ZINC AND COPPER INTERSECTED IN DRILLING AT CHRISTMAS GIFT

Highlights

- **Copper and zinc assay results from Phase 1 drilling program at Christmas Gift indicate potential for previously unrecognised VMS style zinc and copper mineralisation separate from the already reported gold mineralisation[2,4].**
- **Historical work and gold assay results from Phase 1 demonstrated the potential for a high-grade orogenic lode-style gold system at Christmas Gift with significant scope for extensions along strike and at depth.**
- **Significant Gold intersections, include[2,4]:**
  - **14.5 m at 2.23 g/t Au from 58.0m (CGDH001),**
  - **16.4 m at 2.06 g/t Au from 75.6m (CGDH001),**
  - **7.6 m at 0.89 g/t Au from 85.4m (CGDH001A),**
  - **5.1 m at 2.39 g/t Au from 36.9m (CGDH002),**
  - **4.6 m at 5.42 g/t Au from 42.9m (CGDH002),**
  - **0.5 m at 42.26 g/t Au from 68.6m to EOH (CGDH002)**
- **Highly anomalous zinc and copper intersections were returned, both associated with and separate to, the recently reported gold assays in the new holes. The copper and zinc zones are up to 30m wide with intersected grades of up to 1.65% Zn and up to 0.23% Cu.**
- **The host lithologies to the gold at Christmas Gift and in the footwall of the gold mineralisation comprise the volcanic rock types that are commonly associated with VMS copper, zinc, lead and silver mineralisation elsewhere in the Lachlan Fold Belt, adding to the VMS prospectivity of the zinc and copper soil anomaly targets to the west and north[3].**

Tarrina Resources Chairman Francis De Souza commented:

"The zinc and copper results from the Phase 1 drilling program at Christmas Gift have added another string to our bow at Christmas Gift system, providing evidence for previously unrecognised VMS style zinc and copper mineralisation on top of the considerable gold potential.

The presence of zinc and copper presents another exciting opportunity for the Company to make a new VMS discovery at the Christmas Gift project, particularly in the underexplored northern tenement where the prospective geology and recent soil zinc and copper anomalies coincide."

Tarrina Resources Limited (ASX: TR8) (Tarrina or the **Company**) is pleased to announce copper and zinc assay results from its Phase 1 diamond drilling program at the Christmas Gift Gold Project in the Lachlan Fold Belt of southern NSW (Figure 1). Recent gold assay results demonstrated the potential for a **high-grade orogenic lode-style gold system at Christmas Gift,** with significant scope for extensions along strike and at depth[1,2,3]. The new zinc and copper assays provide evidence that the semi-massive pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena logged in drilling appears to pre-date gold mineralisation and may represent exhalative sulphides deposited contemporaneously with the tuffaceous intermediate volcanic host rocks.

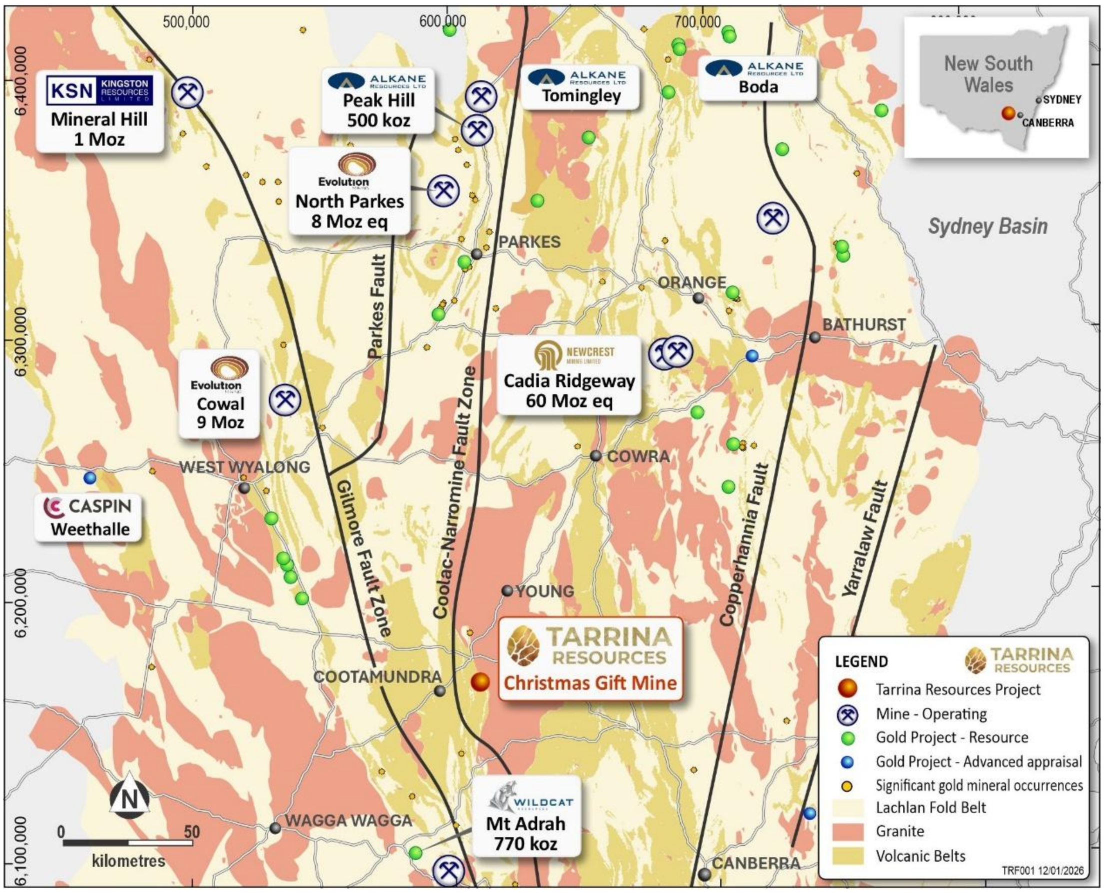

Figure 1. Location of the Christmas Gift Gold project within the Lachlan Fold Belt, showing regional geological features and nearby operating mines.

Recent relogging and pXRF analysis of some historic core stored at the NSW core storage facility and regional soil sampling identified a second style of zinc and copper mineralisation spatially associated with the gold mineralisation[1,3]. The soil zinc and copper results established that although there is a spatial correlation between gold and zinc and copper there are separate zinc and copper only anomalies in the footwall stratigraphy to the rocks that host the Christmas Gift gold mineralisation. The new zinc and copper results from the Phase 1 diamond drilling program provide additional evidence that there is the potential for an early VMS style of mineralisation that has been overprinted by the Orogenic gold mineralisation at Christmas Gift.

Based on the soil geochemistry, zinc and copper drill assays and the mapped lithologies, there is real but still unproven VMS potential in the Christmas Gift project area, especially within the Silurian–Devonian volcanic–volcaniclastic packages to the north and west (Figure 2). The rocks in the footwall of the Christmas Gift mine to the west, consist of andesite and dacite tuffs, mudstone and mafic tuff (Figure 2). Detailed relogging shows the sequence dips steeply east (~70°) and comprises fining-upward tuffaceous packages[1]. The rocks that host the gold mineralisation at the Christmas Gift Mine, comprise mudstone, calcareous intermediate tuff, dacite tuff and a distinctive porphyritic dacite (Figure 2). Both sequences contain the volcanic rock types that are commonly associated with VMS copper, zinc, lead and silver mineralisation elsewhere in the Lachlan Fold Belt and globally (More details of the prospective geology are given in Part A – JORC (2012) Table 1).

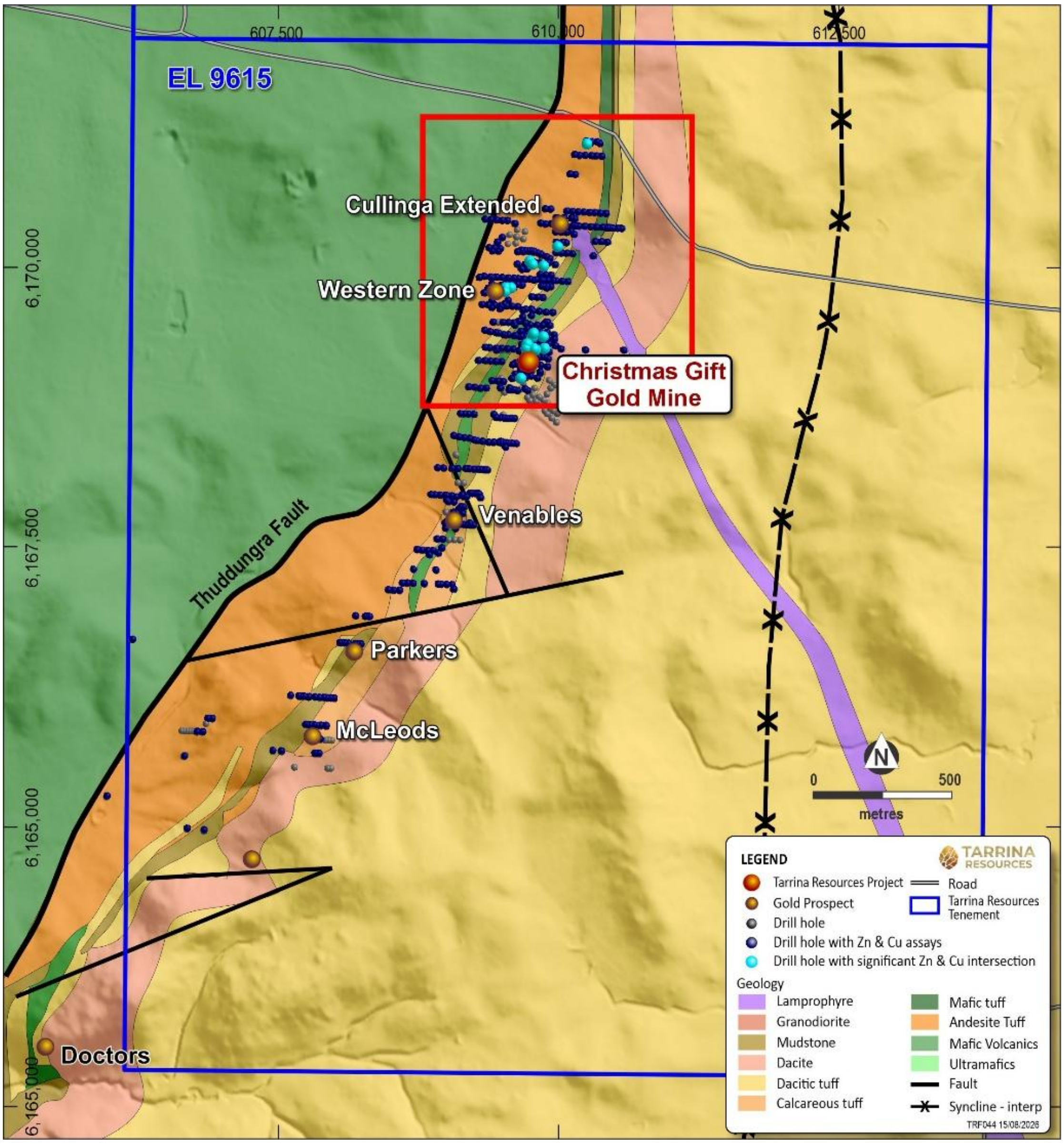

Figure 2: Geology of the project area, showing major faults and drill collars with zinc and copper assays and the location of new highly anomalous zinc and copper intersections.

Highly anomalous zinc and copper results were intersected in the recent drilling in CGDH001, CGDH001A, CGDH002, CGDH004 and CGDH005, which were drilled to test the old Christmas Gift mine workings and depth extensions and gold, copper and zinc soil anomalies to the north near the Cullinga Extended mine (Figure 2 and Table 1). There are also 18 historic drill holes that intersected similar highly anomalous zinc and copper, which are clustered around the Christmas Gift mine and in clusters between the Western Zone and the Cullinga Extended mine (Figure 2 and Table 1). The western intersections are wider and contain higher grade intersections of zinc and copper relative to gold (Table 1). The highly anomalous zones are up to 30m wide with zinc grades of up to 1.65% Zn and copper grades of up to 0.23 % Cu. Zinc and copper intersections from the Christmas Gift mine have higher gold grades up to 70.4 g/t Au compared to the western zinc and copper intersections (Table 1).

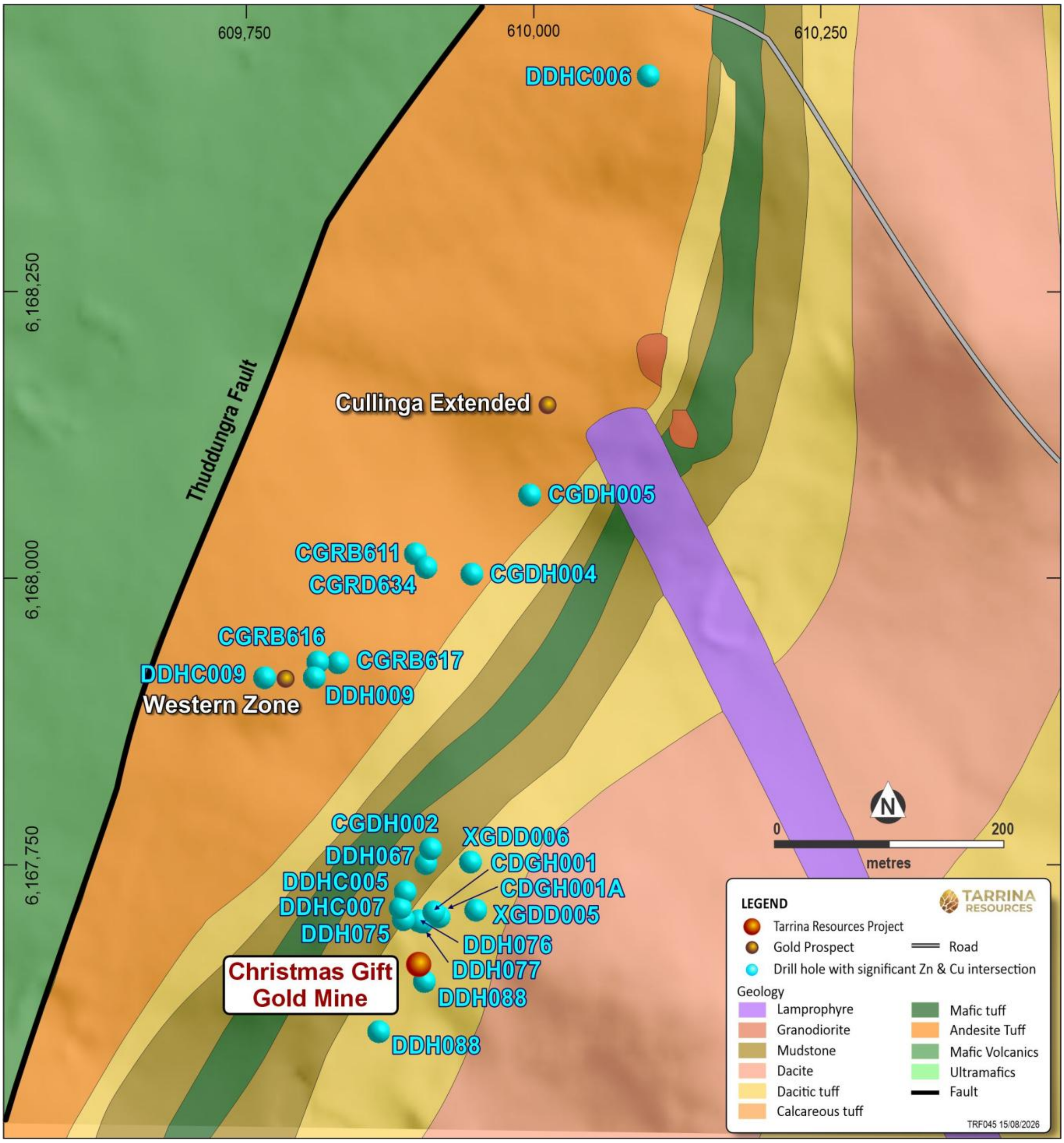

Figure 3: Detailed map of area where zinc and copper anomalies are clustering, showing major faults and drill hole location of highly anomalous zinc and copper intersections (See Figure 1 for location of Figure 2 and Table 1 for list of intersections of copper and zinc from these drill holes).

Regional soil sampling defined multi-line zinc and copper soil anomalies[3], which provide more evidence that the northern sequence of the volcanic–sedimentary pile is prospective for bed rock zinc and copper VMS mineralisation. The soil geochemistry supports a sulphide rich, base metal bearing system, but does not yet clearly distinguish between structurally focused orogenic gold mineralisation and stratabound VMS zinc and copper mineralisation. Drill targeting using the zinc and copper geochemistry from the regional soil database and drilling databases will now be carried out focussing on the rocks that are similar ages and have volcanic and sedimentary lithologies to the host rocks to VMS deposits in the Lachlan Fold Belt. Mapping will be carried out to see if stratabound massive sulphide lenses or gossans can be separated from the gold lodes.

NEXT STEPS

The next phase of exploration for gold at Christmas Gift will focus on the untested near mine areas down dip and along strike beneath the gold soil anomalies defined by the soil sampling[3]. Detailed analysis of the soil data will be prioritised to help plan a regional scale cost-effective air core program for gold and copper and zinc. The drilling data with also be integrated with the soil data, 3D geology and 3D structure of the mineral system to optimise drill planning. The geochemistry will be reprocessed and statistically analysed for Zn, Pb, Cu, Ba, Ag, Sb, Se, Fe and S to try to distinguish between structurally controlled Au–Zn–Cu lodes from stratabound, lens like base metal anomalies. Petrophysical data will be collected to assess the potential to use electrical geophysical techniques to search for conductive, chargeable bodies within the prospective stratigraphy rather than along known gold structures.

Planned activities at the Christmas Gift Gold Project include:

- Complete detailed core logging using the recent assay results to better understand the relationship of the base metal mineralisation to gold mineralisation.
- Update 2D and 3D geological and gold grade models incorporating the new drilling results.
- Field check anomalies identified from the soil sampling program and plan follow-up drill targets to test the anomalies for bedrock gold, zinc and copper mineralisation.
- Reinterpret the geology and geochemistry using a VMS mineral system model to define targets for testing by electrical geophysical methods and drilling.
- Plan follow-up air-core and RC drilling to infill and extend the new gold mineralisation between the Christmas Gift mine and the Cullinga Extended mine along strike and down dip.
- Exploration will then progress from scoping the potential scale of the project toward pattern RC resource drilling and the delivery of a maiden JORC gold resource.

Separately, Tarrina continues to advance its Walparuta project in South Australia through geological studies, geochemistry, geophysics and planned drilling programs. The soil sampling and extension IP acquisition is progressing well with the results from both programs expected to be finalised by the end of September.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

– ENDS –

For more information, please contact:

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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.

ABOUT CHRISTMAS GIFT

The Christmas Gift Gold Project comprises 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 gold projects.

Historic drilling beneath and along strike from the old workings has defined broader zones of gold mineralisation with multiple high-grade intersections, yet only two holes have been drilled deeper than 150m 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 and the northern tenement (EL9683), where soil sampling has started remains untested.

Significant historic intersections in the area where the diamond drilling was completed include:

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

DISCLAIMER AND FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENT

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 announcement will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

COMPETENT PERSON AND COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The information in this ASX announcement that relates to Exploration Results 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 Partington has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being 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*' (the JORC Code).

Dr Partington is employed by Tarrina Resources as Chief Executive Officer and consents to the inclusion of the information in this ASX announcement in the form and context in which it appears.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENTS REFERENCED IN THIS RELEASE

The information in this announcement referenced below relate to exploration results that have previously been released to the ASX. The Company confirms that 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 those original market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

1 ASX: TR8 29 January 2026 – Diamond Drilling Commences at Christmas Gift Gold Project.

2 ASX: TR8 5 May 2026 – Christmas Gift First Assays Confirm High Grade Gold.

3 ASX: TR8 25 May 2026 - Soil sampling extends Christmas Gift Gold Anomaly over 1km.

4 ASX: TR8 6 July 2026 – Further High-Grade Gold Results Extend Christmas Gift System

Anomalous Zinc and Copper Drill Intersection Table with Intersection Coordinates

Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	From	To	Width	Zn ppm	Cu ppm	Au g/t
New Diamond Holes									
CGDH001	609,913	6,167,707	481.1	50.5	72.500	22.0	922	179	1.5
CGDH001	Including			61.2	62.070	0.9	5,350	730	0.9
CGDH001	Including			71.8	72.500	0.8	8,000	490	23.1
CGDH001	609,903	6,167,708	464.4	75.6	85.640	10.0	806	110	3.2
CGDH001A	609,917	6,167,702	467.7	78.0	79.000	1.0	1,750	290	3.2
CGDH001A	609,913	6,167,703	460.4	85.4	88.500	3.1	1,245	165	1.5
CGDH001A	609,896	6,167,704	430.3	121.0	122.000	1.0	1,140	240	LD
CGDH001A	609,842	6,167,711	333.5	223.3	242.000	18.7	1,682	393	0.3
CGDH001A	609,823	6,167,715	298.9	268.0	277.000	9.0	944	414	0.1
CGDH001A	609,812	6,167,717	280.3	291.0	297.000	6.0	3,202	677	0.1
CGDH001A	Including			291.3	292.300	1.0	5,460	840	0.1
CGDH001A	Including			294.6	295.250	0.6	17,446	2,300	0.2
CGDH001A	609,805	6,167,719	268.3	307.5	308.200	0.7	560	20	LD
CGDH002	609,910	6,167,762	507.7	33.0	36.700	3.7	966	79	0.5
CGDH002	609,908	6,167,761	503.4	36.9	42.550	5.7	1,075	82	2.2
CGDH002	609,905	6,167,759	498.4	43.5	47.450	4.0	3,898	1,272	6.1
CGDH002	609,904	6,167,759	495.7	48.0	49.200	1.3	2,924	86	0.6
CGDH002	609,899	6,167,756	486.3	58.0	60.800	2.8	1,852	1,715	0.7
CGDH002	609,895	6,167,754	478.1	68.6	69.100	0.5	12,324	1,580	42.3
CGDH004	609,946	6,168,002	513.2	15.5	16.600	1.1	510	170	LD
CGDH004	609,939	6,167,999	499.4	31.0	32.800	1.8	531	458	0.1
CGDH004	609,938	6,167,998	496.8	34.0	35.650	1.7	698	78	LD

Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	From	To	Width	Zn ppm	Cu ppm	Au g/t
CGDH004	609,937	6,167,998	494.9	36.5	37.400	0.9	1,320	180	0.1
CGDH004	609,936	6,167,997	492.4	37.7	42.000	4.3	1,423	183	LD
CGDH004	609,931	6,167,995	482.0	44.6	58.900	14.3	1,666	192	LD
CGDH004	Including			55.0	55.550	0.6	6,920	920	LD
CGDH004	609,921	6,167,990	462.6	59.3	88.680	29.4	1,785	560	0.1
CGDH004	Including			86.4	88.680	2.3	16,520	2,269	0.7
CGDH004	609,910	6,167,984	441.0	98.0	99.690	1.7	1,073	189	0.1
CGDH004	609,900	6,167,980	422.2	120.0	121.000	1.0	520	440	LD
CGDH004	609,898	6,167,979	417.4	125.0	127.000	2.0	797	188	0.2
CGDH004	609,891	6,167,976	405.4	135.5	144.000	8.5	1,447	395	0.1
CGDH004	609,879	6,167,970	380.3	168.0	169.000	1.0	2,290	520	0.1
CGDH005	609,997	6,168,072	460.5	76.8	77.400	0.7	1,240	790	0.1
CGDH005	609,990	6,168,068	447.4	92.0	92.600	0.6	570	140	0.3
CGDH005	609,989	6,168,068	445.9	93.6	94.600	1.0	610	170	0.1
CGDH005	609,983	6,168,065	434.9	102.0	112.000	10.0	1,042	402	0.1
CGDH005	609,959	6,168,055	393.0	155.8	156.480	0.7	590	170	LD
CGDH005	609,940	6,168,049	360.1	194.0	195.000	1.0	630	540	0.1
Historic Holes									
1-1-1D	607,271	6,167,307	427.1	118.9	121.920	3.0	870	600	NA
1-1-1D	607,322	6,167,296	375.4	192.0	195.072	3.0	962	100	NA
CGRB611	609,897	6,168,020	496.6	31.0	40.000	9.0	613	814	0.8
CGRB616	609,811	6,167,925	518.2	14.0	20.000	6.0	643	737	0.1
CGRB617	609,829	6,167,925	514.5	20.0	23.000	3.0	657	550	0.0
CGRB634	609,906	6,168,008	513.1	17.0	18.000	1.0	570	640	0.1
CGRB634	609,899	6,168,008	501.4	30.0	32.000	2.0	570	290	0.1
DDH067	609,906	6,167,749	458.2	97.0	99.000	2.0	721	0	1.0
DDH067	609,899	6,167,750	450.3	108.0	109.000	1.0	532	0	0.1
DDH075	609,886	6,167,700	475.1	67.1	69.100	2.0	1,323	0	7.0
DDH075	609,882	6,167,700	468.3	73.1	79.050	6.0	3,754	0	1.2
DDH075	Including			76.1	77.050	1.0	5,698	0	0.3
DDH076	609,899	6,167,699	460.3	78.0	96.000	18.0	3,035	0	6.2
DDH076	Including			79.0	80.000	1.0	42,728	0	70.4
DDH077	609,903	6,167,698	445.2	100.0	125.000	25.0	2,999	0	0.1
DDH077	Including			123.0	125.000	2.0	23,232	0	0.1
DDH077	609,892	6,167,697	432.4	129.0	130.000	1.0	1,058	0	LD
DDH083	609,904	6,167,646	444.5	107.0	109.000	2.0	2,250	0	0.2
DDH083	609,898	6,167,646	435.9	118.0	119.000	1.0	818	0	LD
DDH088	609,865	6,167,602	426.3	119.8	121.800	2.0	4,194	0	LD
DDH-1	607,275	6,167,270	426.9	119.7	121.680	2.0	870	600	LD
DDH-1	607,325	6,167,260	375.6	191.3	195.268	4.0	740	96	LD
DDHC005	609,888	6,167,724	479.7	67.5	68.600	1.1	3,900	320	13.2
DDHC005	609,885	6,167,725	476.9	70.8	72.800	2.0	1,208	272	1.7
DDHC006	610,100	6,168,439	516.5	25.0	28.000	3.0	870	290	LD
DDHC006	610,095	6,168,437	508.1	36.3	37.200	0.9	530	210	6.0
DDHC006	610,086	6,168,435	495.9	49.3	54.000	4.7	1,074	117	0.0
DDHC007	609,883	6,167,710	482.1	48.0	55.000	7.0	2,554	297	14.7

Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	From	To	Width	Zn ppm	Cu ppm	Au g/t
DDHC007	Including			54.0	55.000	1.0	7,400	560	43.0
DDHC007	609,883	6,167,710	470.8	62.2	63.400	1.2	708	186	1.5
DDHC007	609,883	6,167,710	464.9	67.2	70.300	3.1	631	219	0.6
DDHC009	609,808	6,167,912	523.9	10.0	12.000	2.0	510	160	0.1
DDHC009	609,799	6,167,912	513.1	24.0	26.000	2.0	500	310	0.7
DDHC009	609,768	6,167,912	476.4	72.1	73.800	1.7	760	350	0.1
DDHC009	609,765	6,167,912	472.0	78.2	79.200	1.0	1,185	508	0.2
XGDD005	609,949	6,167,708	451.3	105.0	110.400	5.4	536	146	1.8
XGDD005	609,857	6,167,712	328.6	250.0	273.000	23.0	1,251	256	0.4
XGDD005	Including			268.0	269.000	1.0	5,010	744	0.3
XGDD005	609,821	6,167,715	284.1	318.0	319.000	1.0	1,015	286	0.1
XGDD006	609,945	6,167,750	470.4	75.9	83.000	7.1	509	166	LD
XGDD006	609,941	6,167,750	465.3	85.0	86.000	1.0	658	780	0.2
XGDD006	609,932	6,167,748	451.0	102.2	103.000	0.8	1,720	51	LD
XGDD006	609,864	6,167,738	352.0	219.0	227.500	8.5	1,041	324	0.5
XGDD006	609,856	6,167,737	341.4	236.0	237.000	1.0	651	241	0.4
XGDD006	609,842	6,167,735	321.7	259.0	263.000	4.0	2,635	693	0.2

Table 1. Highly anomalous zinc and copper intersections from diamond drilling and historic drill holes using a 0.05% Zn cut off.

CHRISTMAS GIFT PROJECT

Part A – JORC (2012) Table 1

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data</th></tr>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sampling techniques</td><td>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.</td><td>The diamond core from the initial Tarrina 2026 drilling program was sampled by cutting the core in half with a diamond saw. Half core is taken for analysis, with the other half remaining in the core tray. 100% of the core was sampled, in lengths of 0.3-1 m. Samples are sent to SGS in Orange for analysis, where they are crushed and pulverised and analysed by 50 g fire assay for gold (GO_FAP50V10) and XRF analysis for Zn, Cu and Pb.
New soil sampling was carried out by OZEX Pty Ltd for Tarrina Resources. Sampling was done using a LV mounted auger, with two 1 kg samples taken between 60 and 90cm to ensure no contamination from surface farming practices and to ensure in situ regolith, The samples were collected at nominal 20m intervals over 80m line spacing. Samples were sieved to -2mm and bagged, with one sample analysed on site using pXRF for multi-element geochemistry and then stored, and the duplicate sample submitted to SGS in Perth for analysis where they were screened to -80 mesh, pulverised, and analysed by 50 g fire assay for gold (GE_FAM50V10).
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 interval was labelled with depth markers for accurate logging.
Lithology, structure, alteration, and mineralisation were logged, and the 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.</td></tr>
</table>

		• 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).*	• The initial Tarrina diamond drilling program was planned to confirm and QAQC the historic drilling and test for extensions to the known mineralisation to the north, with five holes completed. Six diamond drill holes were drilled, for a total of 1,180 metres. Two holes CGDH001 and CGDH002 did not reach the planned depth due to intersecting mine workings, and one replacement hole was drilled to drill beneath the workings, which was successful. An additional hole was added to the planned program to test the down dip extension of the new zone of mineralisation. The diamond drilling was carried out using a Sandvik DE840 drill rig mounted on a MAN 8x8 truck supported by a Hino 4x4 5T, water truck and solids control unit SRT11 (Wombat). HQ triple tube and NQ2 standard tube, all core oriented using an ACT Mk.3 HQ/NQ Core Ori kit. (NQ- ACT 3 11253 - ACT 3 1371 HQ- ACT 3 7512 – 6951). HW casing followed hole progress until full water recovery was achieved. When voids were intersected, casing was driven 3m into the opposing wall and the hole size was reduced to NQ2. If further voids were intersected and water return was not possible, the hole was abandoned.
		• 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.* • *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.*	• Core from the Tarrina diamond drilling program was measured and compared to driller's core blocks to determine where and how much core loss exists. This forms part of the drill logs. Triple tube drilling is used in the upper HQ sections to maximise sample recovery through weathered and fractured rock. Core recovery was 100% once below the saprolite horizon unless fractured ground was intersected. In faulted ground, recovery was greater than 90%. • Recovery records are limited or inconsistently reported in historic drilling programs. • Some reports of broken ground and poor recoveries in historic 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.*	• Core from the Tarrina diamond drilling program was geologically logged to the nearest centimetre. Geological logging is qualitative, magnetic susceptibility is quantitative. All core is photographed. 100% of the core is logged. • Historic core has been geologically logged to varying standards depending on the operator and time period.

	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 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*	• The new core was cut with a diamond saw. Half core was taken for analysis, with the other half remaining in the core tray. 100% of the core is sampled, in lengths of 0.3-1 m. Samples were sent to SGS for analysis, where they were crushed and pulverised and analysed by 50 g fire assay for gold and XRF analysis for Zn, Cu and Pb. Sampling is high quality, and representative with good core recoveries documented. • Two soil samples were collected from the new soil sampling program from each location, sieved to -2mm and bagged. One sample from each location was used for handheld XRF readings and then stored. The other sample was sent to SGS for analysis where they were screened to -80 mesh, pulverised, and analysed by 50 g fire assay for gold (GE_FAM50V10). Sampling is high quality, and representative and appropriate for the mineralisation style. • Soil samples were sent to SGS for analysis, where they were crushed and pulverised and analysed by 50 g fire assay for gold (method GO_FAP50V10), which is high quality, appropriate for the mineralisation style, and considered a total analysis method. • 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.*
		• Core samples were sent to SGS for analysis, where they were crushed and pulverised and analysed by 50 g fire assay for gold (method GO_FAP50V10) and XRF analysis for Zn, Cu and Pb, which is high quality, appropriate for the mineralisation style, and considered a total analysis method.
		• 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 for the historic exploration.
		• 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 storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	• Data collected into Excel templates and backed up on cloud drives. Data is subject to a validation process using Micromine software and entered into the project database. The project database is cloud and locally hosted. Standards and blanks were submitted with the core samples that have been used for QAQC reviews. • 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. • 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.*	• Drill collar locations are currently handheld GPS, accurate to ~3 m. These will be located to 10 cm accuracy on completion of the program. Downhole surveys are recorded at 10 m intervals using a gyro tool. • Soil sample locations are taken with handheld GPS, accurate to ~3 m. • Grid system used is GDA94, MGA55. • Where possible all historic data have been verified in the field by Tarrina, using a modern GPS. • 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 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 is 50° to the east, so most drill holes are oriented close to perpendicular to the dip of the mineralisation. • 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*	• Samples are protected from disturbance in the field. Samples are sent by tracked courier to SGS, and SGS has established protocols 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, 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*	• *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).* • *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.* • *Land access agreements have been signed with relevant landowners and government approvals agreed for the soil sampling and drilling being carried out by Tarrina Resources.*

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. 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.* • *The upper contact of the Jindalee Group follows the Thuddungra Fault and separates the Jindalee Group from the overlying Honeysuckle Beds. 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 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. 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. 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 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. 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. 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. 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. • 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.
Drill hole information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and 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	• Six diamond drill holes were drilled, for a total of 1,180 metres in the new diamond program by Tarrina Resources. • Total historic 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 5m internal waste to cover mined stopes, 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 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.	• Current diamond hole result composites are calculated using a minimum mineralised intersect of 1m, a maximum of 5m internal waste to cover the mining voids, and cutoff grades of 0.5 g/t Au. • Historic reporting: Intersections reported at various

	• *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.*	*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 5m internal waste, and cutoff grades of 0.5 g/t Au and 500 ppm Zn.*
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: East-dipping mineralised zones (typically 40-50° 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*	• *Previous reports and announcements include 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 also 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; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• *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 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.* • *The historic drill geochemical database was statistically re-analysed for all elements analysed previously.* • *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 a significant 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 not well understood.* • *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*

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,):*
		  ○ Field mapping and geological model updates.
		  ○ Soil and rock chip sampling programs.
		  ○ 3D geological modelling.
		  ○ ~6,000 m drilling program (RC and diamond).
		  ○ JORC-compliant resource estimation.
		• *Priority targets:*
		  ○ Down-plunge extensions at Christmas Gift (only 2 holes >250 m depth).
		  ○ Venables prospect - shallow historical intersections require follow-up.
		  ○ Cullinga Extended - high-grade intersections (10 m @ 13.8 g/t Au).
		  ○ Western Zone - broad lower-grade system needs systematic drilling.
		  ○ Northern extension - untested area in EL9683.
		  ○ Exploration potential: 2.5 km strike length.
		• *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.*
		• *Subject to results from the drilling and the soil sampling, 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 along strike and down dip.*
		• *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.*