



ASX RELEASE | 26 OCTOBER 2026

High grade copper bismuth and tin results support follow up across Herberton and Ortona

Surface sampling returned up to 26.7% copper at Ortona, 13.3% copper and 11.5% bismuth at Muirson Pinnacle, and 6.14% tin at Daisy Bell

Tartana Minerals Limited (ASX: TAT) is pleased to report high-grade copper, bismuth and tin assay results, together with gold, silver and elemental fluorine results, from geological mapping and selective surface sampling across its Herberton Project in the Petford district and at Ortona in the Forsayth district of Far North Queensland.

Highlights:

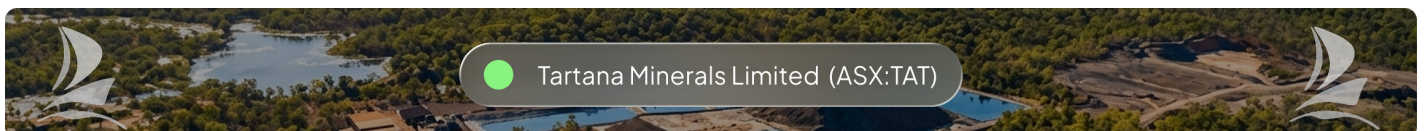
- New high grade base and precious metals assay results from the Herberton district further display the breadth of Tartana's portfolio
- Ortona returned the highest copper assay from the program, with a sample from historic workings returning 26.7% Cu, 160 g/t Ag and 0.83 g/t Au.
- Across the Herberton district, assays have returned high grade results, including:
 - Muirson Pinnacle: mullock returned 13.3% Cu and 11.5% Bi, together with 163 g/t Ag, 0.12% Mo, 0.20% Sb and 383 ppm Te
 - Daisy Bell: returned 6.14% Sn from historic mine material and 0.14% W from outcropping greisen
 - Caves: two mullock samples returned 1.60% and 1.64% Cu respectively
 - De Wett: sample from historic workings returned 1.11% Sn, 0.92% Cu, 2.99% Zn, 77.9 g/t Ag, 0.78 g/t Au and 120 ppm In.
 - Porphyry Hill: sample from historic workings returned 4.50% Cu
 - Mistake: outcropping rock chip sample and mullock returned 29.7% and 30.7% elemental fluorine
- Previously reported historical drilling provides additional context at Porphyry Hill and Daisy Bell, including:
 - 21 m at 0.75% Cu from 9 m and 9.1 m at 0.62% Cu from 160.6 m at Porphyry Hill
 - 13.7 m at 1.46% Sn and 0.48% WO₃ from 36.6 m at Daisy Bell.
- New assays will be assessed alongside geological mapping and historical exploration data to rank the prospects for further work
- A Conduct and Compensation Agreement settled in recent weeks for the relevant areas at De Wett and Daisy Bell, supporting near-term exploration.

The surface samples are selective reconnaissance samples and may not be representative of average grade, mineralised width or continuity. Mullock and scree material is ex situ and does not establish the location or grade of underlying in-situ mineralisation. The historical intervals are downhole lengths, true widths are unknown and their relationship to the new surface results remains to be established.

Tartana's Executive Chairman, Sonny Didugu, commented:

"We recently reported high-grade copper and gold results from OK-Bellevue. Today, we are reporting high-grade copper, bismuth and tin results from Herberton and Ortona. Together, these announcements are beginning to demonstrate the breadth of Tartana's portfolio and the number of opportunities we have to progress.

"When we commenced the operational review in September, we said we would work systematically through the portfolio, reassess the historical prospects and build a realistic and sustainable drilling program.





“Results including 26.7% copper at Ortona, 13.3% copper and 11.5% bismuth at Muirson Pinnacle and 6.14% tin at Daisy Bell show the quality of the opportunities emerging from that work. There is more to come.

“We will now combine the new assays with our mapping and the historical exploration data, rank the prospects and focus our exploration expenditure where it can have the greatest impact. With the CCA in place for the relevant areas at De Wett and Daisy Bell, we can keep that work moving.”

Herberton and Ortona field program

This program is part of the operational review Tartana began in September. Its purpose is to reassess historical prospects and determine where the next phase of exploration should be directed.

Fieldwork included geological mapping and the collection of 21 selective surface samples from outcrop, mullock and scree around historical workings and mineralised exposures in the Petford and Forsayth districts.

Nineteen samples were collected across Muirson Pinnacle, Porphyry Hill, Mistake, De Wett, Daisy Bell, Daisy Bell South and Caves within EPMs 27089, 27239 and 27340, which together cover approximately 141 km² of Tartana’s Herberton Project. One sample was collected from the historical Ortona copper workings within EPM 25713.

Sample locations, sample types and selected assay results are presented in Table 1 and the accompanying figures.

SampNo	Location	Type	Northing	Easting	Au	Ag	As	Bi	Co	Cu	F	In	Mo	Pb	Sb	Sn	Te	W	Zn
102426	Ortona	Mullock	7878495	763156	0.825	160	17800	9.91	47.6	267000		2.12	1.16	309	73.7	1.3	2.04	14.6	137
102248	Muirson Pinnacle	Mullock	8101245	284619	0.282	163	11700	115000	54	132500		28.7	1170	51200	1975	27	383	8.7	1135
102249	Porphyry Hill	Mullock	8098945	289382	0.041	31.4	198	410	14.4	45000		5.82	7.84	504	74.4	110.5	0.48	11	57
100930	Daisy Bell South	Scree	8068231	289390	<0.005	0.16	118	3.09	0.9	157		9.69	1.2	23.5	0.75	214	<0.05	31.2	99
100931	Daisy Bell South	Scree	8068230	289350	<0.005	0.46	47	0.69	0.5	382		3.81	1.9	7.6	3.53	220	<0.05	54.5	28
100933	Caves	Mullock	8069778	289124	0.009	51.4	89.6	4.48	0.5	15950		28.1	3.82	112.5	7.27	107.5	<0.05	8.9	81
100934	Caves	Mullock	8069780	289125	0.02	10.3	133.5	8.27	0.4	16400		18.95	3.55	29.8	20.3	59.8	<0.05	16.9	193
100935	Daisy Bell	OC	8069862	289042	0.013	0.85	144.5	127	0.2	84.3		3.05	0.81	25.2	1.01	21.4	0.4	1350	19
102236	Daisy Bell South	Scree	8068231	289390	<0.005	0.17	391	22.2	0.7	23.2		6.42	0.72	34.4	1.8	10500	<0.05	35.7	46
102237	Daisy Bell	Mullock	8069904	289104	0.034	25.8	18200	36.7	1.4	222		7.82	2.65	17.6	33.7	242	<0.05	920	62
102238	Daisy Bell	Mullock	8069888	289101	0.009	6.92	10800	18.15	0.8	102		4.59	1.86	10	22.6	222	<0.05	57.4	63
102417	Daisy Bell South	OC	8068241	289393	0.01	1.94	1955	22	0.2	69.9		7.81	6.87	100.5	1.66	15200	0.07	158.5	78
102418	Daisy Bell	OC	8069862	289041	0.005	0.35	107	0.98	0.3	10.1		2.4	2.04	3.4	1.03	20.7	<0.05	1440	17
102448	Daisy Bell	Mullock	8069904	289104	0.155	94.5	191.5	341	21.7	115.5		1.22	0.43	3690	20.7	38.5	3.41	10.8	1190
102449	Daisy Bell	Mullock	8069887	289101	0.014	41.3	288	1.58	3.9	2990		3.92	0.47	21200	26.7	61400	<0.05	51	5850
106001	Daisy Bell	Mullock	8069890	289100	0.027	7.32	346	1.31	4.2	46.2		0.363	0.26	1930	11.9	62.8	<0.05	25.9	6150
102419	Mistake	OC	8071976	287014	0.006	0.08	43.5	0.13	0.4	2.3	29.7%	<0.005	0.4	1.6	2.17	9.2	<0.05	150	2
102427	Mistake	Mullock	8071976	287014	0.022	1.06	63.9	0.17	0.5	81.9	30.7%	0.056	0.62	202	28.8	0.5	<0.05	7.9	31
102428	De Wett	Mullock	8071878	288816	0.776	77.9	11450	172.5	406	9240		120	1.8	682	277	11100	0.34	25.3	29900
102429	De Wett	Mullock	8071878	288816	0.043	0.88	17.2	7.13	9	29.2		1.17	1.47	40.4	9.42	68.5	0.89	5.6	158

All assay results in parts per million except elemental Fluorine results in percentage. Ortona Northing and Easting Coordinates in MGA Zone 54, all other locations in MGA Zone 55

Table 1. Assays results from rock chip sampling within EPMs in the Petford and Forsayth districts of Far North Queensland

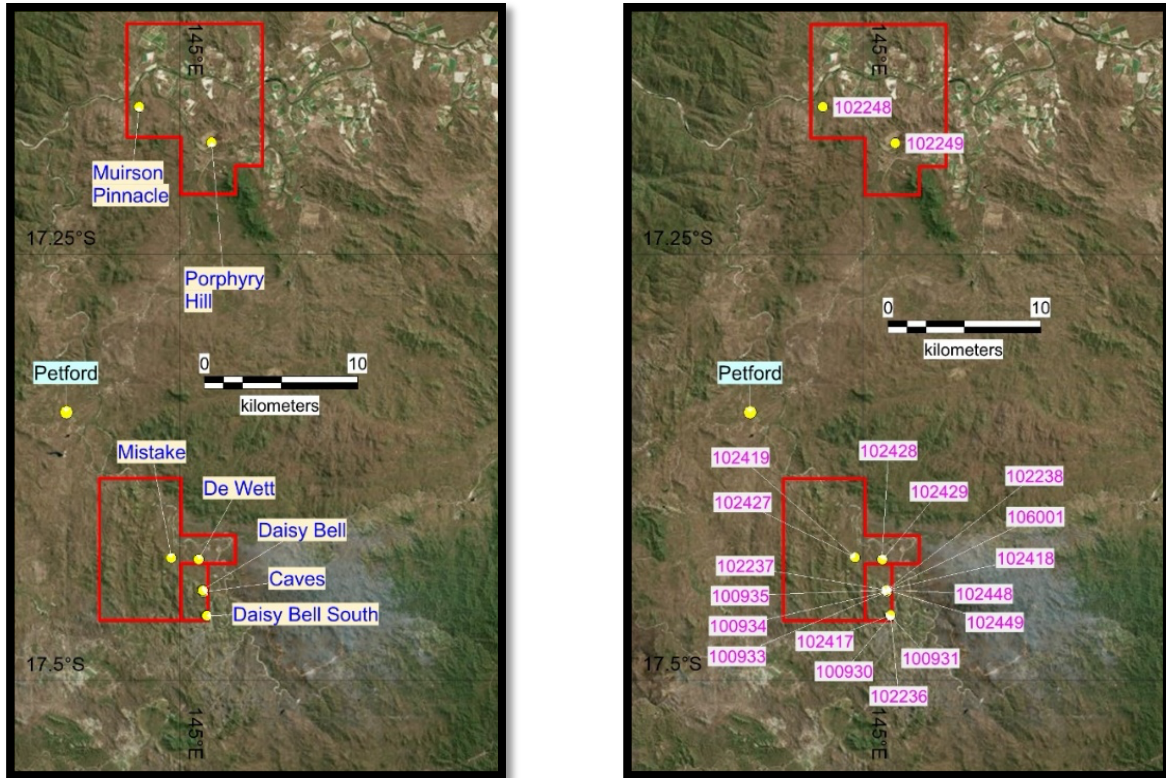


Figure 1a. Plan view showing location of the 7 prospects where rock chip samples were collected within Tartana Minerals (ASX: TAT) 100% owned EPMS 27089, 27239 and 27340 (red outline) in the Petford district of Far North Queensland. Figure 1b. Plan view showing locations of 19 rock chip samples collected within EPMS 27089, 27239 and 27340. Refer to Table 1 for sample location and selected assay details of all samples.

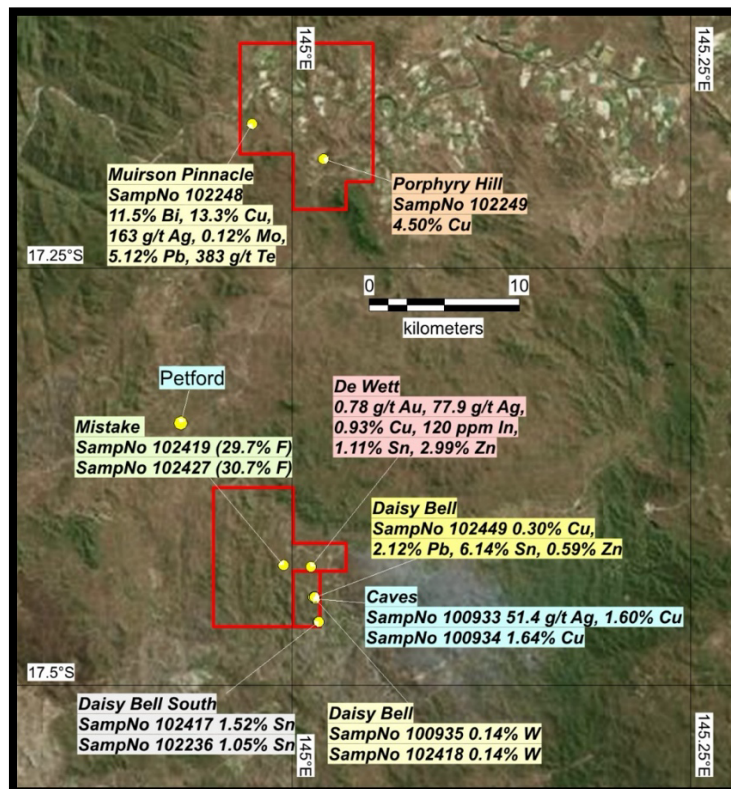


Figure 2. Highlight assay results of mullock and outcrop rock chip sampling from within Tartana Minerals Ltd. EPMS 27089, 27239 and 27340 in the Petford district of Far North Queensland (refer Table 1).



Ortona returns 26.7% copper

The highest copper assay from the program came from Ortona, where a sample collected from historic workings returned 26.7% Cu, 160 g/t Ag and 0.83 g/t Au.

Ortona lies within a district containing several historical copper occurrences, including Orontes, Orsova and Orvieto, located on either side of the Percy River.

The result provides a new high-grade data point at the Ortona workings. Follow-up mapping and sampling will assess the distribution and geological setting of copper mineralisation around the historical workings.



Figure 3a. Location of rock chip sample 102426 taken from historic copper workings from the main lode at Ortona. Other copper mineral occurrences (including Orontes, Orsova and Orvieto) as reported on the GeoResGlobe QLD Government database are shown on both sides of the Percy River which transects EPM 25713 in the Forsayth district of North Queensland. Figure 3b. Hand specimen of sawn siliceous breccia rock chip SampNo 102426 from old workings at Ortona prospect in EPM 25713, which returned assay results of 0.83 g/t Au, 160.0 g/t Ag and 26.7% Cu (refer Table 1). Figure 3c. Photo showing old copper workings at Ortona (EPM 25713)

Visual observations of mineralisation are qualitative only and should not be considered a proxy for laboratory assay results or an indication of grade. The reported grades for samples shown above are based on laboratory analysis,



Copper and bismuth at Muirson Pinnacle

At Muirson Pinnacle, Tartana relocated historical copper workings north of the prospect's peak. A mullock boulder collected from the workings returned 13.3% Cu and 11.5% Bi, together with 163 g/t Ag, 1.17% As, 5.12% Pb, 0.12% Mo, 0.20% Sb and 383 ppm Te.

The workings are interpreted to occur beneath a remnant silica-sericite-altered lithocap, where previous exploration by CRA Exploration reported anomalous copper.

The new assay adds current multi-element data at the workings. Tartana will undertake further mapping and sampling and compare the results with the available historical exploration data to assess the relationship between the sampled material, the altered host rocks and the underlying structures.



Figure 4a. Rock chip sample 102248 (13.3% Cu and 11.5% Bi, see Table 1) was collected from the top boulder in the bottom right of the photo within historic excavations at Muirson Pinnacle. Figure 4b. A close up of the retained sawn half of sample 102248 showing copper oxide mineralisation. Visual observations of mineralisation are qualitative only and should not be considered a proxy for laboratory assay results or an indication of grade. The reported grades for samples shown are based on laboratory analysis.



Tin and tungsten at Daisy Bell and copper at Caves

Sampling at Daisy Bell returned up to 6.14% Sn from historic mine material. A separate outcrop sample of wolframite-bearing greisen exposed near the top of Billings Knob returned 0.14% W.

Tartana also relocated and surveyed a historical diamond-drill collar and inspected nearby workings in the area of previously reported percussion drilling.



Figure 5a. A photo of rock chip SampNo 102418 collected from a wolframite-bearing greisen outcropping near the top of Billings Knob in the historic Daisy Bell mine and assaying 0.14% W. Figure 5b. Historic stockpile ore remaining at Daisy Bell. Visual observations of mineralisation are qualitative only and should not be considered a proxy for laboratory assay results or an indication of grade. The reported grades for samples shown are based on laboratory analysis.



Figure 6a and 6b. Historic open cut workings at Daisy Bell including derelict shaft head of the Daisy Bell tin-tungsten mine within EPM 27239.

At the nearby Caves prospect, two mullock samples returned 1.60% and 1.64% Cu, respectively.

The Daisy Bell and Caves results will be followed up through further mapping and sampling of the historical workings, greisen exposures and previously drilled areas.

Polymetallic result at De Wett

A sample collected from historical tin-mine workings at De Wett returned 1.11% Sn, 0.92% Cu, 2.99% Zn, 77.9 g/t Ag, 0.78 g/t Au, 120 ppm In and 406 ppm Co.

The multi-element result will be assessed through further geological and mineralogical work to identify the host minerals and better understand the distribution of the reported metals around the historical workings.

The result will also be considered alongside geological mapping and available historical exploration data when Tartana ranks the prospects for further work.

Elemental fluorine at Mistake

An outcrop sample and a mullock sample collected at the historical Mistake fluorite workings returned 29.7% and 30.7% elemental fluorine, respectively.

The results support further mapping, sampling and review of the historical exploration records at Mistake. The reported assays are elemental fluorine results and should not be read as fluorite or calcium fluoride grades.

Porphyry Hill returns 4.50% copper

A sample collected from historical workings near the collar of historical drill hole RC91PH16 at Porphyry Hill returned 4.50% Cu.



The result adds a new surface assay at a prospect with a history of copper exploration. Further geological assessment is required to establish the relationship between the sampled material, the workings and the historical drilling.

Historical drilling provides context

Previously reported historical drilling at Porphyry Hill included:

- 9.1 m at 0.62% Cu from 160.6 m downhole in Anglo American hole DMB1; and
- 21 m at 0.75% Cu from 9 m downhole in CRA Exploration hole RC91PH16.

At Daisy Bell, historical percussion hole 10 reportedly intersected 13.7 m at 1.46% Sn and 0.48% WO₃ from 36.6 m downhole, as previously reported by Tartana on 18 October 2024¹.

The historical drilling at Porphyry Hill and Daisy Bell was undertaken by previous explorers and not by Tartana.

The Porphyry Hill results were reported in the R3D Resources Limited Prospectus dated 26 May 2021, which included an Independent Geologist's Report prepared in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. The Daisy Bell results have not been reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 and are included here as historical exploration context only. Investors are cautioned to not place any reliance on the reliability of the Daisy Bell drilling results pending further confirmatory exploration to be conducted by Tartana. The Daisy Bell results were presented in ASX Release of 18 October 2024 in the context of the Company's acquisition of the project.

The reported intervals are downhole lengths and true widths are unknown. Their relationship to the new surface results remains to be established. No drilling was undertaken as part of the current program.

Next phase of exploration

Tartana will combine the new assays with geological mapping, structural interpretation and available historical exploration data to rank the prospects for further work.

Initial follow-up will focus on additional mapping and sampling around the historical workings and exposed mineralisation. Mineralogical and structural work will be undertaken where required before decisions are made on drilling.

A Conduct and Compensation Agreement for the relevant areas at De Wett and Daisy Bell was settled in recent weeks, supporting near-term exploration. The scope and timing of any proposed drilling will be determined following target refinement and satisfaction of the applicable access and statutory requirements.

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 ASX release titled 'Tartana proposes to acquire critical minerals project portfolio' dated 18 October 2024



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.

The information in this announcement relating to the previously reported Porphyry Hill Exploration Results is extracted from the R3D Resources Prospectus released on 26 May 2021, which included the Independent Geologist's Report on the mineral assets of Tartana Resources Limited dated 19 May 2021. That report was compiled by Mr Christian (Chris) Blaser, MSc (Geology), MAusIMM, then a full-time employee of SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd and the Competent Person responsible for the report. The Prospectus is available on the Company's website and through the ASX Announcements Platform.

The Daisy Bell information relates to historical exploration undertaken by previous explorers and was previously disclosed in Tartana's announcement entitled Tartana proposes to acquire critical minerals project portfolio – Update, released on 18 October 2024 in connection with the Company's acquisition of the project. The Daisy Bell information has not been reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 and is included in this announcement as historical exploration context only.

Other previous Company announcements referred to in this release are available on the Company's website and through the ASX Announcements Platform and include:

Generally, other historical exploration announcements which may have been referred to in this release 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
- 16 October 2026: High-grade Cu-Au defines multiple targets at OK-Bellevue

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements. In the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning those estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the relevant Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.



JORC Code 2012 Edition Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down-hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - 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.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	No drilling was undertaken to test the mapped outcropping mineralisation.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	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.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Logging</i>	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Sample sites were described and often photographed. Lithologies were identified in the field.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	- 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.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	- 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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- 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, 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, Pb, Zn, Bi and Sn were analysed in ALS Brisbane - The two fluorite bearing rock chips from Mistake were analysed additionally for elemental Fluorine using ALS Brisbane method F-ELE82 - Laboratory QA/QC was undertaken



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	- 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
<i>Location of data points</i>	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - 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 $\pm 3\text{m}$ - Grid system used was Map Grid of Australia 2020 (MGA2020) Zone 55 for all samples collected except Ortona SampNo 102426 collected within Zone 54 (MGA2020)
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	- 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 or mullock heaps - Samples are not composited for analysis
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	- 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.	Where structure or bedding was evident rock chip sampling was perpendicular across strike
<i>Sample security</i>	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
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	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



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		rock chip sampling program. Additional sampling and mapping in and around identified prospective areas could be undertaken as part of any follow-up

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 license to operate in the area.	- Rock samples collected in the Petford district within the Herberton project area were collected within EPMs 27089, 27239 and 27340. - The historic Daisy Bell tin-tungsten mine lies within EPM 27239. The historic tungsten-copper mine at the Caves also lies within EPM 27239. Historic tin mines at De Wett and the historic Mistake Fluorite mine lie within EPM 27340. Historic copper workings at Muirson Pinnacle and Porphyry Hill occur in EPM 27089. - EPMs 27239 and 27340 are owned 100% by Australian Strategic Metals Pty. Ltd., a 100% subsidiary of Tartana Minerals Limited (ASX: TAT). EPM 27239 covers 2 sub-blocks (6.4 km²), with an expiry date of 8 April 2030. EPM 27340 covers 17 sub-blocks (54.4 km²), with an expiry date of 3 March 2030. - EPM 27089 is owned 100% by Mother Lode Pty. Ltd., a 100% subsidiary of Tartana Minerals Limited (ASX: TAT). EPM 27089 covers 25 sub-blocks (80 km²), with an expiry date of 22 May 2029. - The mullock sample collected from the historic copper workings at Ortona was from EPM 25713 in the Forsayth district of North Queensland. - EPM 25713 is owned 100% by Queensland Strategic Metals Pty. Ltd., a 100% subsidiary of Tartana Minerals Limited (ASX: TAT). EPM 25713 covers 8 sub-blocks (25.6 km²), with an expiry date of 28 October 2029.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- In 1972, Australian Anglo American conducted grid sampling and mapping and drilled 5 diamond holes for copper at Porphyry Hill (EPM 27089). Core from 4 holes is held at the QLD Government Exploration Data Centre. Drilling intersections reported in R3D Resources Prospectus (2021). - In 1983 Seltrust Mining drilled 6 RC holes at Porphyry Hill targetting porphyry Cu-au and Bolivian-style tin deposits. - From 1991-1993, CRA Exploration drilled 39 holes in 3 separate follow up RC drilling programs targetting porphyry copper style mineralisation at Porphyry Hill. Drilling intersections reported in R3D Resources



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		Prospectus (2021). CRA Exploration also conducted mapping at rock chip sampling below the interpreted lithocap erosional remnants at Pinnacle Range and Muirson Pinnacle. • Within EPM 27239 QLD Government Geologist E.C. Saint-Smith described the Daisy Bell tin mine and Caves wolfram mine in the QLD Government Mining Journal (1920 edition – CR48130). • Gold Copper Exploration Ltd. drilled 25 holes (24 Percussion, 1 Diamond) at Daisy Bell and Cave in 1970. The collar of the solitary diamond hole 70DBDDH001 has been relocated and surveyed. Historic drill intersections at Daisy Bell for tungsten, copper and tin have been previously announced 16 October 2024 • Within EPM 27340, QLD Government Geologist E.C. Saint Smith described the mining of Fluorspar from fissure lodes at Mistake and the teamster transportation to Petford Railway Station for transportation to Sydney (1921 edition – CR48133). • At the historic Mistake Fluorite Mine, Comalco Limited estimated a pre-JORC possible reserve of Fluorite based on detailed surface and underground mapping and rock chip sampling and 4 holes in 1972 • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties within EPM 27239 include Samedan (Fluorite drilling at Telstar, 1972 CR4280), Amax Iron Corporation drilling for large tonnage open pittable tin mineralisation at Chiquita (1982, CR15466), Western Mining Corporation drilling for tin at Lahey's Creek (1982, CR14306). • SRK Consultants compiled an Independent Geologist's Report (2021) on the key prospective targets within the Porphyry Hill prospect area covered by EPM 27089. EPM 27089 – past data including historic CRAE and Anglo American drill intersections is detailed in the SRK Independent Geologists Report in the Tartana Minerals (formerly R3D Resources) May 2021 Prospectus. • Gurtan Pty. Ltd prepared an Independent Valuation Report for Tartana Minerals Ltd. further detailing historic copper exploration at Ortona (EPM 25713), copper at Porphyry Hill (EPM 27089), tin at Daisy Bell (EPM 27239) and Fluorite at Mistake (EPM 27340) ASX: TAT announcement 2803095 dated 30 October 2024 • The Ortona copper field was discovered in 1902 and was worked by a Mr A. Linedale and a crew of between 5 and 20 men that was managed by a Mr M. Reid until the copper price crashed in 1919 post WW1. Production



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		ceased in 1920. Incomplete production figures are recorded for Ortona and the nearby Orsova, Orontes, and Orvieto (Ball, 1915). The men targeted rich 'Bagging Ore' and left lower than 15% ore in dumps, this is still sitting on site today, as all work was done by hand. Ore was trucked to Townsville and sent to England. In the 1960's 75 tonnes was hand sorted out of stockpiles/dumps and sent to Mount Isa. Other than this only works of a prospecting nature have since been carried out. • Paringa Mining drilled one diamond hole at Ortona in 1966. The BQ core remains on site.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Herberton project area is located in the Hodgkinson Province of the Mossman Orogen • Fluorite (Mistake) and tin (De Wett) mineralisation hosted in fissure style veins in Devonian Hodgkinson Formation metasediments. Tin, tungsten and copper mineralisation at Daisy Bell and Cave occurs in structurally controlled greisen dykes and cap rocks hosted in Late Carboniferous Granitoids, mostly Billings Granite • Polymetallic copper and bismuth-telluride mineralisation at Muirson Pinnacle exhibits strong structural control hosted in Late Carboniferous Muirson Rhyolite • Copper mineralisation at Porphyry Hill has structural control with variably disseminated zones hosted in Late Carboniferous Muirson Rhyolite • The Ortona project is located within the Percy River Metabasalt Paleoproterozoic Formation. The formation is a stratified unit comprised of both volcanic and metamorphic units, dominated by mafites, lavas, clastics and high level intrusives • Ortona has a magmatic affiliation with exposure to copper in chalcopyrite, chalcocite and malachite with nickel and cobalt recorded in gersdorffite
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 interception depth - hole length.	The results in this report relate to regional rock chip sampling of old workings and mineralised outcrops within abovementioned EPMs 25713, 27089, 27237 and 27340. No drilling reported in this announcement.



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	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 Tartana drilling reported in this announcement 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 Tartana drilling reported in this announcement. 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 drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	See body of this ASX announcement for appropriate diagrams.
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 Tartana drilling has been reported in this announcement.
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).	Tartana Minerals plans to conduct surface geological mapping and geochemistry and diamond drilling across high-priority target areas over



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	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	the 2nd five year term of EPM 27239 and 27340. A valid CCA is in place covering these tenements. See body of this ASX announcement. No drilling has been undertaken by Tartana as yet at any of Muirson Pinnacle and Porphyry Hill (EPM 27089), De Wett and Mistake (EPM 27340), Daisy Bell and Cave prospects (EPM 27239) and Ortona (EPM 25713).