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ASX RELEASE | 16 OCTOBER 2026

High grade copper-gold results define multiple targets at OK-Bellevue

New surface assays of up to 17.1% Cu and 12.0 g/t Au across four prospects, together with selected historical diamond-drill intersections including 9 m downhole at 4.24% Cu from 160 m and 4 m downhole at 5.91% Cu from 140 m, strengthen the case for systematic follow-up and proposed scout drilling.

Tartana Minerals Limited (ASX: TAT) is pleased to report high-grade copper and gold assay results from follow-up selective rock-chip sampling and geological mapping across its Bellevue Project area, within EPM 25970 (Dry River), in the Chillagoe district of Far North Queensland.

When integrated with historical drilling, geological mapping, historical workings and geophysical interpretation, the new results define multiple copper-gold targets for systematic follow-up during the next phase of field exploration.

Highlights:

- A new phase of field exploration is underway at Tartana's OK-Bellevue Project, with eleven samples collected across four prospects as part of a systematic re-evaluation of the historical mining district
- High grade copper-gold assays across four prospects, including:
    - OK Blocks: A selective mullock sample from Shaft No. 1 returned 17.1% Cu, 0.46 g/t Au, 11.7 g/t Ag and 436 ppm Co, approximately 550 m north of the historical OK North underground copper mine, and a second sample returned 4.33% Cu and 0.38% Zn
    - Hobblechain: An outcrop rock-chip sample from a prominent silicified, gossanous breccia returned 12.0 g/t Au, and a second sample returned 3.32 g/t Au, 16.9 g/t Ag
    - Windmill: A selective mullock sample from historical workings returned 10.7% Cu and 0.33 g/t Au, and a second sample returned 10.1% Cu, 0.12 g/t Au and 229 ppm Co
    - OK Dumps: Selective samples of historical dump material returned 8.29% Cu and 3.61% Cu, supporting further assessment of the copper-mineralised dump material, including planned metallurgical investigations
- Results confirm high-grade polymetallic copper-gold mineralisation at several locations across EPM 25970, within favourable geological horizons of the OK Member of the Devonian Hodgkinson Formation
- Results will inform the prioritisation of scout drilling at OK Blocks, Hobblechain and Windmill, alongside planned exploration at the historic OK North and OK Mine prospects.
- Historical drilling supports depth potential, with selected previously reported diamond intersections:
    - OK06DD03 at OK North: 9 m downhole at 4.24% Cu, 2.63% Zn, 1.49 g/t Au and 16.8 g/t Ag from 160 m
    - OK07DD18 at OK Mine: 4 m downhole at 5.91% Cu, 3.64% Zn, 0.55 g/t Au and 13.6 g/t Ag from 140 m
- Tartana has a Conduct and Compensation Agreement (CCA) in place to undertake advanced drilling activities at Bellevue and OK, supporting the progression of priority exploration targets towards drilling.

The surface samples are selective reconnaissance samples and may not be representative of average grade, mineralised width or continuity. Mullock and dump material is ex situ and does not establish the location or grade of underlying in-situ mineralisation.

Tartana's Executive Chairman, Sonny Didugu, commented:

> "When I first visited OK-Bellevue, what struck me was the extent of the old workings and how little systematic modern exploration had been undertaken across the broader area. It was an obvious place for us to focus our efforts.

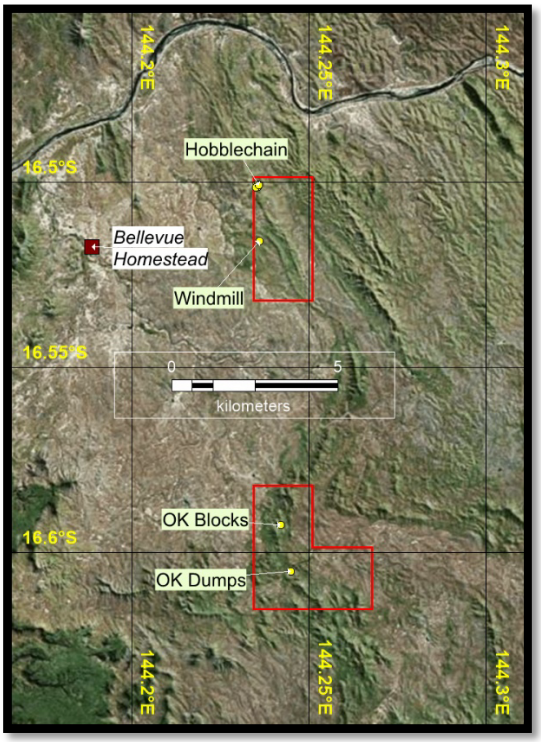
"Results of 17.1% copper at OK Blocks, 12.0 g/t gold at Hobblechain and more than 10% copper in two samples at Windmill are a very encouraging return from a focused field program. These results come from separate prospects and, when considered alongside historical drilling and geophysics, indicate several areas that warrant follow-up.

"Our job now is to turn those results into a sensible drill plan. We will continue the mapping and sampling, assess the remaining geophysical targets and work through the historical data before selecting the first scout holes. With the CCA in place, we have the land-access arrangements needed to keep that work moving."

OK-Bellevue Field Program

EPM 25970 covers approximately 16.5 km², around 37 km north of Tartana's Chillagoe operation, and is held by Mother Lode Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Tartana. The tenement includes the historical OK mining district and the Bellevue prospects.

Tartana has completed geological mapping and collected eleven selective surface rock samples from outcrop, historical mullock and dump material. Samples were collected from exposures and material that appeared to be mineralised, based on geological assessment. The program was designed to map and sample prospective exposures and provide geological information to guide follow-up exploration.



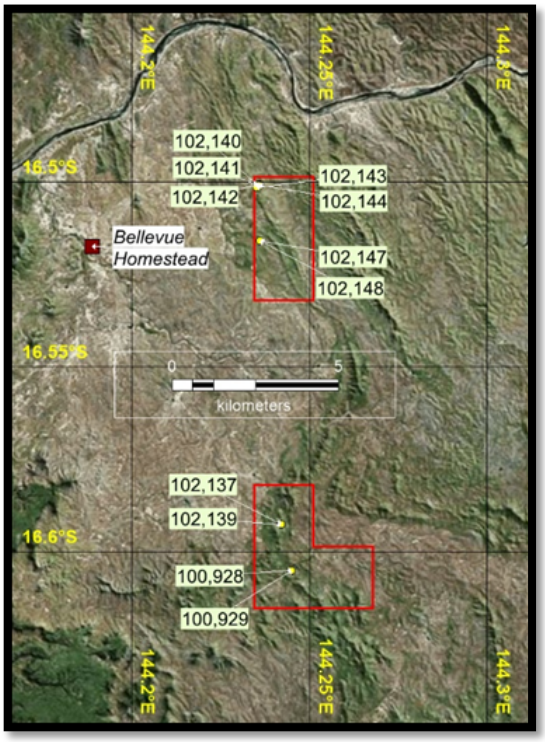


Figure 1a (left). Plan view showing location of the 4 prospects where rock chip samples were collected within our 100% owned Dry River EPM 25970 (red outline) in the Mitchell River district east of Bellevue Homestead. The historic OK copper mine, smelter and abandoned township was located at OK Dumps, approximately 37km north of Tartana's existing copper operation.

Figure 1b (right). Plan view showing locations of 11 rock chip samples collected within EPM25970. 7 rock chip samples were collected in the northern block, whilst 4 rock chip samples were collected within the southern block of EPM 25970. Refer to Table 1 for sample location and selected assay details of all samples.

SampNo	Location	Type	Northing 55S	Easting 55S	Au	Ag	As	Bi	Cu	Co	Ga	Mo	Pb	Sb	Zn
100928	OK Dumps	Mullock	8162116	206037	0.092	2.58	34.9	4.87	**3.61%**	4.5	1.86	10.35	11.5	3.15	61
100929	OK Dumps	Mullock	8162116	206037	0.056	7.48	36.8	1.57	**8.29%**	2	3.76	33.1	7.9	1.27	30
102137	OK Blocks	Mullock	8163506	205703	0.079	2.09	117.5	9.72	**4.33%**	144.5	27	1.66	90	0.89	3760
102139	OK Blocks	Mullock	8163510	205704	0.459	11.65	11.2	2.56	**17.05%**	**436**	7.06	14.1	43.7	1.62	2520
102140	Hobblechain	OC	8173616	204888	**12**	2.6	223	3.87	2180	3.7	20.8	47.9	230	4.55	95
102141	Hobblechain	OC	8173684	204857	**3.32**	16.85	44.2	5.87	2730	18	3.16	**225**	72.9	2.85	456
102142	Hobblechain	OC	8173684	204891	**1.915**	6.7	24.8	3.43	872	9.2	2.54	16.75	41.8	3.09	65
102143	Hobblechain	OC	8173597	204827	**1.58**	1.56	117	11.2	420	12.1	25.3	27.9	215	51.8	70
102144	Hobblechain	OC	8173650	204906	0.065	0.3	11.8	0.34	458	2.2	12.6	1.52	18.2	0.82	19
102147	Windmill	Mullock	8171978	204963	0.331	0.83	62.7	2.69	**10.65%**	145	2.99	26.3	18.3	0.75	143
102148	Windmill	Mullock	8171978	204963	0.12	1.91	105	1.07	**10.10%**	**229**	6.44	7.73	7.5	0.65	432

All assay results in parts per million unless indicated by percentage

Table 1. Assays results from rock chip sampling within EPM 25970 Dry River.

Geological and geophysical framework

The project area is located in the Hodgkinson Province of the Mossman Orogen. All eleven rock-chip samples were collected within the OK Member, a narrow, elongate, fault-bounded, chert-dominated belt on the eastern margin of the Kitoba Member. The OK Member is structurally intercalated with undivided Hodgkinson Formation metasediments to the northeast.

Tartana's mapping has confirmed the gross lithological controls of the main mineralisation style seen in the OK Mines district. Copper-oxide-enriched gossans are most commonly seen within OK Member rocks and are the primary style of mineralisation being tested. In the cluster of copper deposits around OK Mine, VMS-style mineralisation consistently occurs at the transition from pillow-basalt-dominant zones to sediment- and chert-dominant horizons. Red and black jasper is commonly spatially related to this "Mine Sequence" mineralisation.

The sampled prospects form part of a broader exploration area in which previously unrecognised gravity highs were identified through interpretation of the 2021 Falcon gravity and magnetic survey. The sampling program investigated two of the three key shallow targets generated by that interpretation. The results confirm surface mineralisation at several prospects and provide additional geological information to guide follow-up exploration. The third geophysical target, labelled Z3 and located southeast of OK Mine, remains to be ground-truthed.

Multiple high-grade results across the OK–Bellevue Project

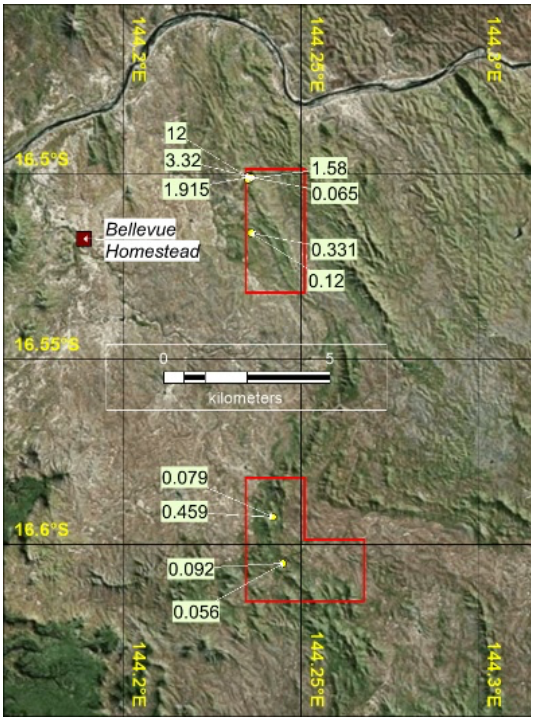
The results include 17.1% copper at OK Blocks, 12.0 g/t gold at Hobblechain and 10.7% copper at Windmill. The results provide additional geological information to guide follow-up exploration across the project area.

High-grade copper at OK Blocks and Windmill

At OK Blocks, approximately 550 m north of the historical OK North underground copper mine, selective mullock sample 102139 from Shaft No. 1 returned 17.1% Cu, 0.46 g/t Au, 11.7 g/t Ag and 436 ppm Co. A second sample, 102137, returned 4.33% Cu and 0.38% Zn.

At Windmill, approximately 9 km north of OK North, selective mullock sample 102147 returned 10.7% Cu and 0.33 g/t Au, while sample 102148 returned 10.1% Cu, 0.12 g/t Au and 229 ppm Co.

The sampled locations are are detailed in Figure 1 (above, including assay results) and Figure 2 (below).



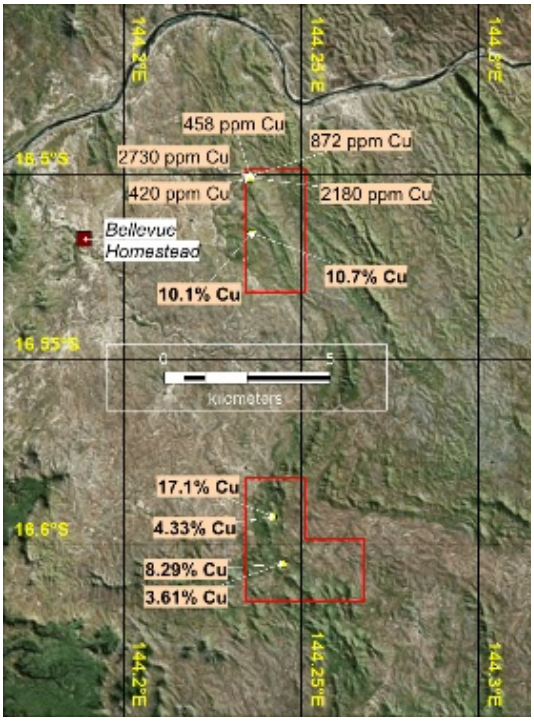


Figure 2a. Gold assay results in grams/tonne collected within EPM 25970. A peak assay of 12.0 g/t Au is from a prominent silicified breccia gossan at Hobblechain prospect.

Figure 2b. Copper assay results shown as percentages or in parts per million within the EPM 25970 area. A peak copper assay of 17.1% Cu was returned from a mullock sample from Shaft #1 at the OK Blocks prospect, containing anomalous cobalt at 436 ppm Co. High grade copper was also returned from workings at Windmill prospect in the northern block of EPM 25970. Mullock sample 102147 from Windmill assayed 10.7% Cu and 0.33 g/t Au (Table 1, Figs 2 and 3).

Figure 3a. A photo of rock chip SampNo 102147 collected from the Windmill area of EPM 25970 (Table 1) assaying 0.33 g/t Au and 10.7% Cu. Figure 3b. A photo of the sawn mullock rock chip SampNo 102147. Both photos show visible copper oxide mineralisation.

Visual observations of copper-oxide mineralisation are qualitative only and should not be considered a proxy for laboratory assay results or an indication of grade. The reported grades for sample 102147 are based on laboratory analysis, as set out in Table 1.

These results confirm high-grade copper mineralisation at multiple sampled surface locations across the project area. Samples 102139 at OK Blocks and 102147 at Windmill are described as mullock and are therefore ex situ. Those two results do not establish the location, width, grade or continuity of their in-situ sources. Follow-up mapping and sampling will assist in refining the geological interpretation and prioritising targets for scout drilling.

Gold mineralisation at Hobblechain

At Hobblechain, a further 1.7 km north of Windmill, sample 102140 returned 12.0 g/t Au, the highest gold assay reported from the program (Fig. 4). A second sample, 102141, returned 3.32 g/t Au and 16.9 g/t Ag.

Figure 4a. Rock chip sample 102140 (12.0 g/t Au, see Table 1) was collected from this prominent gossanous siliceous breccia at Hobblechain.

Figure 4b. A close up of the outcrop sampled showing the ferruginous siliceous breccia.

The results extend the portfolio of surface mineralisation identified across the OK–Bellevue area and support further investigation of the prospect's geological setting and potential extent. As selective samples, they do not establish an average grade, mineralised width or continuity.

Copper at OK Dumps

Two selective samples from historical dump material adjacent to the OK Mine returned 3.61% Cu and 8.29% Cu. The results provide an additional basis for evaluating the copper-mineralised dump material, including planned metallurgical investigations to assess its characteristics and potential processing options.

The two selective samples are not representative of the average grade, volume or metallurgical performance of the dump material. No inference can presently be made regarding tonnage, recoverability or economic processing potential.

Figure 5. Mullock samples 100928 and 100929 were collected from this dump material adjacent to the old open cut at the OK Mine assaying 3.61% Cu and 8.29% Cu, respectively (refer Table 1).

Historical drilling provides depth context at the OK mine corridor

The latest surface results complement historical drilling that intersected substantial copper-zinc-gold-silver mineralisation at OK North and OK Mine (refer R3D Prospectus, 2021).

At OK North, historical drill hole OK06DD03 intersected:

- 9 m at 4.2% Cu, 2.6% Zn, 1.49 g/t Au and 17 g/t Ag from 160 m downhole.

At OK Mine, historical drill hole OK07DD18 intersected:

- 4 m at 5.91% Cu, 3.64% Zn, 0.55 g/t Au and 13.6 g/t Ag from 140 m downhole, beneath the floor of the underground workings (Fig. 6).

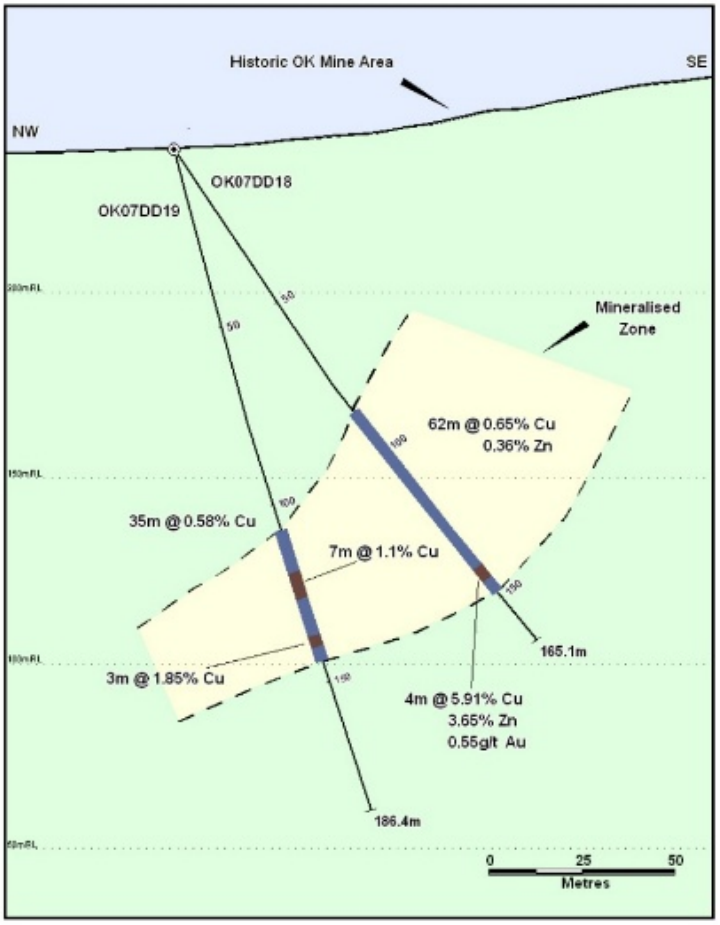


Figure 6a. Photo of marked out diamond drillcore from hole OK07DD18 prior to sampling, showing the massive sulphide pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite lens assaying 4m @ 5.91% Cu, 3.64% Zn, 0.55 g/t Au and 13.6 g/t Ag from 140m to 144m depth downhole drilled below the floor of the underground workings at OK Mine.

Figure 6b. The 4m @ 5.91% Cu intersection down-hole length (true width not known) in hole OK07DD18 was part of a wider intersection of 62m @ 0.65% Cu approximately 100m directly below the surface of historic workings at OK Mine.

Reported intervals are downhole lengths and true widths are unknown. These historical intersections demonstrate that significant polymetallic sulphide mineralisation has previously been intersected beneath the surface workings. They provide an important geological reference point for assessing the depth potential of the historical OK mine corridor but do not establish continuity between the historical mines and the newly sampled prospects.

A 2021 Independent Geologist's Report commissioned by Tartana records that historical core recovery, sample weights, core diameters and aspects of sample preparation and quality control were either not recorded or not known, and that the historical Bellevue drilling had not been independently verified or audited. [2] These limitations should be considered when assessing the historical results, which are being used as exploration guidance. Confirmatory work would be required before the historical results could be relied upon for Mineral Resource estimation.

The combination of historical drilling, extensive historical workings, favourable host stratigraphy, geophysical interpretation and new surface sampling results provides a basis for further exploration across EPM 25970. The latest results will be used to refine and prioritise proposed scout drilling at OK Blocks, Hobblechain and Windmill, alongside planned drilling at the historical OK North and OK Mine prospects.

Tartana has a Conduct and Compensation Agreement in place to undertake advanced drilling activities at Bellevue and OK, providing an important step towards progressing exploration beyond surface sampling and geological target definition.

The proposed drilling will seek to test the geological continuity and depth extent of mineralisation identified through surface sampling, historical workings, previous drilling and geophysical interpretation. The Z3 geophysical target southeast of OK Mine remains to be ground-truthed and assessed as part of the ongoing target-generation process.

The drilling strategy will be informed by the historical intersections of high-grade polymetallic sulphide mineralisation at OK North and OK Mine, together with the new results from OK Blocks, Hobblechain and Windmill. Tartana also plans concurrent metallurgical investigations of copper-mineralised material from the historical OK Dumps.

Figure 7. Photo of historical dumps and workings at the OK Dumps.

Consolidated OK district and broader exploration footprint

For the first time since the discovery of the OK Mine in 1901, the entire cluster of historical mines within the OK district, including OK Mine, OK North, OK South and OK Blocks, has been consolidated under a single tenure, enabling a coordinated approach to exploration across the district.

Tartana also holds 100% owned EPM 27304 (Bellevue), a granted exploration permit covering approximately 230 km² that largely surrounds EPM 25970. While the current program is focused on EPM 25970, EPM 27304 extends Tartana's regional exploration footprint and provides additional scope for systematic exploration across the broader OK–Bellevue district.

ENDS

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Directors of Tartana Minerals Limited.

Further Information:

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Footnotes:

[1] Major Gravity and Magnetic Anomalies Identified at the Bellevue Project, released 23 November 2021.

[2] R3D Resources Limited Prospectus, released 26 May 2021.

About Tartana Minerals Limited

Tartana is an Australian explorer and project developer focused on the exploration and development of metals in the Chillagoe and Herberton regions of Far North Queensland. The Company's portfolio includes mining leases and exploration tenements prospective for base and precious metals, together with its copper sulphate operation.

Tartana is focused on disciplined capital allocation, systematic exploration and the responsible development of its asset portfolio to maximise shareholder value.

Qualifying Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the current geological mapping and rock-chip Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Michael Thirnbeck, a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Non-Executive Director of Tartana Minerals Limited. Mr Thirnbeck has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types 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. Mr Thirnbeck consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Information in this announcement relating to the selected historical drilling results is extracted from the R3D Resources Prospectus dated 26 May 2021. Information relating to the 2021 Falcon gravity and magnetic survey and its interpretation is extracted from the Company's announcement dated 23 November 2021, Positive Progress at Bellevue and Tartana Projects – Major Gravity and Magnetic Anomalies Identified at the Bellevue Project. These announcements are available on the Company's website and through the ASX Announcements Platform.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those original announcements and that the form and context in which the relevant Competent Persons' findings are presented has not been materially modified from the original announcements.

Generally, other historical exploration announcements comprise previous ASX releases by the Company, which are available on both the Company's website and via the ASX Announcements Platform, including:

- 26 May 2021: R3D Resources Prospectus
- 23 November 2021: Positive Progress at Bellevue and Tartana Projects – Major Gravity and Magnetic Anomalies Identified at the Bellevue Project
- 9 February 2023; Tartana Copper Resource increase to 45,000 tonnes
- 14 February 2023: Maiden Queen Grade Zinc Resource
- 20 February 2023: Mountain Maid Gold Resource Upgrade
- 9 September 2024: Updated Exploration Target Announcement and Presentation
- 18 October 2024: Tartana proposes to acquire critical minerals project portfolio
- 30 October 2025: Gold mineral resources now exceed 1Moz in Cardross-Maid area
- 27 January 2026: Cardross-Maid Rock Chip Assay Results
- 11 February 2026: Montalbion further expands Tartana's silver project footprint
- 27 February 2026: Over 6,000m of drilling targeting maiden Silver MRE
- 4 June 2026: Tartana Copper resource expansion drilling continues

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JORC Code 2012 Edition Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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 completed 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.	• Outcrop grab from rocky exposures or mullock rock samples from workings were collected based on geological determination. • Mullock samples were collected to represent the style of mineralisation seen in and around old workings. • Hand specimens of selected noteworthy samples were bagged separately for future reference • *Falcon Aerial Geophysical – Magnetics and Gravity (related commentary in italics)*
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).	• No drilling was undertaken to test the mapped outcropping mineralisation.
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.	• No drilling was undertaken in this mapping and sampling program. This pre-drilling phase of exploration was designed to map and sample exposures of rock that appeared to be mineralised.

	• 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.	
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.	• Sample sites were described and often photographed. Lithologies were identified in the field.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Standard laboratory sample preparation, drying, crushing and pulverising entire sample to homogenise sample to allow subsampling for the various assay techniques. • Laboratory internal QA/QC monitored sampling preparation and assaying accuracy • Sample sizes are industry standard and considered appropriate.
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.	• Rock chip sample preparation was undertaken at ALS Laboratory in Townsville, Queensland, Australia. Samples were sorted, weighed, dried, entirely crushed and pulverised to 85% passing -75µm (Code Prep-22) • Au was analysed at the ALS lab in Townsville by 30g Fire Assay and AAS for trace level >0.001 to <10.0 g/t Au (Code Au-AA23) and ore grade >10 g/t Au (Code AA25). • Analytical method four acid digestion with ICP-MS finish (Code ME-MS61r) for a wide suite of elements including rare earth elements was undertaken at ALS laboratory in Brisbane. The following elements were analysed: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd,

	• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y Zn, Zr, Dy, Er, Eu, Gd, Ho, Lu, Nd, Pr, Sm, Tb, Tm and Yb. • Over limit ore grade samples for Cu were analysed in ALS Brisbane • Laboratory QA/QC was undertaken
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.	• Rock chip data was collected and documented by Tartana geologists in the field and reported. All data is captured in a digital database • Data entry involves constructing Excel spreadsheets directly from final laboratory assay reports delivered electronically in .pdf and .csv format. • Database verified by Tartana exploration management and consultant. • No assay data was adjusted • *Controlled high accuracy GPS systems operational in plane. All survey and geophysical specifications included at end of release (below).*
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Rock chip locations were surveyed using handheld Garmin GPS to an accuracy of approximately ±3m • Grid system used was Map Grid of Australia 2020 (MGA2020) Zone 55 • *1,093 line km NS lines. Initial spacing of lines at 400m with infill at 200m.*
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.	• Samples were not collected on an installed grid, but as presented by mineralised outcrop • Samples are not composited for analysis • *Continuous readings along line*
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.	• Tartana mapping has confirmed gross lithological controls of the main mineralisation style seen in the OK Mines district. • Where structure or bedding was evident rock chip sampling was perpendicular across strike • *Most geological and geophysical structures within the flight areas range from NNW to N so nominally at right angles to 45 degrees of expected geology or mineralisation*

Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All rock chip samples were bagged and tied at the sample location into numbered calico sample bags. Generally 5-7 calico bags were grouped and packed into larger polysacks that were zip tied at Tartana Minesite by the supervising geologist. The entire sample batch of zip tied polysacks was transported to ALS laboratory in Townsville via Chillagoe based logistic providers • All sample submissions were documented by ALS tracking system and all assays reported in .csv and .pdf format via email • Pulps and coarse rejects are stored on pellets at the ALS facility at Townsville
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Sampling procedures and data collection are frequently reviewed by Tartana exploration personnel. No independent audit of sampling methodologies was deemed necessary for this standard exploration rock chip sampling program. Additional sampling and mapping in and around identified prospective areas could be undertaken as part of any follow-up • *XCalibur reviewed all raw and processed data before delivery to Tartana* • *Geodiscovery Pty Ltd undertook a review of the data before reprocessing and interpretation* • *Tartana technical staff and contractors have undertaken a first pass review of the geophysical data in relation to known surface geology and mineralisation.*

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

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 license to operate in the area.	• Project area lies wholly within EPM 25970 (Dry River). The southern block of EPM 25970 cover all the known historic opencut and underground copper mines that comprise the cluster of historic copper mines known as OK Mines, including the main OK opencut and underground mine, OK South, OK North and OK Blocks mines • EPM 25970 is owned 100% by Mother Lode Pty. Ltd., a 100% subsidiary of Tartana Minerals Limited (ASX: TAT) • EPM 25970 covers 5 sub-blocks (16.5 km^2), with an expiry date of 9 December 2030.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• In September 1901, Jack Munro of Tartana Hills first reported the discovery of OK describing OK as the largest copper lode of high grade copper ore in the Chillagoe

		district. The main phase of Open cut and Underground mining was from 1901 until the site was abandoned in 1912 (Amos and DeKeyser, 1964) • Dr. R. Logan Jack inspected the OK Mines and Smelter in 1906, giving a full account of his findings in the QGMJ January 1907 edition (CR47965) • Modern drilling programs have been conducted in and around the OK Mines in 1972, 1995, 2006 and 2007, most recently by Axiom Mining • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties include Le Grande Minerals, Mareeba Mining, Commonwealth Aluminium, CSR, CRAE, Centamin, Ozmin Resources/Axiom Mining. • SRK Consultants compiled an Independent Geologist's Report (2021) on the key prospective targets within the Bellevue and OK project areas covered by EPM 25970. The Bellevue EPMs – past data including historic drill intersections is detailed in the SRK Independent Geologists Report in the Tartana Minerals (formerly R3D Resources) May 2021 Prospectus
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The project area is located in the Hodgkinson Province of the Mossman Orogen • All rock chips were collected within the OK Member, a narrow, elongate, fault-bounded, chert dominated belt on the eastern margin of the Kitoba Member. The OK Member is structurally intercalated with undivided Hodgkinson Formation metasediments to the northeast. • Copper-oxide enriched gossans are most commonly seen within OK Member rocks and is the primary style of mineralisation being tested. In the cluster of copper deposits around the OK Mine, VMS style mineralisation consistently occurs at the transition from pillow basalt dominant zones to sediment/chert dominant horizons. • A red/black jasper is commonly spatially related to this "Mine Sequence" mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - Easting and Northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole	The results in this report relate to regional rock chip sampling of old workings and mineralised outcrops within EPM 25970. No new drilling was undertaken as part of the current program. This announcement re-reports selected historical diamond-drill intersections from OK06DD03 and OK07DD18, as previously reported in the R3D Resources Prospectus dated 26 May 2021. The historical drilling was not undertaken by the Company.

	- down-hole length and interception depth - hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No new drilling was undertaken as part of the current program. This announcement re-reports selected historical diamond-drill intersections from OK06DD03 and OK07DD18, as previously reported in the R3D Resources Prospectus dated 26 May 2021. The historical drilling was not undertaken by the Company. No weighting has been applied in reporting these rock chip sample assay results
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down-hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down-hole length, true width not known').	No new drilling was undertaken as part of the current program. This announcement re-reports selected historical diamond-drill intersections from OK06DD03 and OK07DD18, as previously reported in the R3D Resources Prospectus dated 26 May 2021. The historical drilling was not undertaken by the Company. True widths of previously referenced downhole length of historic drilling intersections not known.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of	See body of this ASX announcement for appropriate diagrams.

	drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.	• Yes. Multiple reports by multiple companies and independent geologists. • Assay results are reported in total with no cut off grades applied. No new drilling was undertaken as part of the current program. This announcement re-reports selected historical diamond-drill intersections from OK06DD03 and OK07DD18, as previously reported in the R3D Resources Prospectus dated 26 May 2021. The historical drilling was not undertaken by the Company.
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.	• All meaningful and material exploration data has been reported • All above companies completed additional exploration and development including geological mapping, geochemistry, surveying, geophysics and drilling. • Compilation of all recent and historic geochemical, geological and geophysical data into a GIS database.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Tartana Minerals plans to conduct surface geological mapping and geochemistry and diamond drilling across high-priority target areas over the 3rd five year term of EPM 25970. • See body of this ASX announcement. No drilling has been undertaken by Tartana as yet at any of Hobblechain, Windmill, OK Blocks and OK Dumps prospect within EPM 25970