ASX RELEASE (30 OCTOBER 2025)

# Amended Announcement: Gold Mineral Resources Now Exceed 1 Million Ounces in Cardross – Maid Area

Tartana Minerals Limited (ASX: TAT) (**Tartana** or **the Company**) provides the following amended announcement originally released on 24 October 2025 with the headline "MRE at Cardross extends gold resources to over 1Moz in area" (the Announcement). The Announcement outlined the maiden Cardross Inferred Gold Resource and an additional Exploration Target.

Additional information has been provided to meet some information deficiencies in relation to the JORC 2012 code in the Announcement.

The additional information includes:

1. Updating of the diagrams to include a section through the Mineral Resource Estimate, drill hole collar locations and a plan view showing the location of the Mineral Resource Estimate relative to the separate Exploration Target.

2. Additional discussion on the Mining and Metallurgical parameters with the emphasis that mining is likely to involve large scale – bulk tonnage open pit mine.

3. A drill hole list including significant intersections used in the Mineral Resource estimation.

4. The proposed activities to upgrade the Exploration Target to potential resource status during 2026.

5. Other miscellaneous items including the classification of the Mountain Maid Gold Resource (Inferred Resource) from the Company's original announcement dated 20 February 2023.

ENDS

This announcement has been approved by the Managing Director of Tartana Minerals Limited (ASX:TAT).


**Further Information:**

Dr Stephen Bartrop
Managing Director
Tartana Minerals Limited
P: + 61 2 9392 8032

**For Investor and Media Enquiries:**

Reign Advisory
E: tat@reignadvisory.com
P: + 61 2 9174 5388

ASX RELEASE (30 October 2025)

# Gold Mineral Resources Now Exceeds More than 1 Million Ounces in Cardross – Maid Area

## Maiden Gold Mineral Resource for Cardross Gold Copper Project

**Highlights**

- Cardross Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) estimated at 50.4 Mt @ 0.31 g/t Au for 502,000 oz at a 0.1 g/t Au cutoff grade and applying a high gold grade cut of 1.22 g/t Au.

- Additional Exploration Target Range of 23 to 72 Mt at 0.2 – 0.3 g/t Au for 0.22 to 0.46 Moz Au based on IP modelling supported by some drilling data in area extending 2.2 km from the end of Tartana's mining lease application to historic copper workings at Nisha. Note the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature only and there is no guarantee that further exploration will define a Mineral Resource.

- MRE excludes potential copper, silver and minor metal and rare earth credits due to incomplete assay data across the database. However historical drilling intersections including Drillhole CAO6DD02 which intersected 6 m @ 3 g/t Au, 4.8% Cu and 90 g/t Ag (see Tartana Minerals Prospectus dated 26 May 2021 – page 233) indicating that these metals which may contribute to the Mineral Resource in the future.

- Combined Cardross and nearby Mountain Maid gold Mineral Resources (MRE's) of over 1 Moz Au and elevates the area to a significant gold province and this excludes any consideration of the Cardross Exploration Target.

- Ore sorting testwork has been carried out at a nearby gold project (Wandoo) where the mineralisation has affinities with Cardross and Maid mineralisation. Testwork by Green and Gold Minerals Limited (Prospectus dated 8 July 2025) demonstrated a 8 times increase in grade with a 91% metal recovery and which highlights the economic potential of these large-scale bulk tonnage gold projects.

- While the Company's initial focus is to produce a conventional copper in concentrate by processing Tartana copper Mineral Resources in the Mungana processing facility, our

increase in gold Mineral Resources highlight the importance of adding a carbon-in-leach circuit to the Mungana plant to create the option for future gold processing.

Tartana Minerals Limited (ASX: TAT) (Company), is pleased to advise that it has commissioned Bluespoint Mining Services Pty Ltd (BMS) to estimate a gold Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for its Cardross copper-gold project in the Chillagoe Region. The Cardross Project has been drilled by several previous explorers and noted for its high-grade copper-gold-silver intersections which include:

- CA06DD02 – 6 m grading at 3.0 g/t Au, 4.80% Cu and 90 g/t Ag from 128 m
- CAPD6A – 2 m grading at 6.50 g/t Au, 11.2% Cu and 157 g/t Ag from 126m
- CA07DD10 – 4 m grading at 7.55 g/t Au, 2.95% Cu and 46.8 g/t Ag from 70 m
- CA07DD10 – 4 m grading at 4.50 g/t Au, 1.35% Cu and 24.0 g/t Ag from 87 m

Some of these historical Cardross drilling intersections (see Tartana Minerals Ltd. Prospectus dated 21 May 2021, page 233 for details) demonstrate the future potential for the addition of copper and silver credits in the reported Inferred Gold MRE.

However previous explorers have not focused on the significant lower grade gold intersections within the historical drilling and which under the current gold price regime and with or without the implementation of ore sorting technology, improves the economics of these large-scale bulk tonnage gold projects.

We are planning to use Tomra ore sorting at our Tartana mine site when we mine the open pit copper Mineral Resource, but the technology also has scope to be applied to the Cardross – Mountain Maid gold mineralisation. Recent testwork by Green and Gold Minerals Limited on its nearby Mt Wandoo deposit has been positive. Tomra ore sorter trials on sulphide material from within the Wandoo Mineral Resource reported up to 8 times increase in the gold grade from 0.68 g/t Au to 5.5 g/t Au at a 91% gold recovery (see Green and Gold Minerals Limited Prospectus dated 8 July 2025, page 33). The mineralisation at our Mountain Maid and Cardross projects has similarities to the Mt Wandoo mineralisation and our planned drilling can provide samples for ore sorter test work.

The gold mineralisation is associated with copper and silver mineralisation and while the global MRE for these metals has not yet been completed, they have the potential to significantly contribute as by-product credits. In addition to historically mined copper and silver, the mineralisation also contains tungsten, bismuth, tellurium and antimony which may be upgraded with ore sorting.

Tartana Managing Director, Dr Stephen Bartrop, said:

> "This estimation of this significant Inferred Gold MRE for Cardross is a major step towards the potential development of the Cardross gold-copper-silver project and while estimates for by-product credits such as copper and silver will require further work, there is strong evidence that these metals will contribute to the overall project economics.

When one considers the quantum of the Cardross inferred gold MRE (502,323 ounces @ 0.31 g/t Au using low cutoff of 0.1 g/t Au and high cutoff of only 1.22 g/t Au, coupled with a conservative Sg of 2.6 t/m$^3$ ), the additional Cardross exploration target and our separate but nearby Mountain Maid gold MRE (591,500 ounces @ 0.25 g/t Au, (Tartana Minerals Announcement to ASX dated 20 February 2023), the area is developing into a significant gold province.

The Company continues to establish a significant Mineral Resource position which includes the Cardross and Maid gold Mineral Resources as well as the separate Tartana copper and zinc Mineral Resources, and all within trucking distance of the Mungana plant."

## Location and Tenure

In 2020 Tartana submitted mining lease applications for both the Cardross and Maid projects, and these are well advanced with the Native Title negotiations yet to be completed. Both the Cardross and Maid projects lie within Tartana's Maid EPM 27735.

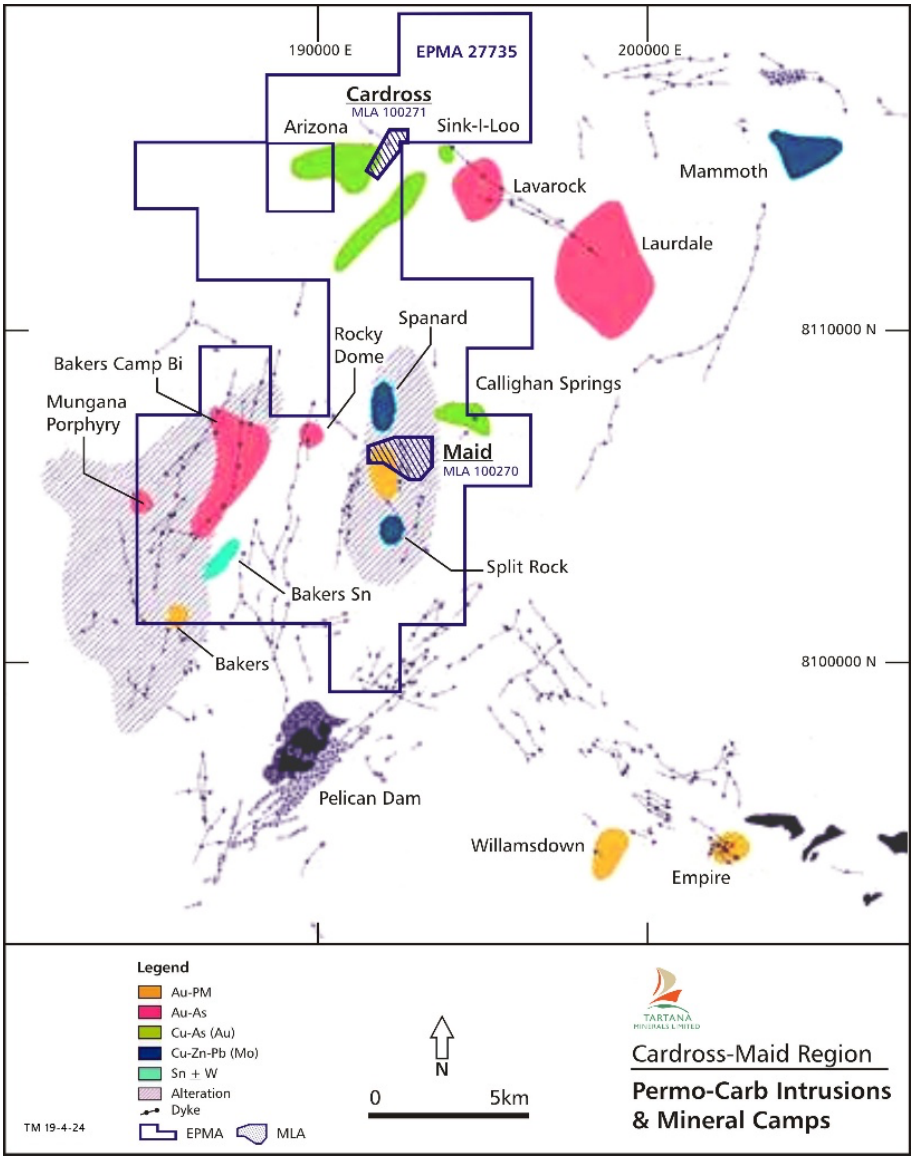


Figure 1. The location of the mining lease applications for both Cardross and Maid projects. Both projects lie within Tartana's EPM 27735.

The location of both Cardross and Maid projects is a similar direct line distance to the Mungana Plant as our Tartana copper and zinc projects (see Figure 2).

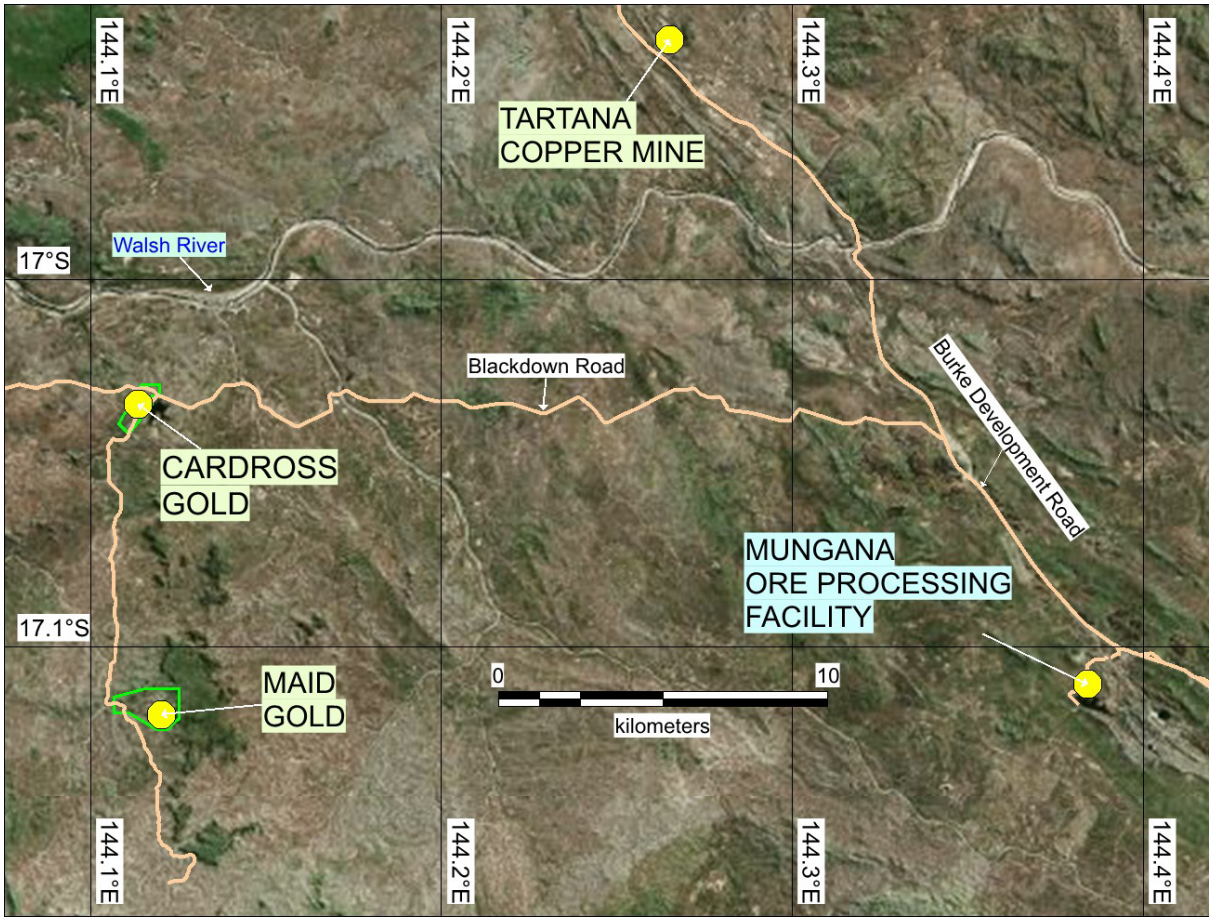



Fig. 2 The location of the Tartana Copper Mine and Mining Lease Applications for Cardross and Maid – all within trucking distance of the Mungana Ore Processing plant. Source: Google Earth, Mareeba Shire, Far North Queensland.

## Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE)

Bluespoint Mining Services Pty Ltd ("BMS") has utilised the data from 102 surface drillholes relevant for the Mineralised Domain interpretation for Cardross within a broader 226 surface drill hole database. (102 holes wireframed and the data from 62 holes were used in the MRE) Figure 3 below details the Inferred MRE at various cut-off grades. A Bulk Density ("BD") of 2.6 has been used for the mineralisation and reflects the presence of sulphides and is a BD that has been used by Axiom Mining.

| Cut Off Grade | Tonnes | Gold Grade | Contained Gold |
|---|---|---|---|
| g/t | Million tonnes | g/t | oz |
| 0.1 | 50.4 | 0.31 | 502,323 |
| 0.2 | 40.6 | 0.34 | 443,809 |
| 0.3 | 22.8 | 0.42 | 307,875 |
| 0.5 | 4.3 | 0.62 | 85,714 |

Figure 3. Cardross Inferred MRE. (source: BMS 2025).

Key parameters used in the Inferred MRE for Cardross are:

- BMS completed the MRE for the deposit using Inverse Distance method model, constrained by topographic surface wireframe and based on mineralisation intersections until intersecting the natural topographic surface. No minimum width was used in the interpretation of the MRE.
- The MRE has been estimated within an area which contains and approximate drilling density of 40-50m x 40-50m.
- The block dimensions used in the model were 5 m NS x 5 m EW x 5 m vertical with sub-cells of 1 m x 1 m x 1 m
- A rotation of 134 degrees Bearing, 0 degrees Plunge and 0 degrees Dip were applied to the blocks.
- The grade variables populated in the block model were Au and Cu. Gold was reportable.
- No assumptions were made using recovery of by-products or estimations of non-grade variables.
- No assumptions were made on selective mining units or correlation between variables.
- A bulk density (BD) of 2.6 t/m3 was used for all previous Axiom calculations – 2.6 t/m3 was similarly used by Tartana Minerals.
- The Cardross Project has been tested with high quality drilling sampling and assaying. Drilling and logging has defined the base of drilling to provide an accurate volume. The deposit has been classified as inferred MRE.
- This MRE is Global in nature until relevant tonnages and relevant technical and economic evaluations have been undertaken in further sections of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of identified Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC 2012).
- Figure 3 shows the Cardross Inferred MRE at various cut-off grades. (Source: BMS 2025)

## Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE)

Clause 20 of the JORC (2012) Code requires that all reports of Mineral Resources must have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE), regardless of the classification of the Mineral Resource. The Competent Person (see Competent Person Statements at the end) for MRE deems that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction and these prospects are based on:

- The area has been subject to extensive historical mining.

- The Company has previously applied for mining leases covering both the Cardross and Maid projects and holds the EPM covering the adjacent ground. Mining is expected to be conducted by open pit methods for both the Cardros and Maid Mining Lease Applications.
- Metallurgical methods and parameters, and other material modifying factors have been considered to date. This includes a review of Cardross gold recovery testwork using flotation and which was carried out by Auctus Resources in 2016.The Cardross MRE is proximate to the Mungana plant (less than 30 km away) and which is a modern gravity/flotation mill capable of producing ore from the gravity circuit and a gold - copper concentrate. The Company has been in discussions with Mt Garnet Mineral Finance (as mortgagee in possession) and is working towards an agreement where it will manage the processing of its Tartana copper ore through the Mungana plant.

## Exploration Target

The Cardross Exploration Target is a poorly drilled, conceptual target that is based on an IP geophysical target (Figure 4), surface copper-in-soil geochemical anomalies and mineralised intersections derived from shallow drilling. The Cardross geochemical target (identified from soil sampling and shallow drilling) coincides with a north-northwest striking IP resistivity high that has a strike length of 2000–2200 m. Tartana Minerals has not defined a copper Exploration Target related to this, therefore the Exploration Target outlined here is based on gold only.

Although drilling is wide spaced, drillholes NIRC001, NIRC002 at Nisha, CP1 at Clansman and CRR16 at Caledonia) all intersected mineralisation that coincides with the IP geophysical anomaly. An additional zone of mineralisation in the southern part of EPM 27735 also coincides with a smaller IP resistivity high and may be shallowly dipping.

The parameters used to estimate the Exploration Target tonnages are shown in Figure 4, and Figure 5 shows the resulting tonnages. Bulk Density and grade range assumptions are based on the adjacent Tartana target, where the mineralisation style and host rock are expected to be similar.

| Exploration Target | Strike (m) | | Width (m) | | Depth below oxide (m) | | Density (t/m$^3$) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High |
| Cardross | 2,000 | 2,200 | 30 | 50 | 150 | 250 | 2.5 | 2.6 |

Figure 4. Cardross Exploration Target Parameters (Source: BMS 2025).

| Exploration Target | Tonnage (Mt) | | Grade (at 0.1 Au cut-off) | | Contained Au (Moz) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High |
| Cardross | 23 | 72 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.22 | 0.46 |

Figure 5. Cardross Exploration Target. Note the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature only and there is no guarantee that further exploration will define a Mineral Resource.

The Cardross Exploration Target is estimated to range between 23 and 72 Mt at a grade of 0.2 – 0.3 g/t Au (containing 0.22–0.46 Moz Au).

The potential quantity and grade of the targets is conceptual in nature as there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource according to the guidelines of the JORC Code and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

The Cardross prospect also has potential for payable copper and silver credits that have not been considered here.

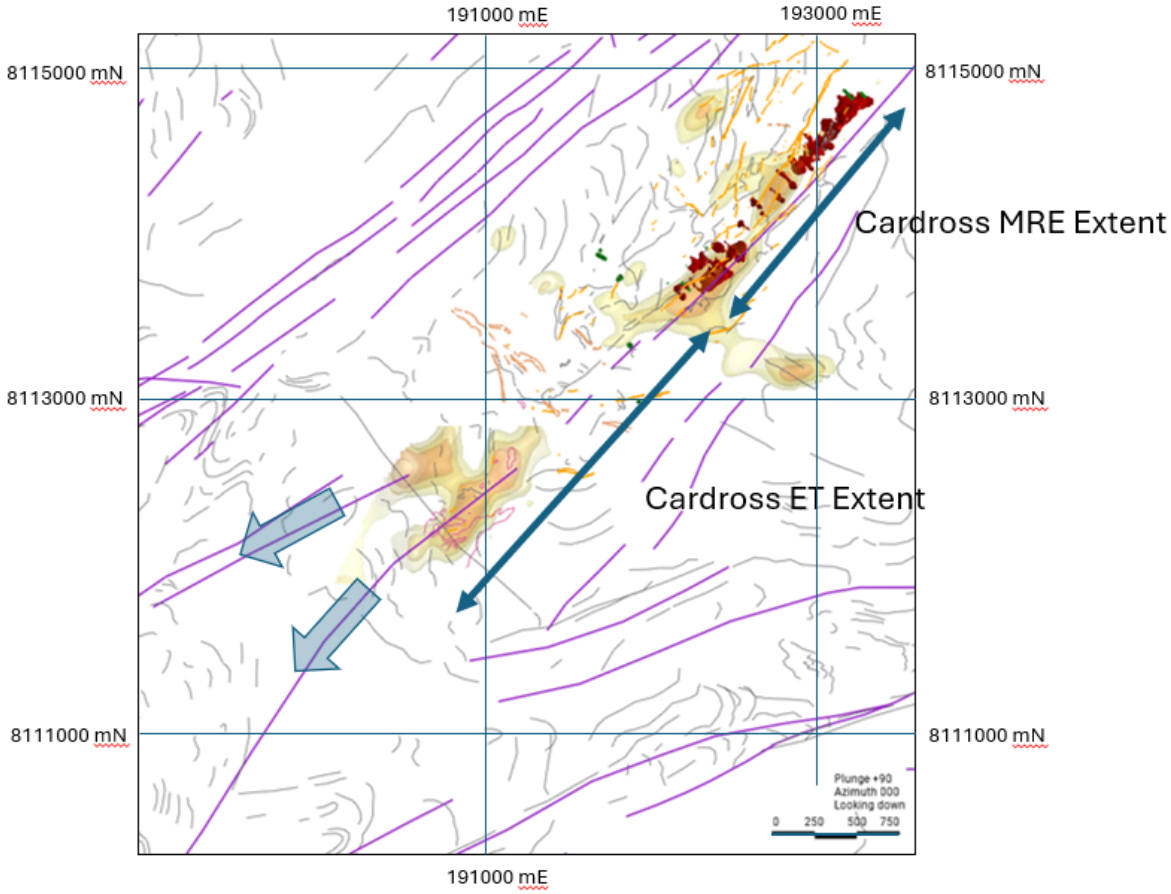



Figure 6. IP resistivity as a basis for the Exploration Target at the Cardross project. Note the correlation of the IP between the Cardross gold MRE in the north and the IP in the southern areas. Drilling is also incomplete between the MRE and the Exploration Target. Extending the IP survey may define further extensions to the known Cardross mineralisation along this trend. (Source: GeoDiscovery Group Regional Litho-structural Interpretation of Geophysical Imagery & Modelling (Magnetics & IP) in the Cardross Area, NE Queensland dated August 2025).

The future exploration programme involves drilling to test the Exploration Target and potentially upgrade it to Inferred Resource status during 2026. This drilling will be part of broader programme to test extensions and internal areas where there is low drilling density within the Cardross Inferred

Resource to potentially increase this resource as well as provide data to enable the estimation of by-product credits – particularly copper and silver.

## Mountain Maid Gold Mineral Resource

The Company reported the Mountain Maid Gold Resource (MRE) on the 20 February 2023 to the ASX and with the global MRE presented in Figure 7. There is has been no drilling since this announcement and the MRE has not changed.

| Cut Off Grade<br>g/t | Tonnes<br>Million tonnes | Gold Grade<br>g/t | Contained oz<br>oz |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0.1 | 73.6 | 0.25 | 591,573 |
| 0.2 | 38.0 | 0.34 | 415,387 |
| 0.3 | 16.7 | 0.46 | 246,982 |
| 0.5 | 5.3 | 0.66 | 112,463 |

Figure 7. Global Mountain Maid Gold Inferred MRE as reported to the ASX on the 20 February 2023

As evident on Figure 2, Mountain Maid and Cardross are approximately 8 km apart and they have the potential to be developed together as a major gold project with separate open pit mines.

## Further Information on the Mineral Resource Estimation

In accordance with Listing Rule 5.8.1 the Company provides the following information on the Mineral Resource upgrade.

1. Geology and geological interpretation

The Cardross copper-gold-silver prospect consists of a series of intersecting shear zones and vein fill located within a high-grade metamorphic terrain. Epithermal vein overprints, as well as pegmatitic and porphyritic dykes offsetting some mineralised zones, were also identified during a drilling program (Ozmin, 2012/2013).

The mineralisation at Cardross which occurs as sulphide lodes, tends to be associated with clay, sericite and chlorite alteration, the latter being closely associated with the mineralised copper lodes. The mineralisation is associated with the northeast-trending, west-dipping Cardross Shear Zone which has been mapped over a distance of more than 6 km. Observations suggest that the Cardross Shear Zone consists of multiple faults within a zone varying between 20 m and 100 m wide, and multiple en echelon zones of mineralisation have developed within the shear zone (Axiom, 2006).

Oxide and supergene mineralisation at Cardross is dominated by red copper oxides with subordinate malachite due to the lack of associated carbonate vein material in the regolith. Chalcocite is common in both supergene zones.

2. Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

RC holes either riffle split or speared into single metre or three metre composites. Some three metre composites were rechecked by one metre spear samples. Diamond holes were half sawn at

1 m intervals or by discrete geological units where required (niche representivity). Assays were checked against geology log on return.

3. Drilling techniques

RC and diamond drilling has been conducted by Cyprus Amax and Axiom Mining as outlined in Figure 3 above.

4. Drill Spacing and Other Criteria

Data spacing considered sufficient for inferred Mineral Resource figures. 40m X 50m spacing in core of Mineral Resource area Geology model well constrained but open at depth and to the south. Extensions to north not ruled out as drill density is lower.

IRG mineralisation sits within the gold soil geochemistry footprint (except for that portion under a small sandstone cap).

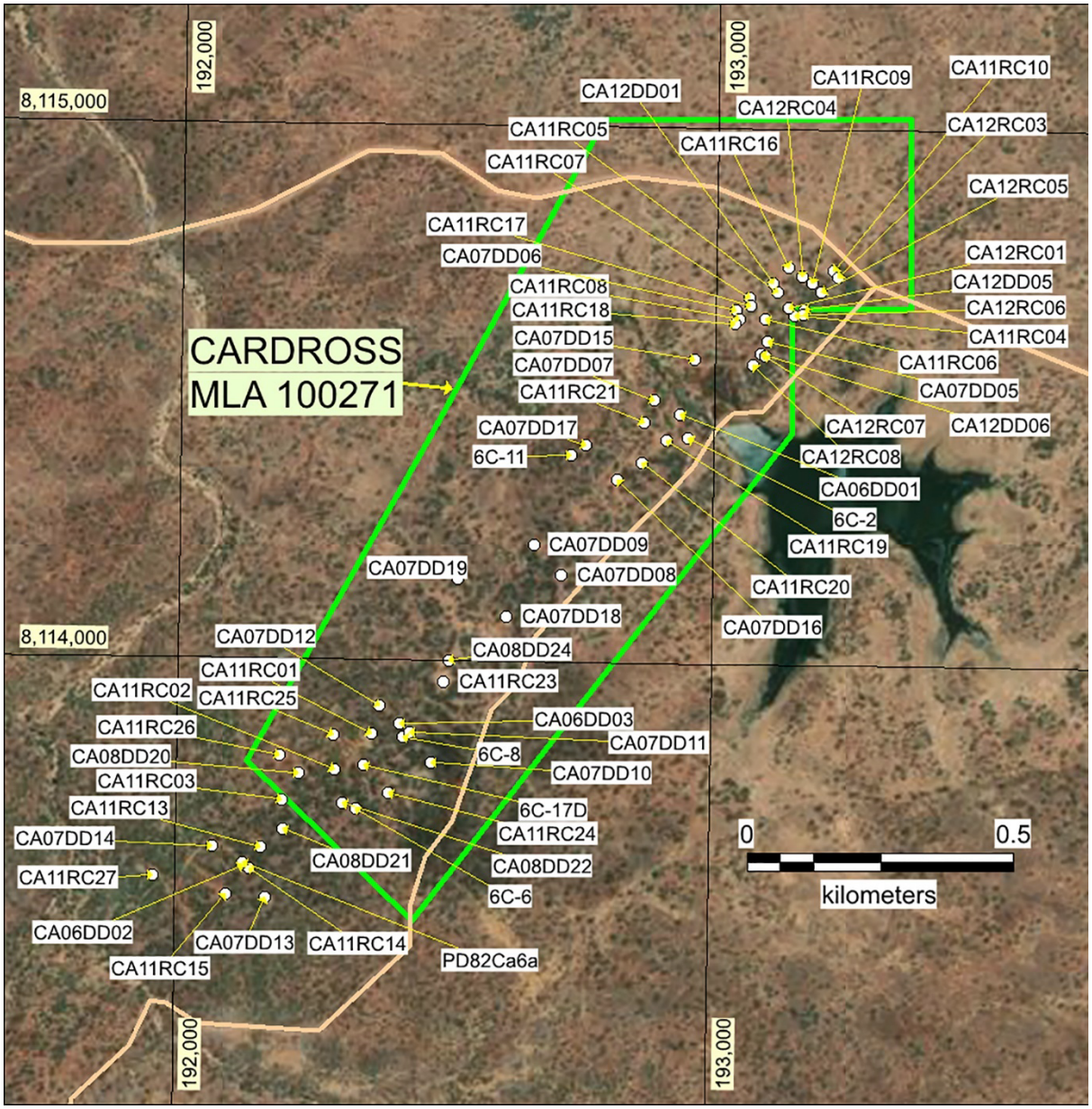



Figure 8. Plan view of the Cardross MLA including the location of drillhole collars (Source: TAT)

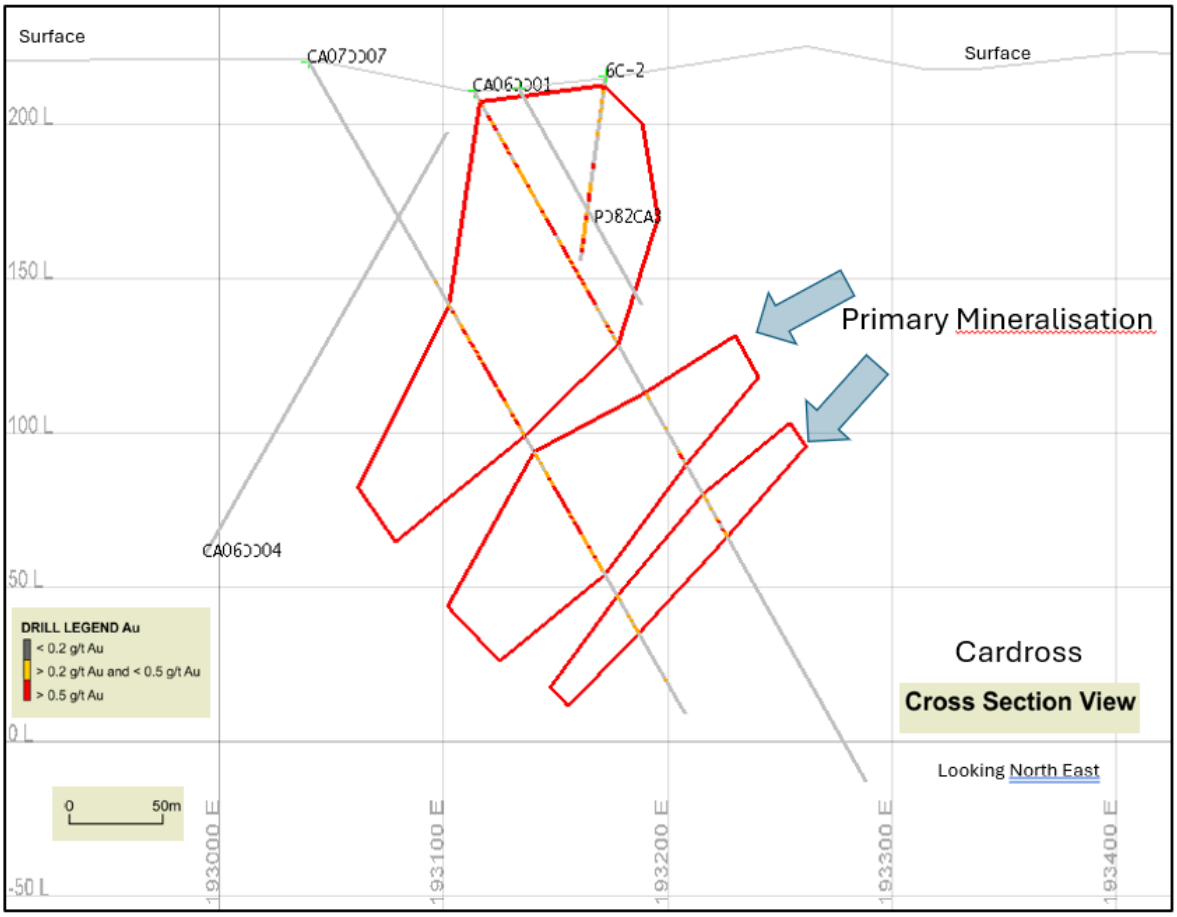



Figure 9. Cross-section at 8105200N highlighting drill resource outlines and drill hole paths. Note mineralisation is dipping steeply west. Source: BMS.

## 5. Sample analysis method

Samples were assayed by ALS/ Analabs Townsville – standard fire assay and AAS finish for Au. ICP (IC587) was also used to assay for Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Mo, Bi, W, Te, Ag, Sb, Sn.

## 6. Estimation methodology

The Mineral resource estimate was completed using the following parameters:

- The Cardross Project was drilled based on a drill pattern of approximately 40 x 50 m x 40 x 50 m.
- BMS completed MRE for the deposit using Inverse Distance method model, constrained by topographic surface wireframe and based on mineralisation intersections until intersecting the natural topography surface. No minimum width was used in the interpretation of the Mineral Resource.
- Tartana Minerals Ltd. have compiled all existing drill data spreadsheets
- BMS has imported the spreadsheets into a Vulcan database for modelling and for verification

- Data validation checks are routinely run when data is interpreted in 3D visualization and modeling software.
- The MRE has been estimated within an area with approximately 40-50m x 40-50m drill density.
- The block dimensions used in the model were 5m NS x 5m EW x 5m vertical with sub-cells of 1m x 1m x 1m
- A rotation of 134 degrees Bearing, 0 degrees Plunge and 0 degrees Dip were applied to the blocks.

| Model Name | X | Y | Z |
|---|---|---|---|
| Origin | 190950 | 8113220 | 400 |
| Offset | 0 | 0 | -500 |
| Offset | 1000 | 3500 | 0 |
| Block Size (sub-blocks) | 5 (1) | 5 (1) | 5 (1) |

Figure 10. Block size parameters.

The grade variables populated in the block model were Au and Cu. Gold was reportable.

| Variables | Description |
|---|---|
| Au | Au Grade – reportable |
| Min_Domain | Mineralisation domain |
| Avg_dist | Average distance to samples |
| Zone | In situ, mined etc. |
| holecount | Number of drill holes |
| Numsam | Number of Samples used for Block grade interpolation |
| BD | Bulk Density |
| Mined | Mined or In situ |
| Ox | Oxidation |
| Cu | Cu Grade – not reportable |

Figure 11. Domain Variables

Discretisation steps of 3 x 3 x 3 m were used.

No assumptions were made using recovery of by-products or estimations of non-grade variables.

No assumptions were made on selective mining units or correlation between variables

A bulk density of 2.6 t/m$^3$ was used for all Axiom calculations – 2.6 t/m$^3$ was also used by Tartana Minerals.

The classification of blocks was defined by constructing smoothed, realistic 3D solids that define regions of low confidence in grade and continuity.

The Mineral Resource is classified as an Inferred MRE within areas of reasonable drill spacing (40-50m x 40-50 m) due to the well documented continuity and predictability of Au.

The Cardross Project has been tested with high quality drilling sampling and assaying. Drilling and logging has defined the base of drilling to provide an accurate volume. The deposit has been classified a an inferred MRE.

This MRE is Global in nature until relevant tonnages and relevant technical and economic evaluations have been undertaken in further sections of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of identified Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC 2012).

• Inverse Distance (IVD) interpolation with an oriented ellipsoid search was used to estimate Au grade in four domains as per a check block model. Domain 100, 200, 300, 400.

• Of the samples from the 102 assayed drillholes they were analysed within the Tartana Minerals database. Assays from the 62 have been used by BMS in the Cardross MRE.

| Hole Type | Drill hole Series | Drill hole Number | Resource Metres |
|---|---|---|---|
| RC | 6C | 16 | 1659.6 |
| RC | CA | 38 | 4913 |
| DD | CA | 30 | 6447 |
| AT | CA | 101 | 2298 |
| DD | DDH | 2 | 269.7 |
| RC | CD | 12 | 286 |
| RC | CRR | 16 | 888 |
| DD | PD | 11 | 1247 |
| **Total** | | **226** | **18008.3** |

Figure 12. Cardross Drilling.

• In the Cardross MRE defined area the average sample length of all sampled holes is 1m. This reflects that the vast majority of samples were based on 1m lengths

• A first pass long axis radius of 10 m with a minimum number of informing samples of 8 was used. The major axis radius was increased to 60 m for the second pass. A third pass with an increased search radius of 180 m and a decrease in the minimum number of samples from 8 to 2 was required to fill blocks within the extremities of the MRE wireframes (see tables below)

- ~5% of the Mineral Resource volume filled in the 1st pass, ~55% in the 2nd pass and the remainder in the 3rd pass for Mountain Maid

• High-grade gold cut of 1.22 g/t Au was applied to oxide Domain 200 only

• A bulk density value of 2.6 t/$m^3$ was applied to Cardross

• Search and estimation parameters below

| Pass | Min Sample | Max Sample | Distance (m) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 8 | 30 | 30 |
| 2 | 8 | 30 | 60 |
| 3 | 2 | 40 | 180 |

Figure 13. Cardross sample details.

| Domain | Strike | Plunge | Dip | Discretisation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | 45 | -1.6 | 66.5 | 3x:3y:3z |
| 200 | 45 | -1.6 | 66.5 | 3x:3y:3z |
| 300 | 45 | -1.6 | 66.5 | 3x:3y:3z |
| 400 | 45 | -1.6 | 66.5 | 3x:3y:3z |

Figure 14. Domain details for Cardross.

7. Cut-off grade

A range of reportable MRE cut-off grades were provided with 0.1 g/t Au preferred as it provides an average gold grade in line with other lower grade, large scale operations.

8. Mining and metallurgical methods and parameters, and other material modifying factors have been considered to date. This includes a review of Cardross gold recovery testwork using flotation and which was carried out by Auctus Resources in 2016. The large scale of the mineralisation indicates that mining is likely to involve a large scale – low cost open pit mining operation and with potential crushing and ore sorting facilities on site.

## COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 'JORC Code') sets out minimum standards, recommendations and guidelines for Public Reporting in Australasia of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The information contained in this announcement has been presented in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 edition) and references to "Exploration Targets" and "Inferred Resources" are to those terms as defined in the JORC Code (2012 edition).

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Stephen Bartrop (Managing Director of Tartana Minerals Limited) who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Bartrop has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Bartrop consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Geoffrey Reed (Director of Bluespoint Mining Services Pty Ltd and member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (CP) ). Mr Reed has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Reed consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

There is information in this announcement extracted from:

- (i) Metallurgical test work results conducted by Auctus Resources (now Aurora Metals and previously Consolidated Tin).
- (ii) Exploration results previously announced in the Tartana Minerals prospectus dated 26 May 2021
- (iii) The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Mountain Maid Gold Deposit, which was previously announced on 20 February 2023

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, in the case of estimates of Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

ENDS

This announcement has been approved by the Board of Tartana Minerals Limited (ASX:TAT).


Further Information:

**Dr Stephen Bartrop**

Managing Director

**Tartana Minerals Limited**

P: + 61 2 9392 8032

For Investor and Media Enquiries:

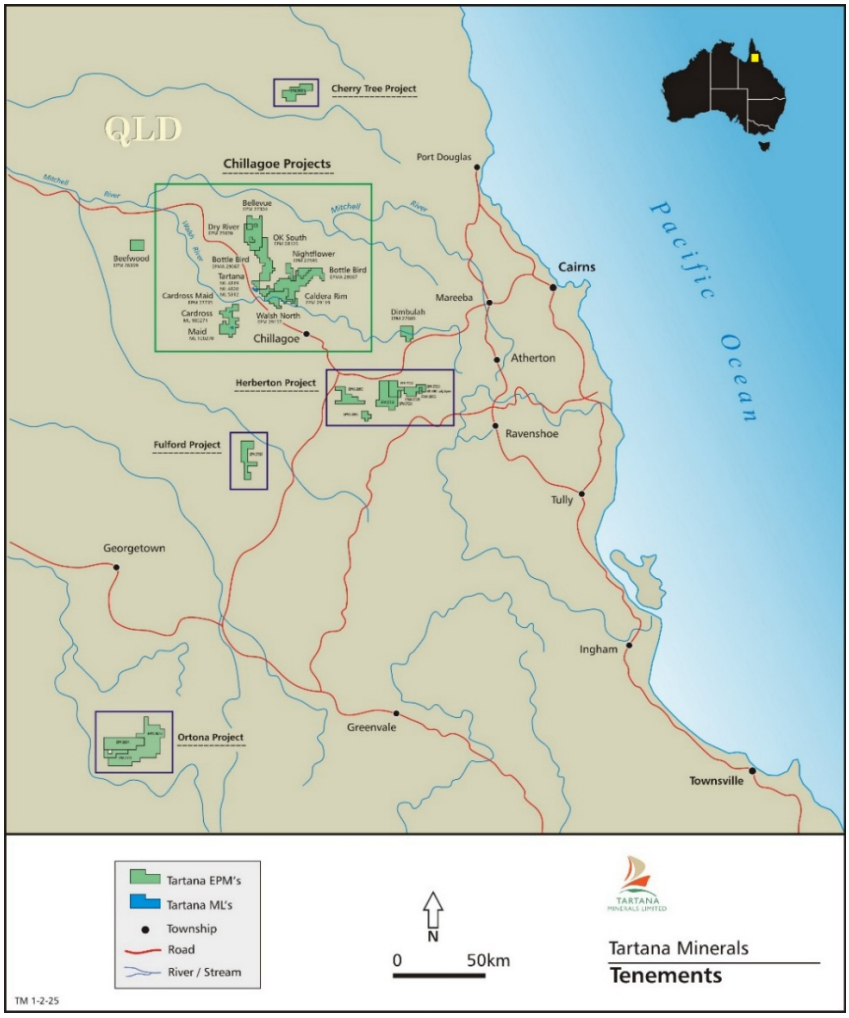
**Reign Advisory**

E: tat@reignadvisory.com

P: + 61 2 9174 5388


**About Tartana Minerals Limited** (**ASX:TAT**)

Tartana Minerals Limited is an ASX-listed copper producer with mining and exploration projects in Far North Queensland, focused on copper, zinc and gold. The Company is advancing its Tartana Mining Leases and broader portfolio to grow resources and build shareholder value through systematic exploration and project development.




## Disclaimer Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This ASX announcement contains various forward-looking statements. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to uncertainties in that they may be affected by a variety of known and unknown risks, variables and factors that could cause actual values or results, and performance or achievements to differ materially from the expectations described in such forward-looking statements. Tartana Minerals Limited does not give any assurance that the anticipated results, performance or achievements expressed or implied in those forward-looking statements will be achieved.

Drillhole Data and Significant Intersections

| Drillhole | Collar Location | | | Gold Grade (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Northing | Easting | RL | |
| CA11RC21 | 18.0 | 141.0 | 123.0 | 0.26 |
| CA06DD01 | 5.0 | 95.0 | 90.0 | 0.48 |
| CA11RC03 | 11.9 | 101.0 | 89.1 | 0.80 |
| CA06DD02 | 11.0 | 95.0 | 84.0 | 0.46 |
| CA08DD22 | 81.0 | 165.0 | 84.0 | 0.20 |
| CA08DD20 | 67.0 | 146.0 | 79.0 | 0.37 |
| CA07DD14 | 63.0 | 141.0 | 78.0 | 0.20 |
| CA11RC02 | 40.0 | 115.0 | 75.0 | 0.40 |
| CA11RC25 | 78.0 | 149.0 | 71.0 | 0.41 |
| CA11RC13 | 45.0 | 114.0 | 69.0 | 0.39 |
| CA07DD19 | 122.0 | 191.0 | 69.0 | 0.39 |
| CA11RC14 | 21.0 | 88.0 | 67.0 | 0.36 |
| CA08DD21 | 121.0 | 188.0 | 67.0 | 0.43 |
| CA07DD15 | 77.0 | 142.0 | 65.0 | 0.37 |
| CA07DD16 | 73.4 | 138.0 | 64.6 | 0.62 |
| CA11RC01 | 18.0 | 82.0 | 64.0 | 0.37 |
| CA06DD03 | 205.0 | 268.0 | 63.0 | 0.48 |
| CA07DD13 | 79.0 | 141.0 | 62.0 | 0.24 |
| CA08DD24 | 54.0 | 116.0 | 62.0 | 0.39 |
| CA07DD17 | 116.0 | 176.0 | 60.0 | 0.27 |
| CA11RC27 | 18.0 | 78.0 | 60.0 | 0.38 |
| CA08DD21 | 26.0 | 86.0 | 60.0 | 0.18 |
| CA07DD14 | 147.0 | 207.0 | 60.0 | 0.13 |
| CA07DD12 | 239.0 | 299.0 | 60.0 | 0.41 |
| CA11RC25 | 16.0 | 75.0 | 59.0 | 0.41 |
| CA07DD12 | 141.0 | 199.0 | 58.0 | 0.19 |
| CA06DD03 | 103.0 | 161.0 | 58.0 | 0.33 |
| CA11RC18 | 33.0 | 91.0 | 58.0 | 0.42 |
| CA11RC24 | 33.0 | 87.0 | 54.0 | 0.22 |
| 6C-2 | 7.6 | 60.7 | 53.0 | 0.31 |
| CA08DD20 | 175.0 | 228.0 | 53.0 | 0.37 |
| CA07DD07 | 91.0 | 140.0 | 49.0 | 0.65 |
| CA11RC16 | 18.0 | 66.0 | 48.0 | 0.30 |
| CA11RC24 | 102.0 | 150.0 | 48.0 | 0.25 |
| CA07DD07 | 146.0 | 192.0 | 46.0 | 0.55 |
| CA08DD21 | 204.0 | 250.0 | 46.0 | 0.26 |
| CA11RC20 | 78.0 | 123.0 | 45.0 | 0.30 |
| CA07DD11 | 60.0 | 105.0 | 45.0 | 0.33 |
| 6C-11 | 18.3 | 62.5 | 44.2 | 0.15 |
| CA06DD03 | 48.0 | 91.0 | 43.0 | 0.31 |
| CA11RC14 | 97.0 | 140.0 | 43.0 | 0.25 |
| CA11RC27 | 108.0 | 150.0 | 42.0 | 0.21 |
| CA06DD03 | 163.0 | 204.0 | 41.0 | 0.51 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CA07DD09 | 158.0 | 199.0 | 41.0 | 0.24 |
| CA07DD08 | 44.0 | 84.0 | 40.0 | 0.41 |
| CA08DD24 | 135.0 | 175.0 | 40.0 | 0.29 |
| CA07DD17 | 179.0 | 218.0 | 39.0 | 0.49 |
| CA11RC15 | 122.0 | 160.0 | 38.0 | 0.29 |
| CA11RC15 | 54.0 | 92.0 | 38.0 | 0.15 |
| CA11RC17 | 14.0 | 52.0 | 38.0 | 0.20 |
| CA07DD18 | 78.0 | 115.0 | 37.0 | 0.35 |
| CA06DD02 | 148.0 | 184.0 | 36.0 | 0.47 |
| CA07DD09 | 67.0 | 103.0 | 36.0 | 0.17 |
| CA11RC06 | 20.0 | 56.0 | 36.0 | 0.77 |
| 6C-8 | 54.9 | 89.9 | 35.1 | 0.19 |
| CA07DD12 | 35.0 | 70.0 | 35.0 | 0.19 |
| CA11RC08 | 17.0 | 52.0 | 35.0 | 0.33 |
| CA07DD18 | 19.0 | 54.0 | 35.0 | 0.33 |
| 6C-6 | 25.9 | 59.4 | 33.5 | 0.30 |
| CA07DD09 | 122.0 | 155.0 | 33.0 | 0.56 |
| CA07DD06 | 101.0 | 133.0 | 32.0 | 0.27 |
| CA07DD10 | 158.0 | 189.0 | 31.0 | 0.24 |
| CA11RC13 | 120.0 | 150.0 | 30.0 | 0.39 |
| CA11RC07 | 16.0 | 46.0 | 30.0 | 0.33 |
| CA11RC10 | 77.0 | 106.0 | 29.0 | 0.25 |
| CA11RC05 | 21.0 | 49.0 | 28.0 | 0.14 |
| CA07DD13 | 19.2 | 47.0 | 27.8 | 0.34 |
| CA07DD14 | 13.4 | 41.0 | 27.6 | 0.36 |
| CA11RC16 | 75.0 | 102.0 | 27.0 | 0.37 |
| CA07DD15 | 148.0 | 175.0 | 27.0 | 0.24 |
| CA06DD01 | 113.0 | 140.0 | 27.0 | 0.17 |
| CA08DD24 | 193.0 | 219.0 | 26.0 | 0.30 |
| CA07DD08 | 137.0 | 162.0 | 25.0 | 0.20 |
| CA07DD09 | 26.0 | 50.0 | 24.0 | 0.47 |
| CA11RC17 | 58.0 | 82.0 | 24.0 | 0.34 |
| CA11RC23 | 117.0 | 141.0 | 24.0 | 0.31 |
| CA06DD03 | 15.0 | 38.0 | 23.0 | 0.32 |
| CA07DD05 | 75.0 | 98.0 | 23.0 | 0.28 |
| CA07DD08 | 97.0 | 120.0 | 23.0 | 0.21 |
| CA07DD11 | 22.0 | 44.0 | 22.0 | 0.27 |
| CA07DD19 | 46.0 | 68.0 | 22.0 | 0.42 |
| CA07DD10 | 124.0 | 146.0 | 22.0 | 0.19 |
| CA11RC17 | 104.0 | 126.0 | 22.0 | 0.42 |
| CA11RC05 | 61.0 | 82.0 | 21.0 | 0.27 |
| CA07DD12 | 210.0 | 230.6 | 20.6 | 0.43 |
| CA08DD22 | 38.0 | 58.0 | 20.0 | 0.18 |
| 6C-8 | 18.3 | 38.1 | 19.8 | 0.18 |
| CA07DD08 | 175.0 | 193.0 | 18.0 | 0.53 |
| CA11RC23 | 84.0 | 102.0 | 18.0 | 0.23 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CA11RC15 | 35.0 | 53.0 | 18.0 | 0.15 |
| CA11RC01 | 109.0 | 127.0 | 18.0 | 0.28 |
| CA07DD19 | 102.0 | 119.0 | 17.0 | 0.31 |
| CA07DD17 | 221.0 | 237.0 | 16.0 | 0.34 |
| CA06DD01 | 151.0 | 167.0 | 16.0 | 0.31 |
| CA07DD06 | 162.0 | 177.3 | 15.3 | 0.19 |
| CA11RC19 | 80.0 | 95.0 | 15.0 | 0.16 |
| CA08DD22 | 177.0 | 192.0 | 15.0 | 0.33 |
| CA07DD07 | 200.0 | 214.0 | 14.0 | 0.22 |
| CA07DD16 | 141.0 | 155.0 | 14.0 | 0.32 |
| CA07DD05 | 57.0 | 71.0 | 14.0 | 0.21 |
| CA11RC06 | 56.0 | 69.0 | 13.0 | 0.63 |
| CA07DD19 | 228.0 | 241.0 | 13.0 | 0.36 |
| CA07DD19 | 269.2 | 282.1 | 12.9 | 0.23 |
| CA07DD19 | 286.7 | 299.5 | 12.7 | 0.33 |
| CA07DD05 | 15.3 | 28.0 | 12.7 | 0.13 |
| CA11RC16 | 114.0 | 126.0 | 12.0 | 0.20 |
| CA07DD11 | 163.0 | 175.0 | 12.0 | 0.41 |
| CA11RC25 | 150.0 | 162.0 | 12.0 | 0.24 |
| CA11RC20 | 129.0 | 141.0 | 12.0 | 0.37 |
| CA07DD06 | 184.5 | 195.9 | 11.4 | 0.19 |
| CA11RC18 | 16.0 | 27.0 | 11.0 | 0.26 |
| CA11RC26 | 16.0 | 27.0 | 11.0 | 0.30 |
| CA08DD20 | 15.3 | 26.0 | 10.7 | 0.31 |
| CA11RC06 | 69.0 | 79.0 | 10.0 | 0.42 |
| CA07DD06 | 138.0 | 148.0 | 10.0 | 0.24 |
| CA11RC18 | 93.0 | 103.0 | 10.0 | 0.28 |
| CA11RC03 | 102.0 | 112.0 | 10.0 | 0.25 |
| CA07DD17 | 25.0 | 35.0 | 10.0 | 0.22 |
| CA07DD18 | 133.0 | 143.0 | 10.0 | 0.18 |
| CA11RC09 | 62.0 | 72.0 | 10.0 | 0.83 |
| CA11RC17 | 95.0 | 104.0 | 9.0 | 0.30 |
| CA11RC17 | 82.0 | 91.0 | 9.0 | 0.28 |
| CA11RC26 | 51.0 | 60.0 | 9.0 | 0.23 |
| CA11RC21 | 147.0 | 156.0 | 9.0 | 0.30 |
| CA11RC19 | 120.2 | 128.7 | 8.5 | 0.12 |
| CA11RC06 | 104.0 | 111.0 | 7.0 | 0.17 |
| CA07DD15 | 188.0 | 195.0 | 7.0 | 0.16 |
| CA11RC17 | 128.0 | 135.0 | 7.0 | 0.21 |
| CA11RC16 | 102.0 | 108.5 | 6.5 | 0.60 |
| CA11RC06 | 79.0 | 85.0 | 6.0 | 0.43 |
| CA11RC05 | 117.0 | 123.0 | 6.0 | 0.21 |
| CA11RC17 | 135.0 | 141.0 | 6.0 | 0.60 |
| CA11RC16 | 150.0 | 156.0 | 6.0 | 0.50 |
| CA11RC06 | 98.0 | 104.0 | 6.0 | 0.18 |
| CA07DD11 | 220.0 | 226.0 | 6.0 | 0.14 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CA08DD24 | 24.5 | 30.0 | 5.5 | 0.41 |
| CA12AT90 | 18.8 | 24.0 | 5.3 | 0.10 |
| CA11RC05 | 130.0 | 135.0 | 5.0 | 0.29 |
| CA11RC18 | 103.0 | 108.0 | 5.0 | 0.23 |
| CA07DD15 | 207.0 | 212.0 | 5.0 | 0.21 |
| CA07DD16 | 191.0 | 196.0 | 5.0 | 0.16 |
| CA11RC23 | 25.1 | 30.0 | 4.9 | 0.27 |
| CA12DD01 | 146.2 | 150.5 | 4.3 | 0.16 |
| CA12RC04 | 82.0 | 86.0 | 4.0 | 0.18 |
| CA11RC16 | 138.0 | 142.0 | 4.0 | 0.19 |
| CA11RC18 | 139.0 | 143.0 | 4.0 | 0.28 |
| CA11RC09 | 58.0 | 62.0 | 4.0 | 0.25 |
| 6C-17D | 209.4 | 212.5 | 3.1 | 0.23 |
| CA11RC26 | 111.0 | 114.0 | 3.0 | 0.26 |
| CA12RC05 | 74.0 | 77.0 | 3.0 | 0.63 |
| CA11RC16 | 142.0 | 145.0 | 3.0 | 0.49 |
| CA11RC07 | 52.0 | 55.0 | 3.0 | 0.35 |
| CA11RC02 | 22.0 | 25.0 | 3.0 | 0.29 |
| CA11RC09 | 40.0 | 43.0 | 3.0 | 0.24 |
| CA11RC18 | 108.0 | 111.0 | 3.0 | 0.17 |
| CA11RC17 | 153.0 | 156.0 | 3.0 | 0.22 |
| CA07DD05 | 28.0 | 30.8 | 2.8 | 0.31 |
| CA11RC18 | 160.0 | 162.0 | 2.0 | 0.15 |
| CA11RC16 | 112.0 | 114.0 | 2.0 | 0.26 |
| CA12RC04 | 77.0 | 79.0 | 2.0 | 0.14 |
| CA11RC05 | 135.0 | 137.0 | 2.0 | 0.77 |
| CA07DD19 | 18.1 | 20.0 | 1.9 | 0.47 |
| CA12AT07 | 20.5 | 21.9 | 1.4 | 0.17 |
| CA11RC09 | 123.0 | 124.0 | 1.0 | 0.72 |
| CA12RC04 | 107.0 | 108.0 | 1.0 | 0.39 |
| CA11RC17 | 94.0 | 95.0 | 1.0 | 0.59 |
| CA07DD06 | 161.4 | 162.0 | 0.6 | 0.41 |
| CA12RC04 | 86.0 | 86.0 | 0.0 | 0.13 |
| CA11RC16 | 126.0 | 126.0 | 0.0 | 0.15 |
| 6C-8 | 18.3 | 18.3 | 0.0 | 0.21 |

# JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

## JORC Code, 2012 Edition

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

| Criteria | Commentary |
|---|---|
| *Sampling techniques* | • 1965-1966 Nippon Mining (Australia) Pty. Ltd. diamond core drilling<br>• Cyprus Mines Corporation drilling programs – shallow rotary percussion airtrack (1971), HQ and NQ diamond core (1972) methods.<br>• 1982 CRA Exploration Pty. Ltd. Percussion Drilling<br>• 1983 Haoma North West NL Reverse Circulation Aircore Drilling<br>• 1987 Cape Resources Pty. Ltd. / JV with Costain Australia Ltd., Fox RC Drill Rig<br>• Axiom Mining Ltd. 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2012 Drilling – HQ and NQ diamond, sampling by ¼ and ½ core sawing method. Completed onsite. 2011 and 2012 drilling - majority of holes 4.5in RC percussion<br>• Solomon's Mining 2012 Shallow Airtrack, The Airtrack data has not been used in MRE |
| *Drilling techniques* | • Historic holes used for resource purposes are diamond core and some shallow percussion.<br>• RC holes from 2012 drill program<br>• 2011 and 2012 drilling had RC pre-collars (in some cases) outside of the IRGS target zone. Pre-collars only sampled when veining or alteration noted.<br>• 2012 Core was oriented using core orientation tool<br>• Downhole camera surveys were completed at 30m and/or 50m intervals |
| *Drill sample recovery* | • Historic holes sample recovery for core sections assayed generally 95 -100% with few exceptions<br>• 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2012 drilling in database, generally 100% recovery - rare exceptions. No concerns in regard to representivity or sample bias.<br>• 2012 diamond coring exceeds 99% in all cases. Very few areas of open fracturing.<br>• Historic RC drilling averaged 80% recovery. |
| *Logging* | • Historic drillhole data has been re-assessed and recorded in detail.<br>• 2012 holes have been logged for structure to enhance the |

| Criteria | Commentary |
|---|---|
| | geological model used for resource modelling.<br>• New holes have been photographed by core tray + detailed photography of mineralisation units as mapped.<br>Axiom Mining in 2014/2015, in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Queensland (GSQ), James Cook University and Klondike Exploration, as part of a Queensland wide re-evaluation of IRGS completed a relog of all 2011 and 2012 drill core and chips and a standardization of all data based on the instruction of experienced IRGS geologists. |
| *Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation* | • RC holes either riffle split or speared into single metre or three metre composites.<br>• Some three metre composites were rechecked by one metre spear samples.<br>• 2012 holes - Sawn half core sampled at either 1m intervals or by discrete geological units where required (niche representivity). Samples analysed by appropriate methods at a commercial laboratory. Assays were checked against geology log on return.<br>• Historic holes - sampling techniques considered acceptable. |
| *Quality of assay data and laboratory tests* | • Samples were assayed by ALS/ Analabs Townsville – standard fire assay and AAS finish for Au. ICP (IC587) was also used to assay for Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Mo, Bi, W, Te, Ag, Sb, Sn<br>• The methodology, nature, and quality of the assay data is considered representative.<br>• Axiom Mining undertook:<br>o Additional check assaying of the 2011 RC chip sampling including blanks, standards and duplicates as well as submission of additional samples to another laboratory.<br>o The 2012 diamond coring undertook blanks, standards and duplicates and additional assaying by another laboratory. All results were within expected variances.<br>o Axiom undertook check assaying of the chips from a number of RC holes using a pXRF to examine both macro and trace elements. The results of this check work were within expected parameters. The pXRF did not test for gold. |
| *Verification of sampling and assaying* | • Verification of significant intersections had been conducted by Axiom personnel and Independent Consultant in 2012, and 2013.<br>• Duplicate assaying completed in 2012 as detailed above. |
| *Location of data points* | • Accuracy of drillhole collars for 2011 and 2012 program is +/- |

| Criteria | Commentary |
|---|---|
| | 30mm completed by DGPS 2022.<br>• Not all older holes picked up by DGPS but previously located by handheld GPS +/- 5m; however comparison to the DGPS indicates no significant variances.<br>• Boundary of the MLA and surface points were completed when the MLA was applied for with an accuracy of +-12mm. |
| *Data spacing and distribution* | • Data spacing considered sufficient for inferred resource figures. 40 m X 50 m spacing in core of resource area<br>• Geology model is well constrained but open at depth and to the south. |
| *Orientation of data in relation to geological structure* | • Drilling (past and present) has taken the orientation of the mineralised structure into careful consideration and drilled appropriately. The orientation of mineralised intersections is well controlled, understood, and taken into account for later true width measurements.<br>• Tartana remodelling has refined both the main strike and predominate dip of the main mineralisation. |
| *Sample security* | • Security protocols were in place in both the Cardross camp site and Axiom offices and core facilities. Axiom staff delivered all samples to the Townsville laboratories. |
| *Audits or reviews* | • Tartana has completed additional audits and QAQC on the data package in 2022 and 2025.<br>• As part of the Mining Lease Application, Tartana completed an internal first pass feasibility study to understand the economics of the Cardross project. This would be now equivalent to a current Scoping Study, combined with an internal geological remodel, first pass pit designs and optimization as part of the MLA |

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

| Criteria | Commentary |
|---|---|
| *Mineral tenement and land tenure status* | • Current tenures are:<br>  ○ ML 100271 Cardross. Currently undergoing native title negotiations. Land holder compensation is completed<br>  ○ EPM 27735 Maid – granted and surrounding Cardross project and cover potential mineralizing extensions.<br>• The 2025 MRE lies wholly within MLA 100271. |
| *Exploration done by other parties* | • Early geochemical exploration by a number of large companies including Cyprus<br>• CRA Exploration undertook sectional RC drilling |

| Criteria | Commentary |
|---|---|
| | • Axiom Mining undertook detailed infill RC and diamond drilling<br>• All parties also completed various geochemical and geological evaluation programs.<br>• Axiom in partnership with GSQ, JCU and Klondike, undertook detailed assessment of the wider Cardross IRGS system, including dating at Maid, and was able to place the system into spatial relationships of other IRGS systems, depth of exposure, zoning patterns, etc. |
| *Geology* | • Classic Eastern Australian IRGS with altered porphyries intruding basement metasediment. |
| *Drill hole Information* | • Historical drilling well documented and all in open file records with the Queensland Government<br>• Drilling from 2011 and 2012 RC percussion and diamond coring.<br>• All latter program holes have unique identification, collars picked up by DGPS, down hole surveys. |
| *Data aggregation methods* | • All aggregated zones are length weighted.<br>• 1.22 g/t Au high-grade cut has been used. |
| *Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths* | • The orientation of the mineralised structure is well controlled. The angle of intercept between drill hole and structure has been calculated for each hole where assay data used (Table available), this has been used to calculate true widths to apply to resource model and weighting of assays for grade estimates. |
| *Diagrams* | • See main report<br>• See ASX 2007 and 2012 Axiom press releases including Axiom Mining 2007 – 2012 Annual Reports.<br>• See Tartana 2021 Prospectus (dated 26 May 2021) and ASX releases. |
| *Balanced reporting* | • Report is a balanced report combining the geology and metallurgical testing. |
| *Other substantive exploration data* | • Historic IP gridded surveys and moving loop EM survey exhibit strong correlation with chargeability with shear related mineralisation at Cardross<br>• As part of the 2020 ML application, Tartana also undertook preliminary oxide pit design, layout of potential heap leach pads, waste dumps, plant sites, water supply and storage and dams; all within the current MLA 20071 footprint. |
| *Further work* | • 3 widely spaced drillholes are planned for the Exploration Target in proximity to historic workings as part of further drilling within |

| Criteria | Commentary |
|---|---|
| | the main MRE area due to be undertaken in next dry season. Upon grant of the mining lease, Tartana plans to undertake detailed drill testing and other activities to upgrade this Inferred Resource to Measured Resource status in line with open pit mine development. |

## Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

| Criteria | Commentary |
|---|---|
| *Database integrity* | • Tartana Minerals Ltd. have compiled all existing spreadsheets<br>• BMS has imported the spreadsheets into a Vulcan database for modelling and for verification<br>• Drill hole collars have been accurately surveyed in using a GPS. Historical drilling has been converted to GDA2020 grid.<br>• 100% of drill holes are angled drill holes.<br>• No known twin holes have been used in the BMS MRE |
| *Site visits* | • Numerous site visits by Tartana geologists, CEO and Chairman<br>• GR has not made a site visit |
| *Geological interpretation* | The Cardross copper-gold-silver prospect consists of a series of intersecting shear zones and vein fill located within a high-grade metamorphic terrain. Epithermal vein overprints, as well as pegmatitic and porphyritic dykes offsetting some mineralised zones, were also identified during a drilling program (Ozmin, 2012/2013). The mineralisation at Cardross copper, occurring as sulphide lodes, tends to be associated with clay, sericite and chlorite alteration, the latter being closely associated with the mineralised lodes. The mineralisation is associated with the northeast-trending, west-dipping Cardross Shear Zone which has been mapped over a distance of more than 6 km. Observations suggest that the Cardross Shear Zone consists of multiple faults within a zone varying between 20 m and 100 m wide, and multiple en echelon zones of mineralisation have developed within the shear zone (Axiom, 2006).<br><br>Oxide and supergene mineralisation in Tartana and Cardross are dominated by red copper oxides with subordinate malachite due to the lack of associated carbonate vein material in the regolith. Chalcocite is common in both supergene zones.<br><br>• Cardross mineralisation is not closed off by drilling at depth, and the interpreted mineralised domain extends to -50 mRL which approximates to 300 m below surface.<br>• The project was drilled using a drill pattern of approximately 40m x 50m.<br>• The mineralisation was intersected on approximately 32 drilling |

| Criteria | Commentary |
|---|---|
| | sections.<br>• Mineralisation is presented as four mineralised domains - defined using Cu, and Au grades.<br>• The likelihood that mineralisation is developed in an orientation other than that interpreted is considered to be low, due to the drill pattern which provides a good density of data. |
| *Dimensions* | • 1700m by 50m by 300m Inferred MRE |
| *Estimation and modelling techniques* | • The Cardross leases contain data for 226 surface drill holes. The Cardross deposit contains data for 102 surface drillholes relevant for the Mineralised domain interpretation. The Cardross deposit contains data for 62 surface drillholes that are relevant for the Mineralised Resource Estimate (MRE).<br>• The 3D wireframe files of four domains was created in Vulcan and snapped to the drill holes<br>• One domain was used for reporting purposes<br>• 62 drillholes were used to inform the MRE<br>• Wireframe were truncated at the mining lease boundary |

| Hole Type | Drill hole Series | Drill hole Number | Resource Metres |
|---|---|---|---|
| RC | 6C | 16 | 1659.6 |
| RC | CA | 38 | 4913 |
| DD | CA | 30 | 6447 |
| AT | CA | 101 | 2298 |
| DD | DDH | 2 | 269.7 |
| RC | CD | 12 | 286 |
| RC | CRR | 16 | 888 |
| DD | PD | 11 | 1247 |
| **Total** | | **226** | **18008.3** |

* Drilling database summary of diamond drill holes that intersect mineralisation.

- A Vulcan block model was created by BMS for the MRE with a block size of 5 m N-S × 5 m E-S × 5 m vertical with sub-cells of 1m× 1 m × 1 m.
- The block model was constrained to four domains. Parameters of the model are shown below.

| Criteria | Commentary |
|---|---|

- Gold and Copper was modelled through the block model. Gold was reported only.
- A Vulcan block model was created to encompass the full extent of the deposit.

| Model Name | X | Y | Z |
|---|---|---|---|
| Origin | 190950 | 8113220 | 400 |
| Offset | 0 | 0 | -500 |
| Offset | 1000 | 3500 | 0 |
| Block Size (sub-blocks) | 5 (1) | 5 (1) | 5 (1) |

-

| Variables | Description |
|---|---|
| Au | Au Grade – reportable |
| Min_Domain | Mineralisation domain |
| Avg_dist | Average distance to samples |
| Zone | In situ, mined etc. |
| holecount | Number of drill holes |
| Numsam | Number of Samples used for Block grade interpolation |
| BD | Bulk Density |
| Mined | Mined or In situ |
| Ox | Oxidation |
| Cu | Cu Grade – not reportable |

- Inverse Distance (IVD) interpolation with an oriented ellipsoid search was used to estimate Au grade in five domains as per a check block model. Domain 100, 200, 300, 400. Domain 200 was reportable
- Of the samples from the 102 assayed drill holes they were analysed drill holes within the R3D database provided by R3D. Only these assays from the 62 have been used by BMS in the Cardross MRE.
- In the Cardross MRE defined by the MLA area
- The average sample length of all sampled holes is 1m. This reflects that the vast majority of samples were based on 1m lengths

| Criteria | Commentary |
|---|---|

- A first pass long axis radius of 10 m with a minimum number of informing samples of 8 was used. The major axis radius was increased to 60 m for the second pass. A third pass with an increased search radius of 180 m and a decrease in the minimum number of samples from 8 to 2 was required to fill blocks within the extremities of the resource wireframes (see tables below)
- ~5% of the resource volume filled in the 1st pass, ~55% in the 2nd pass and the remainder in the 3rd pass
- high-grade gold cut of 1.22 g/t Au was applied to Domain 200
- A bulk density value of 2.6 t/$m^3$ was applied
- Search and estimation parameters below

| Pass | Min Sample | Max Sample | Distance (m) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 8 | 30 | 30 |
| 2 | 8 | 30 | 60 |
| 3 | 2 | 40 | 180 |

| Domain | Strike | Plunge | Dip | Discretisation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | 45 | -1.6 | 66.5 | 3x:3y:3z |
| 200 | 45 | -1.6 | 66.5 | 3x:3y:3z |
| 300 | 45 | -1.6 | 66.5 | 3x:3y:3z |
| 400 | 45 | -1.6 | 66.5 | 3x:3y:3z |

To check that the interpolation of the Block Model correctly honoured the drilling data and domain wireframes, BMS carried out a validation of the estimate using the following procedures:

- Comparison of volumes defined by the domain wireframes and the associated Block Model
- A comparison of the composited sample grade statistics with Block Model grade statistics for the single domain
- Visual sectional comparison of drill hole grades versus estimated block grades.
- The volumes were almost identical. The overall volume difference is less than 1%. BMS considered this to be an acceptable result for reportable domain.

| Criteria | Commentary |
|---|---|
| | • A visual section comparison was undertaken of drill hole grades versus estimated block grades, which revealed satisfactory comparable grades. |
| *Moisture* | • All estimations carried out on dry basis. Oxide zone sits in the wet and dry season fluctuation zone. Oxide was not reported. No recovery issues were noted in the RC drilling and samples dried prior to assay. |
| *Cut-off parameters* | • Various cut off grades applied with 0.1 g/t Au preferred. |
| *Mining factors or assumptions* | • Mining and parameters, and other material modifying factors have been considered to date. This includes a review of Cardross gold recovery testwork using flotation and which was carried out by Auctus Resources in 2016 for the potential future beneficiation by the Mungana Processing Plant. In addition, the ore sorting testwork conducted by Green and Gold Minerals on its nearby Mt Wandoo deposit has been positive. Tomra ore sorter trials on sulphide material from within the Wandoo Mineral Resource reported up to 8 times increase in the gold grade from 0.68 g/t Au to 5.5 g/t Au at a 91% gold recovery (see Green and Gold Minerals Limited Prospectus dated 8 July 2025, page 33). The Cardross and Mountain Maid mineralisation is similar to Mt Wandoo.<br>• Mining is expected to be by large scale – bulk tonnage open pit mining and with crushing and ore sorting facilities located near the mine site. An ore sorted concentrate will be hauled to the Mungana processing plant for beneficiation. |
| *Metallurgical factors or assumptions* | • Metallurgical methods and parameters, and other material modifying factors have been considered to date. This includes a review of Cardross gold recovery testwork using flotation and which was carried out by Auctus Resources in 2016. It is also noted the potential to apply Tomra ore sorting technology based on Green and Gold Minerals testwork at nearby Mt Wandoo and described above. |
| *Environmental factors or assumptions* | • Evaluation of environmental and a consideration of permitting constraints have indicated that there are unlikely to be any material social or environmental impediments to establishing a low-grade gold operation. There are numerous historic workings throughout the area which has a high level of |

| Criteria | Commentary |
|---|---|
| | previous disturbance. |
| *Bulk density* | • a density of 2.6 t/$m^3$ was used for all Axiom calculations – 2.6 t/$m^3$ was again used by TAT. |
| *Classification* | .<br>• Inferred Resource.<br>• Mineral Resource Estimates have been classified as Inferred according to JORC Code 2012 guidelines based on the drilling density, grade continuity and level of geological understanding<br>• Grade-tonnage curves representing all blocks in the model for gold were plotted |
| *Audits or reviews* | • Internal only |
| *Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence* | • Drill density sufficient for Inferred Resource estimation<br>• The Cardross deposit has been tested with high-quality drilling, sampling and assaying. Drilling assays have defined the mineralised domains to provide an accurate volume. The relative accuracy of the MRE is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource. The Mineral Resource has been classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource as per the JORC Code (2012) guidelines<br>• These MREs are global in nature until relevant tonnages and relevant technical and economic evaluations are required and have been undertaken |