastern and southern contacts. The Young Granodiorite is an S-type granite with an interpreted source from Cambra-Ordovician or Precambrian sediments. • The gold at the Christmas gift gold mine is spatially associated with mafic to intermediate turbiditic tuffs from the Honeysuckle Beds and Blowering Formation metamorphosed to mid-greenschist facies. Gold occurs in centimetre-scale, foliation-parallel quartz–calcite veins with pyrite, galena, sphalerite, and minor chalcopyrite. The gold mineralisation is related to silica-chlorite–pyrite ± calcite ± epidote alteration that over prints the original textures in the host rocks. Semi-massive pyrite has been logged in some drillholes, which appears to pre-date gold mineralisation and may be exhalative synchronous with the deposition of the tuffaceous turbidites. • Age: Middle Devonian Tabberabberan Orogeny (~390 Ma), though lead isotope data suggests potentially younger (Permian). • Analogues: Similar to Tomingley, Adelong deposits in East Lachlan Orogen.
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*	• Total drilling: 592 holes (RAB, RC, Diamond) completed 1968-2020 • Key intersections from Christmas Gift area listed in Christmas Gift drill intersection table. Composites calculated using a minimum mineralised intersect of 1m, a maximum of 2m internal waste, and cutoff grades of 0.5 g/t Au. • Depth testing: Only 2 holes drilled >250 m depth, both intersected gold mineralisation. • Collar coordinates: Historic local grids, conversion to modern coordinate system completed. • Complete drill hole database: Requires compilation and

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	- *down hole length and intersection 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*	*validation from multiple operators in the field.*
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 intersections 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.*	• *Historic reporting: Intersections reported at various cut-off grades (0.5-1.0 g/t Au).* • *Resource estimates: Used 0.5 g/t and 1.0 g/t Au cut-offs with 10 g/t Au top cuts applied.* • *Minimum widths: 3 m minimum intersection width typically applied.* • *Aggregation methods: Length-weighted averaging used in resource estimates.* • *High grade treatment: Top cuts of 10 g/t Au applied in 1988-1989 resource estimates.* • *Internal dilution: Not consistently handled across different programs.* • *Composites in drill intersection table calculated using a minimum mineralised intersect of 1m, a maximum of 2m internal waste, and cutoff grades of 0.5 g/t Au.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intersection 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 geometry: Steeply east-dipping shear zones (typically 70-80° dip).* • *Drill hole orientation: Generally, 50-60° toward grid west.* • *True width estimation: Most intersections are at moderate angle to mineralisation, true widths estimated at 70-90% of down-hole length.* • *Plunge variations: Christmas Gift main lode plunges ~25° north, Federal lode plunges steeply south.* • *Reporting: Historic results predominantly reported as down-hole lengths.* *Structural complexity: Cross-cutting structures and fault offsets complicate width calculations in some areas.*

Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intersections 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*	• *Technical report includes key figures:*
		  ○ Regional location and geology maps.
		  ○ Tenement location map.
		  ○ Long section showing key drilling intersections.
		  ○ Cross-section across Christmas Gift.
		  ○ Soil geochemistry results.
		  ○ Rock chip sampling results.
		• *See relevant Figures in announcement.*

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.*	• *Historic reporting documents both high-grade intersections and lower grade zones.* • *Resource estimates included various cut-off grades showing grade-tonnage relationships.* • *Christmas Gift intersection table lists all significant intersections.* • *RAB drilling results document both anomalous and background values* • *Soil sampling documents both anomalous zones and background areas* • *High-grade intersections not followed up in historic programs, indicating potential remaining targets.*
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;*	• *Geophysics: Ground magnetics (Freeport 1984, Hughes 2018-2020), IP surveys (various operators), ground gravity (Hughes 2018).* • *Geochemistry: Extensive soil sampling programs, stream sediment surveys, pathfinder elements (Pb, Zn) correlate with Au.* • *Tailings resource: Historic estimates of 31,000 t @ 1.8 g/t*

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	potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	*Au (Paragon 1990) and 20,000 t @ 1.06 g/t Au (Cortona 2010).* • *Metallurgy: Limited historic metallurgical testing, Challenger Mines (2015) conducted feasibility study for tailings treatment.* • *Bulk density: Not systematically measured in historic programs.* • *Structure: Strong N-S shear foliation, multiple fault sets, fold hinge interpreted at Christmas Gift.* • *Alteration: Well-documented chlorite-pyrite-calcite alteration assemblages.*
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral 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.*	• *Work program (Year 1-2,):* o Field mapping and geological model updates. o Soil and rock chip sampling programs. o 3D geological modelling. o ~6,000 m drilling program (RC and diamond). o JORC-compliant resource estimation. • *Priority targets:* o Down-plunge extensions at Christmas Gift (only 2 holes >250 m depth). o Venables prospect - shallow historical intersections require follow-up. o Cullinga Extended - high-grade intersections (10 m @ 13.8 g/t Au). o Western Zone - broad lower-grade system needs systematic drilling. o Northern extension - untested area in EL9683. o Exploration potential: 2.5 km strike length.

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