# DRILLING AND SOIL SAMPLING CONFIRMS TARGETS AT CHRISTMAS GIFT GOLD PROJECT

## Highlights

- Phase 1 diamond drilling program and regional auger soil sampling completed at Christmas Gift, with preliminary results providing potential to increase the system along strike to the northwest and southeast.
- Six diamond holes completed for 1,180m, targeting an NNW-striking magnetic feature and extensions to known mineralisation beneath and along strike from the Christmas Gift mine.
- New mineralised zone intersected in two holes 250m north of the Christmas Gift mine associated with the targeted NNW-striking magnetic low, including mineralisation and alteration consistent with that in the historic drilling.
- Drilling confirmed zinc (sphalerite), copper (chalcopyrite) and pyrite mineralisation with silica and carbonate alteration confirming the correlation between zinc and copper and gold.
- Strong positive correlation between copper, zinc and gold in drilling confirms copper and zinc as pathfinder elements for gold in soil sampling.
- Auger soil sampling program completed across northern and southern strike extensions of the system, with prospective anomalous copper and zinc targets in soil samples defined along the NNW demagnetised trend that are a high priority for follow up exploration.
- Initial assay results from diamond drilling and soil sampling are expected in **March 2026**.
- Tarrina has **$3.5M** cash at hand to advance exploration.

**Tarrina Resources Chairman Francis De Souza** commented: "*The preliminary results from the Phase One drilling program are encouraging and confirm the presence of sphalerite and chalcopyrite mineralisation associated with the gold system at the Christmas Gift mine. This relationship between sphalerite, chalcopyrite and gold mineralisation was observed in the historic drilling and mining at Christmas Gift and has now been confirmed in the new diamond holes.*

*Similar sulphide mineralisation has been intersected in the northern holes, supporting the interpretation that the gold system may extend along the NNW trend beyond the historic Christmas Gift mine. The intersections in the northern area, together with the highly anomalous zinc and copper soil results, indicate the potential for the system to extend further along strike.*

*The strong relationship between sphalerite, chalcopyrite and gold mineralisation also provides valuable pathfinder elements that allow us to assess the broader prospectivity of the project area, particularly across the northern tenement where exploration has been limited historically.*

*Encouragingly, Cu and Zn pathfinder elements in pXRF data from the expanded soil grid highlight that strong anomalism continues for over 3km to the northwest of the historic mine area.*

*We now look forward to receiving the gold assay results from the drilling and the low-level gold soil results expected in the coming weeks, which will provide further insight into the scale and gold prospectivity of the Christmas Gift system."*

**Tarrina Resources Limited (ASX: TR8) (Tarrina** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce it has completed the first-phase diamond drilling program and regional auger soil sampling at the Christmas Gift Gold Project in the Lachlan Fold Belt of southern NSW. Historical mining and drilling have demonstrated the potential for a high-grade orogenic lode-style gold system with significant scope for extensions along strike and at depth. This potential has been successfully tested by both exploration programs.

Preliminary results from the drilling and soil sampling provide positive results for the potential to increase the scale of the known system along strike to the northwest, with initial assay results due later this month expected to support this hypothesis.

The drilling program at Christmas Gift, completed on 28 February, was designed to:

- Test the NNW-striking feature identified in magnetics using WSW-directed holes.
- Cross as many lithology boundaries as possible to gather geological information about the immediate area.
- Replicate gold results from two of the best historic drillholes, to confirm quality of previous drilling.
- Test extensions to the modelled distribution of sulphide and gold mineralisation.

Tarrina initially planned to drill four diamond holes for a total of 1,200m (see *Diamond Drilling Commences at Christmas Gift Gold Project*[1], released to the ASX on 29 January 2026, for details of the planned program). In the final program, six diamond drill holes were drilled for a total of 1,180 metres (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Two holes, CGDH001 and CGDH002, did not reach their planned depths due to intersecting historic mine workings. A replacement hole, CGDH001A, was drilled to replace CGDH001 and, although it also intersected mine workings, was successfully drilled to the planned depth beneath the mine (Table 1 and Figure 1). An additional hole, CGDH005, was added to the program to test the down-dip extension of a new zone of mineralisation intersected in CGDH004. CGDH004 is the northernmost planned hole designed to test the NNW-striking zone of lower magnetic intensity located approximately 250m north of the Christmas Gift mine (Table 1 and Figure 1).

The core is currently being marked up and logged at a core yard in Orange, where it will be analysed using pXRF, cut and sampled. Samples will then be submitted to SGS in Orange for assay for Au, Zn, Cu and Pb.

| Hole | MGA55 E | MGA55 N | RL | Dip | Azimuth | Depth | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CGDH001 | 609,942 | 6,167,703 | 535 | -61.54 | 276.32 | 114.3 | Testing historic intersections 4m @ 3.9 g/t Au from 54m, 6m @ 0.9 g/t Au from 60m, 13m @ 13.1 g/t Au from 68m and 1m @ 1.37 g/t Au from 84m. Sulphide and silicification between 60m to 90 m. Mine workings at 75m to 80m. Hole stopped after second void intersected. Similar results expected as historic holes. |
| CGDH001A | 609,956 | 6,167,700 | 536 | -60.69 | 275.22 | 312 | Sulphide and silicification between 63m to 96m. Second mineralised zone intersected at 264m to 302m. Similar results expected as historic holes. |
| CGDH002 | 609,925 | 6,167,770 | 538 | -60.45 | 242.2 | 69.1 | Minor sulphide and silicification between 51m to 61m. Stopped in stope at 61m. Similar results expected as historic holes. |
| CGDH003 | 609,685 | 6,167,085 | 522 | -60.9 | 274.95 | 270.3 | Silica-pyrite stockwork at 51-55m and sulphide mineralisation at 208-209m |

| Hole | MGA55 E | MGA55 N | RL | Dip | Azimuth | Depth | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | similar to mine area. |
| CGDH004 | 609,953 | 6,168,006 | 527 | -60.45 | 243.65 | 173.9 | Quartz reef at 86 to 89m with sulphide mineralisation from 80m to 90m and from 135m to141m. Quartz reef similar to that mined at Christmas Gift. Similar gold grades expected. |
| CGDH005 | 610,030 | 6,168,088 | 528 | -60.58 | 245.18 | 240.3 | Quartz reef at 90-122m, sporadic bands of sulphide mineralisation to 220m. Similar results expected as historic holes. |

*Table 1. Christmas Gift Diamond Drill Program Hole Details.*

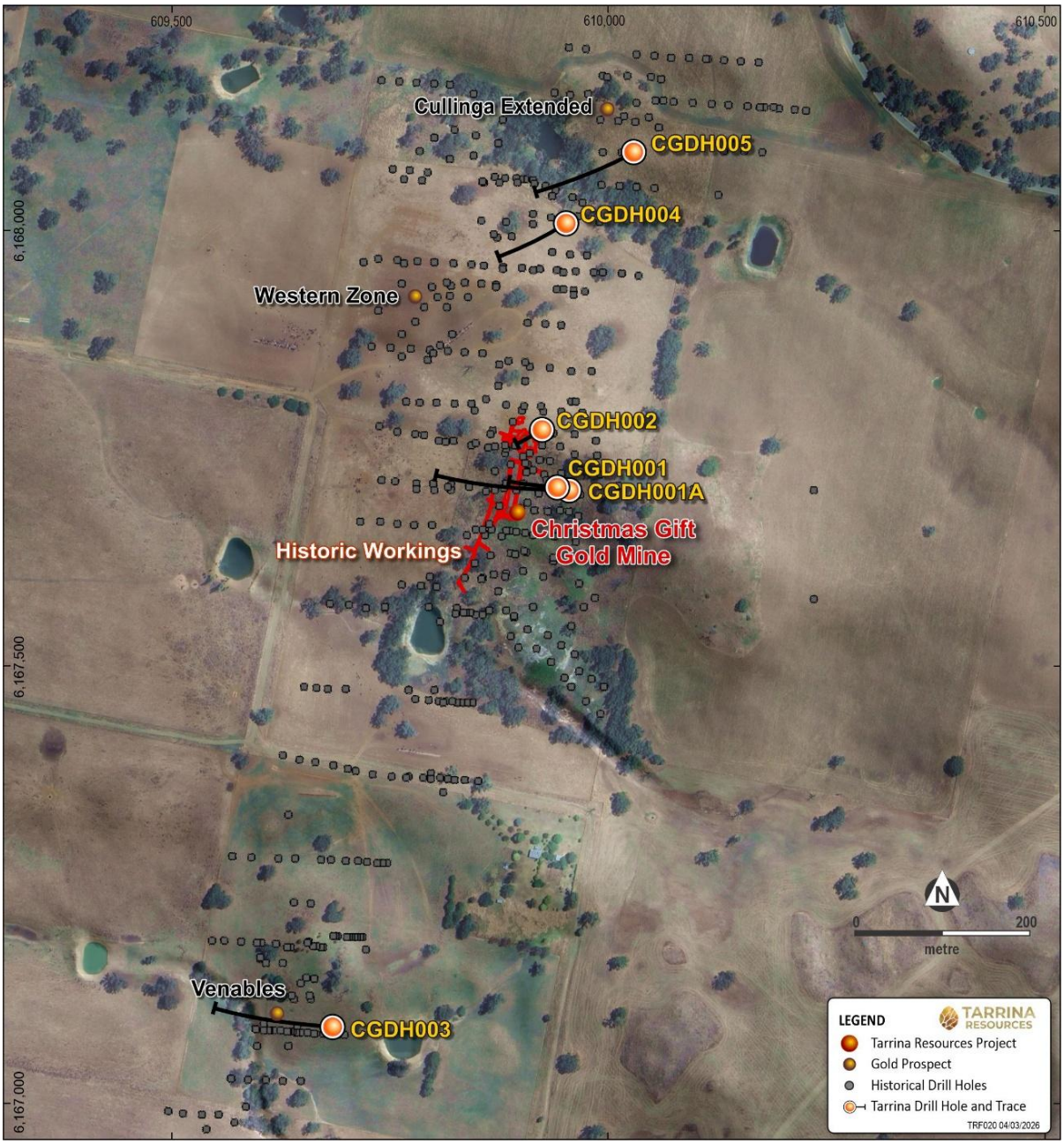



*Figure 1: Location of diamond drill holes in relation to historic drilling and Christmas Gift mine workings.*

CGDH001 and CGDH001A were drilled to replicate results on a section through the Christmas Gift mine that included historic hole DDH076, which returned: **4m @ 3.9 g/t Au** from 54m, **6m @ 0.9 g/t Au** from 60m, **13m @ 13.1 g/t Au** from 68m and **1m @ 1.37 g/t Au** from 84m (Table 1 and Figure 1). The holes intersected similar sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralisation with silica and carbonate alteration to that logged in DDH076 from around 60m to 75m. Mine working were intersected from around 75m to 80m, and zinc (sphalerite), copper (chalcopyrite) and pyrite mineralisation with silica and carbonate continued to be intersected in the footwall from approximately 75m to 95m (Table 2 and Figure 2).

A deeper zone of sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralisation with silica and carbonate alteration was intersected in CGDH001A between 197m and 215m. CGDH001 and CGDH001A confirm the geological observations made in the historic holes drilled into the Christmas Gift mine. Based on the correlation between zinc (sphalerite) and copper (chalcopyrite) documented in the historic drilling (see *Initial Field Work & Core Relogging Completed*[2], released to the ASX on 14 January 2026, for details of the relogging and geochemistry; Table 2 and Figure 2), it is expected that both CGDH001 and CGDH001A should intersected similar widths and grades of gold associated with sphalerite and chalcopyrite mineralisation in the foot wall and hanging wall of the gold mineralisation mined from the Christmas Gift mine.

CGDH002 was drilled to replicate results on a section through the Christmas Gift mine that is perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the north-northwest trending magnetic low. This section includes results from historic holes PDH22 (13m @ 6.6 ppm gold from 30m) and DDH094 (10m @ 3.38 ppm gold from 28m). The hole was also drilled to collect geological information from a high-grade gold zone beneath the Christmas Gift Mine intersected by historic drilling. Pyrite mineralisation with silica and carbonate alteration was intersected from 52m to 60m. A mine stope was then intersected that could not be drilled through, and the hole was stopped before reaching the target depth (Table 2).

CGDH003 was drilled to test an area where historic drilling is limited to approximately 30m vertical depth, despite multiple anomalous gold intersections reported from soil sampling and auger drilling. The hole was oriented perpendicular to the lithological contacts to gather geological information on the lithologies mapped in the area of high magnetic susceptibility values. CGDH003 intersected a silica-pyrite stockwork from 51m to 55m and sulphide mineralisation with silica and carbonate alteration between 208m and 209m that is similar to the mineralisation intersected in holes at the Christmas Gift mine. Preliminary measurements of the core confirm that the lithologies intersected have high magnetic susceptibility values, consistent with the regional magnetic data.

CGDH004 was drilled to test an area along strike to the north of the Christmas Gift mine and south of the Cullinga Extended mine, where historic drilling averages approximately 30m vertical depth but contains significant anomalous gold in weathered lithologies (Figure 1). The area contains numerous narrow, scattered gold intersections and elevated gold soil assays. The hole was oriented to test the north-northwest demagnetised zone identified in the regional magnetic survey.

CGDH004 intersected a similar sequence of lithologies to those at the Christmas Gift mine (Table 2). Significantly, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralisation with silica and carbonate alteration was intersected between 63m and 64m and 80m and 90m, with a quartz reef between 88m and 89m that is compositionally and texturally similar to the quartz reef mined at the Christmas Gift mine. A second zone of sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralisation with silica and carbonate alteration was intersected between 135m and 141m. A massive pyrite vein was also intersected from 161m to 162m. The mineralisation intersected in CGDH004 is very significant as it confirms that the gold mineralisation mined at the Christmas Gift mine potentially extends 250m to the north along the trend of the NNW-striking zone of lower magnetic intensity mapped by the regional magnetic data. It also provides a complete intersection of the mineralisation unaffected by historic mining.

CGDH005 was drilled as an additional hole to test the down-dip extension of the mineralisation intersected in CGDH004 (Figure 1). This hole confirms that the mineralisation intersected in CGDH004 continues down dip approximately 50° to the northeast, with a quartz reef surrounded by sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralisation with silica and carbonate alteration intersected between 90m and 122m. Sporadic bands of sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralisation with silica and carbonate alteration are present to 220m in the footwall of the main mineralised intersection.

*Figure 2: Sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite with silica and carbonate alteration intersected in CGDH001 in the hanging wall of the Christmas Gift gold orebody (See Table 2 for summary logs of the visual estimates of sulphide mineralisation).*

## AUGER SOIL SAMPLING

An auger soil sampling program was completed on 15 February 2026, with 2,527 samples collected compared with a planned 2,787 samples (Figure 3). A total of 2,527 samples were analysed using pXRF, and of these, 781 samples are being assayed by SGS in Perth for low level gold analysis. The remaining 1,746 samples have been sent to Perth and are currently being processed by SGS for analyses.

Results from the first batch are expected by the end of March 2026 and the final results by the end of April.

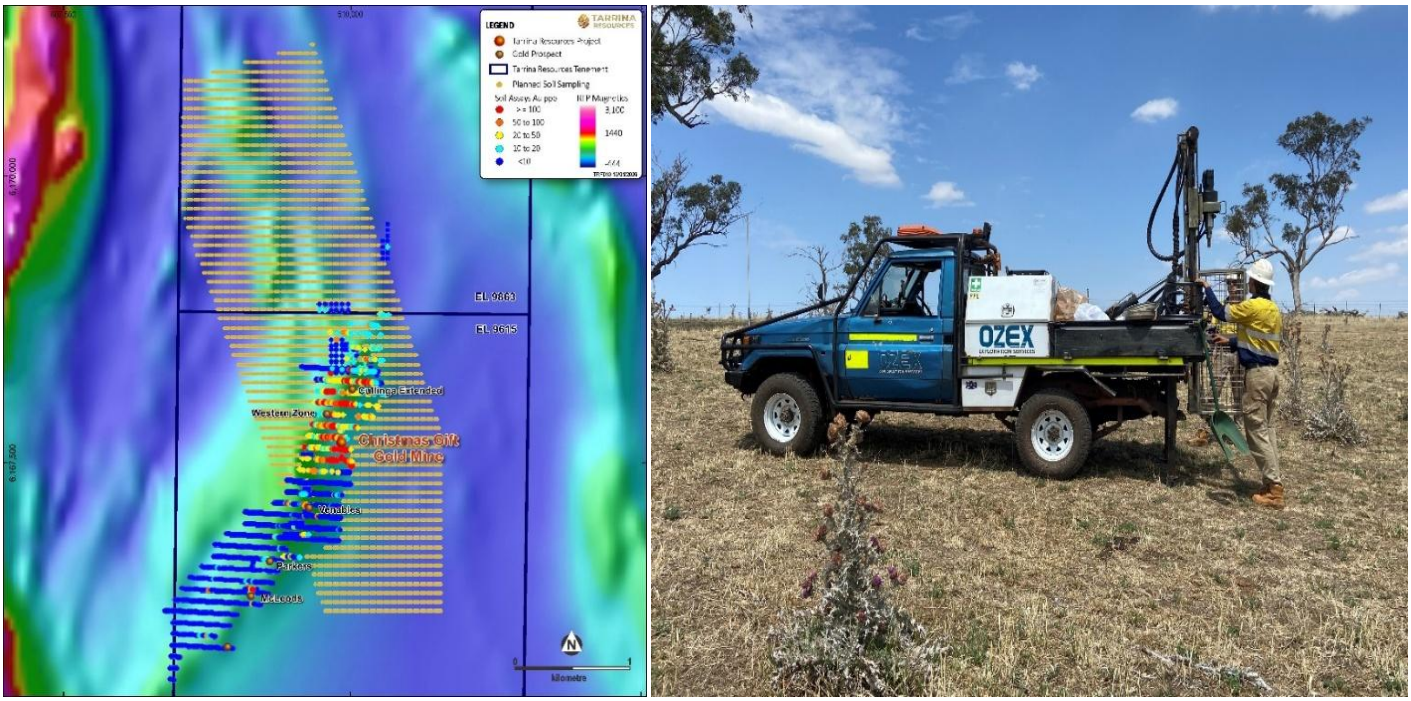



*Figure 3: Existing soil samples, and planned sample sites (orange), on RTP magnetics and the auger sampling in action. The new grid was designed to cover the distinct NNW-trending magnetic low to the northwest and southeast.*

The pXRF results have been validated and QAQC procedures completed. Historic drill assay results have a strong positive correlation between zinc, copper and gold, indicating that copper and zinc can be used as pathfinder elements for gold at the Christmas Gift mine and in the untested area to the north of the mine (see ASX Announcement *Initial Field Work & Core Relogging Completed*[2] dated 14 January 2026, for details of the relogging and geochemistry).

The pXRF assay data were also statistically compared with historic soil geochemical data from 94 samples collected to overlap the historic soil survey around the Christmas Gift mine. Both datasets have similar statistical distributions and are statistically comparable at a 5% confidence level. Based on this analysis, the pXRF data for zinc and copper were compiled and integrated with the historic soil dataset to map soil anomalies for zinc, copper and gold relative to anomalous soil values associated with the known gold and zinc mineralisation at the Christmas Gift gold mine (Figure 4, Figure 5 and Figure 6).

Although gold results from the soil sampling have not yet been returned, the zinc and copper soil data can be used as pathfinders indicators to map potential extensions and new areas prospective for gold mineralisation similar to that mined at Christmas Gift, as well as zinc and copper mineralisation intersected by historic drilling and the Phase 1 diamond drilling program described above. Well-defined zones of anomalous copper and zinc have been identified along the NNW trend, with similar geochemical anomaly levels to the zinc and copper anomalies over the Christmas Gift mine. This confirms the potential for the gold system at Christmas Gift to be much larger than currently explored. Additional anomalous copper and zinc areas have also been identified to the west and will be further assessed once the low-level gold assay results are received.

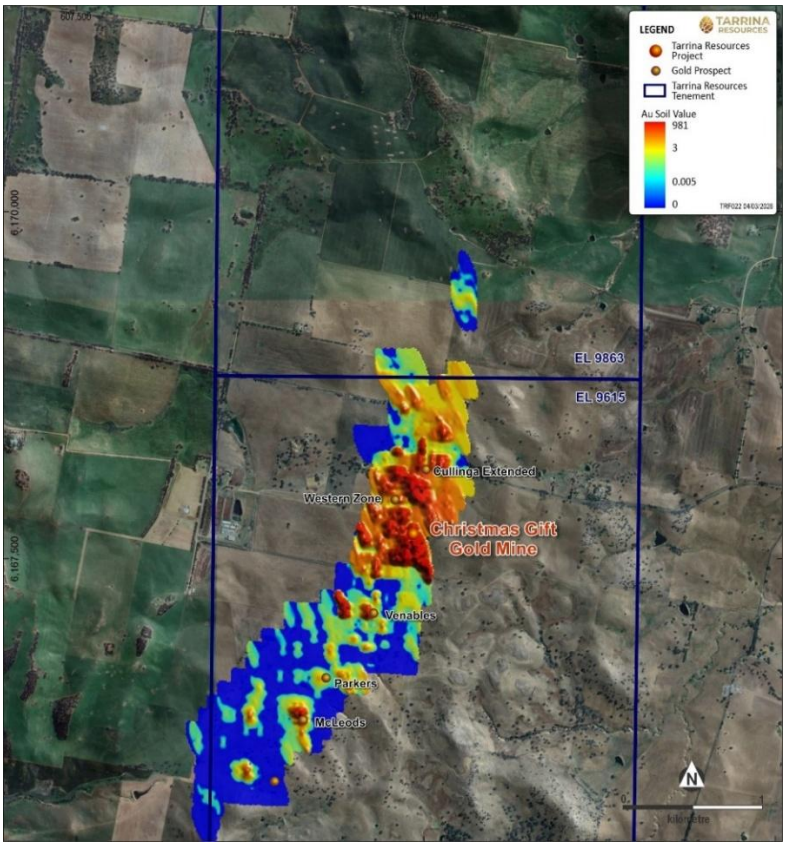



*Figure 4: Historic Au ppb soils mapped based on the anomaly levels over the Christmas Gift mine area in red. The new soil samples are currently being assayed.*

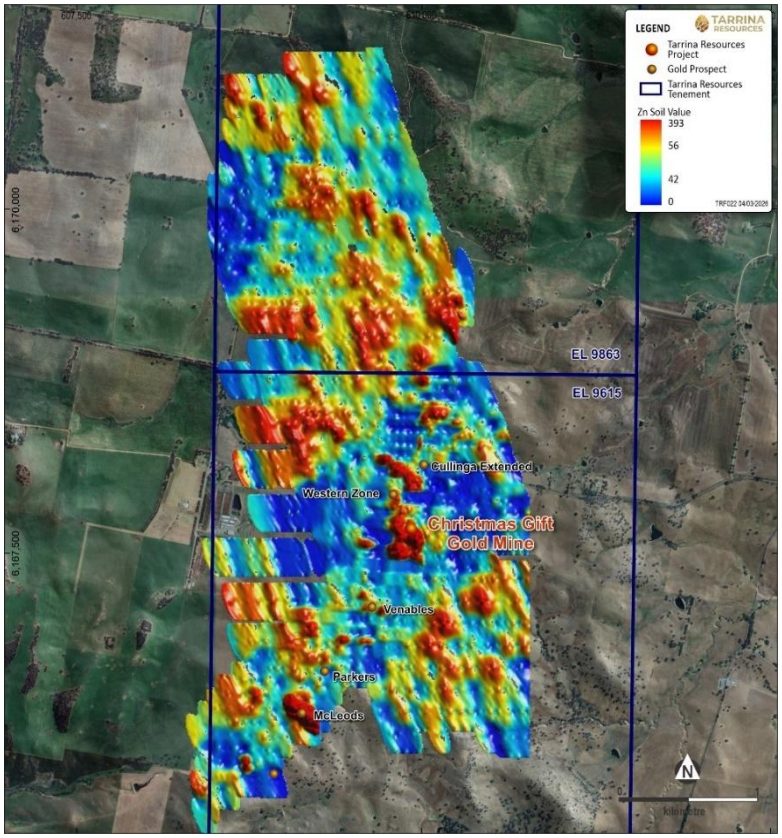



*Figure 5: Gridded pXRF and historic Zn ppm based on the anomaly levels over the Christmas Gift mine area in red. The new expanded soil grid has extended coverage to the north into EL9863 where only limited past exploration had been*

*conducted.*

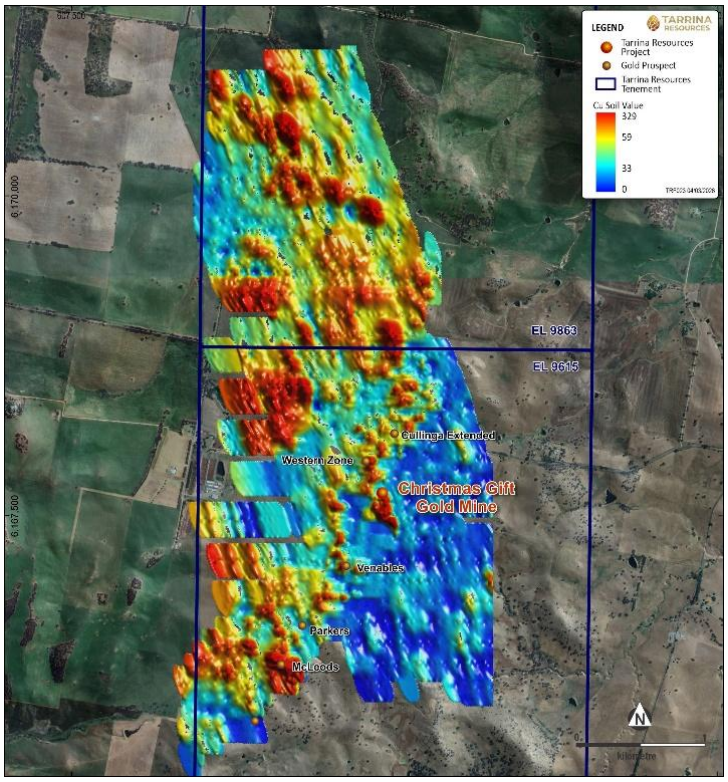



*Figure 6: Gridded pXRF and historic Cu ppm based on the anomaly levels over the Christmas Gift mine area in red. Strong Cu-in-soil anomalism follows that of zinc as mapped in Figure 5.*

## NEXT STEPS

Planned activities at Christmas Gift include:

- Complete the core logging, sampling and assaying of the Phase 1 diamond core.
- Complete the low-level gold assaying of the auger soil samples and integrate with the zinc and copper data to help prioritise exploration targeting.
- Update 2D and 3D geological models incorporating new drilling data.
- Field check anomalies mapped from the soil sampling program and plan follow up drilling to test the anomalies for bed rock gold, zinc and copper mineralisation.
- Undertake follow-up RC drilling to infill and extend the new gold mineralisation between the Christmas Gift mine and the Cullinga Extended mine along strike and down dip.

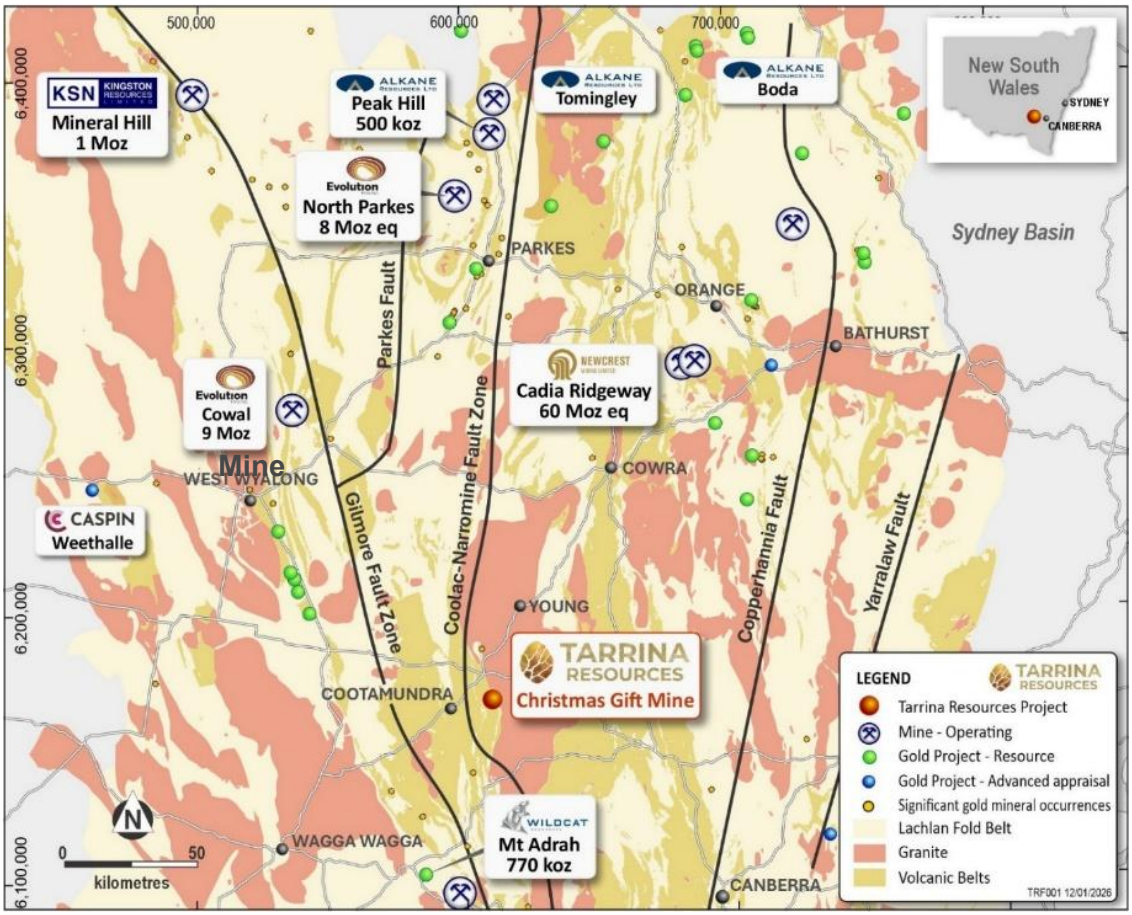
These programs are designed to confirm and extend known mineralisation, generate datasets required to validate historic drilling for use in future Mineral Resource estimation work, and systematically test several high-priority zones including Venables, Cullinga Extended, the Western Zone, northern extensions within EL 9683 and soil anomalies east of the historic mine.

Assay results from diamond drilling and soil sampling are expected to be reported progressively from March through April 2026. Subject to results, RC drilling is planned to follow with the objective of determining the potential scale of the gold mineralisation, and if successful, progressing toward pattern RC resource drilling.

Tarrina continues to advance its South Australian projects at Walparuta and Yongala through geological studies, geochemistry, geophysics and planned drilling programs and is well funded to do this with ~$3.5 million cash at bank (unaudited).

## ABOUT CHRISTMAS GIFT

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




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

Historic drilling beneath and along strike from the old workings has defined broader zones of gold mineralisation with multiple high-grade intersections, yet only two holes have been drilled deeper than 150m and both intersected gold mineralisation. Exploration has historically been concentrated on the southern tenement (EL9615), which includes the historic Christmas Gift mine as well as a series of smaller gold workings along strike and the northern tenement (EL9683), where soil sampling has started remains untested.

Significant historic intersections in the area where the diamond drilling is planned include:

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

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

– ENDS –

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## ABOUT TARRINA RESOURCES (TR8)

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

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

## DISCLAIMER AND FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENT

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

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

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

## CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING VISUAL OBSERVATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The exploration results and geological interpretations reported in this announcement are preliminary in nature and are based on limited data. They should not be considered as indicative of the quantity, grade, or economic viability of any potential mineral resource. Further work is required to verify the results, including additional drilling, sampling, and geological assessment. No assurance can be given that future exploration will confirm the interpretations or lead to the definition of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). Investors are advised that exploration is inherently uncertain and involves a high degree of risk.

## COMPETENT PERSON AND COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The information in this ASX announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Gregor Partington, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Partington has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the '*Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves*' (the JORC Code).

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

## ASX ANNOUNCEMENTS REFERENCED IN THIS RELEASE

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

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

2 ASX: TR8 14 January 2026 – Initial Field Work & Core Relogging Completed.

## Table 2 Christmas Gift Drilling Summary Logs

### CGDH001 Summary Log

| From | To | Lithology | From | To | Alteration | From | To | Mineralisation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 26.5 | Dacitic Porphyry | | | | | | |
| 26.5 | 114.3 | Dacite Tuffaceous Turbidite Sequence | 42.6 | 56.48 | Weak-Moderate patchy silica | | | |
| | | | 61.22 | 72.5 | Weak chlorite-silica | 61 | 62.07 | Sphalerite 10%, galena 7%, pyrite 4% |
| | | | | | | 62.07 | 68.4 | Sphalerite 0.5%, galena 0.2%, pyrite 2% |
| | | | | | | 71.75 | 72.5 | Sphalerite 10%, galena 2%, pyrite 3% |
| | | | | | | 72.5 | 75.6 | Historic workings - missing mineralisation |
| | | | 79.57 | 95.78 | Moderate-strong pervasive chlorite-carbonate | 79.57 | 83 | Pyrite 2%, galena 1% |
| | | | | | | 83 | 85.64 | Sphalerite 1%, galena 0.25%, pyrite 2% |
| | | | | | | 85.64 | 87.12 | Sphalerite 0.5%, pyrite 0.5% |
| | | | | | | 87.12 | 88 | Pyrite 90% |
| | | | | | | 88 | 93.17 | Pyrite 3%, sphalerite 0.2% |
| | | | 95.78 | 98.95 | Strong pervasive carbonate | | | |
| | | | 98.95 | 114.3 | Weak chlorite-carbonate | | | |

### CGDH001A Summary Log

| From | To | Lithology | From | To | Alteration | From | To | Mineralisation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 37.8 | Dacitic Porphyry | | | | | | |
| 37.8 | 156 | Dacite Tuffaceous Turbidite Sequence | 57.55 | 71 | Pervasive moderate silica carbonate alteration | 63.67 | 71 | Sphalerite 0.1%, pyrite 1% |
| | | | 71 | 75 | Pervasive weak silica and moderate carbonate alteration | 71 | 75 | Sphalerite 0.4% pyrite 1% |
| | | | | | | 82.3 | 85.4 | Historic workings - missing reef and mineralisation |

| From | To | Lithology | From | To | Alteration | From | To | Mineralisation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 85.4 | 95.65 | Pervasive moderate chlorite alteration | 85.4 | 95.65 | Sphalerite 0.5% pyrite 0.5% |
| | | | 95.65 | 97.1 | Weak silica | 95.65 | 97.1 | Pyrite 10% |
| | | | 108.9 | 111.3 | Moderate carbonate | 110.85 | 111.3 | Pyrite 40% |
| 282 | 312 | Mafic volcaniclastics | | | | | | Pyrite bands 10-35% |

## CGDH002 Summary Log

| From | To | Lithology | Alteration | Mineralisation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5.55 | 50.6 | Dacite tuffaceous turbidite sequence | | |
| 50.6 | 55.65 | Turbidite/Upward fining sequence | weak patchy carbonate and silica | 0.5% pyrite |
| 55.65 | 60.8 | Dacite tuffaceous turbidite sequence | weak patchy carbonate and silica | 0.5% pyrite |
| 60.8 | 68.6 | workings | | Historic workings - missing reef and mineralisation |
| 68.6 | 69.1 | Dacite tuffaceous turbidite sequence | | |

## CGDH003 Summary Log

| From | To | Lithology | From | To | Alteration | From | To | Mineralisation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 4.65 | Dacitic Porphyry | | | | | | |
| 4.65 | 270.3 | Dacite Tuffaceous Turbidite Sequence | 34.7 | 38.21 | Weak chlorite | | | |
| | | | 40.36 | 40.97 | Strong silica | 40.36 | 40.97 | Pyrite 2% |
| | | | 43.52 | 49 | Moderate chlorite-carbonate, silica. | 43.52 | 49 | Pyrite 2-4% |
| | | | 51.07 | 54.6 | Moderate silica, chlorite | 51.07 | 54.6 | Pyrite 3% |
| | | | 54.6 | 122.16 | Weak chlorite, silica, sericite | 56.57 | 58.66 | Pyrite 4% |
| | | | | | | 67 | 72.13 | Pyrite 3% |
| | | | | | | 91.41 | 92.5 | Pyrite 5% |
| | | | 122.16 | 122.46 | Strong silica, chlorite | 122.16 | 122.46 | Pyrite 4% |

| From | To | Lithology | From | To | Alteration | From | To | Mineralisation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 122.46 | 255.65 | Weak-Moderate chlorite | 208.02 | 208.44 | Chalcopyrite 5%, pyrite 5%, sphalerite 0.2% |
| | | | 255.65 | 270.3 | Weak epidote-chlorite | | | |

## CGDH004 Summary Log

| From | To | Lithology | Alteration | Mineralisation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 49.6 | Dacite tuffaceous turbidite sequence | | |
| 49.6 | 54.52 | Turbidite/Upward fining sequence | | 10% pyrite |
| 54.52 | 54.97 | Quartz Veins | | 10% pyrite, 5% Galena |
| 54.97 | 58.9 | Turbidite/Upward fining sequence | | 15% pyrite |
| 59.3 | 63 | Turbidite/Upward fining sequence | | 15% pyrite |
| 63 | 63.4 | Quartz Veins | | 10% Sphalerite, 15% pyrite, 3% Galena |
| 63.4 | 64.83 | Turbidite/Upward fining sequence | | 10% pyrite |
| 64.83 | 71.83 | Turbidite/Upward fining sequence | moderate pervasive chlorite | 5% pyrite |
| 71.83 | 79.6 | Tuffaceous turbidite sequence | moderate pervasive chlorite | 1% pyrite |
| 79.6 | 79.9 | tuffaceous turbidite sequence | strong pervasive silica | quartz 50% pyrite 20% |
| 83.6 | 85 | tuffaceous turbidite sequence | fractured, minor silica/carbonate | 15% pyrite |
| 85.5 | 87.8 | tuffaceous turbidite sequence | weak patchy silica | 15% pyrite |
| including 86.1 | 86.2 | quartz vein | | 40% sphalerite and 15% pyrite |
| 87.86 | 88.77 | quartz vein | | 30% pyrite 20%sphalerite |
| 88.77 | 99.4 | Tuffaceous turbidite sequence | | |
| 99.4 | 99.7 | mafic schist | moderate pervasive chlorite | 5% pyrite |
| 126 | 126.85 | mafic schist | moderate patchy silica | 10% pyrite, 20% quartz |
| 135.6 | 136.1 | mafic schist | moderate patchy silica | 20% pyrite, 25% quartz |
| 141 | 141.1 | quartz vein | | 40% pyrite, 20% sphalerite |
| 160.6 | 160.7 | pyrite vein | | 90% pyrite |
| 160.7 | 173.9 | Mafic schist | | |

## CGDH005 Summary Log

| From | To | Lithology | Alteration | Mineralisation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 88.3 | tuffaceous turbidite sequence | | |
| 88.3 | 89.1 | tuffaceous turbidite sequence | moderate patchy silica | 20% pyrite |
| 89.4 | 89.8 | quartz vein | | 50% pyrite, 40% quartz |
| 108.3 | 110 | tuffaceous turbidite sequence | minor patchy silica | 10% pyrite |

| From | To | Lithology | Alteration | Mineralisation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 111.8 | 111.9 | quartz vein | | 15% pyrite, 20% sphalerite |
| 118.2 | 121 | tuffaceous turbidite sequence | minor patchy silica | 10% pyrite, 20% quartz |
| 121 | 121.7 | carbonate/quartz vein | | 5% pyrite |
| 121.7 | 124 | Tuffaceous turbidite sequence | | |
| 124 | 144.3 | Mafic schist | | |
| 144.3 | 147.3 | mafic schist | minor vein-controlled epidote | 5% pyrite, 10% quartz |
| 155.9 | 156.6 | mafic schist | strong pervasive silica | 10% pyrite |
| 171.2 | 177.5 | mafic schist | trace-weak silica alteration, moderate vein-controlled epidote alteration | 2% pyrite |
| 193.5 | 195.4 | mafic schist | moderate patchy silica | 5% pyrite |
| 204.2 | 204.5 | carbonate/quartz vein with <40% mafic schist | breccia texture | 10% pyrite |
| 227 | 228.5 | mafic schist | weak patchy silica | 3% pyrite |

# CHRISTMAS GIFT PROJECT
## Part A – JORC (2012) Table 1

| Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Criteria** | **JORC Code Explanation** | **Commentary** |
| ***Sampling techniques*** | • *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.* | • The diamond core from the initial Tarrina 2026 drilling program was sampled by cutting the core in half with a diamond saw. Half core is taken for analysis, with the other half remaining in the core tray. 100% of the core was sampled, in lengths of 0.3-1 m. Handheld XRF readings were taken at a rate of 10 per sample interval and then averaged. This is for an initial indication of mineralisation and to aid lithological logging, with Zn and Cu analyses confirmed by laboratory analysis. Samples are sent to SGS in Orange for analysis, where they are crushed and pulverised and analysed by 50 g fire assay for gold (GO_FAP50V10) and XRF analysis for Zn, Cu and Pb.<br>• New soil sampling being carried out by OZEX Pty Ltd for Tarrina Resources. Sampling is being done using a LV mounted auger, with two 1 kg samples taken between 60 and 90cm to ensure no contamination from surface farming practices and to ensure in situ regolith, The samples were collected at nominal 20m intervals over 80m line spacing. Samples were sieved to -2mm and bagged, with one sample analysed on site using pXRF for multi-element geochemistry and then stored, and the duplicate sample submitted to SGS in Perth for analysis where they were screened to -80 mesh, pulverised, and analysed by 50 g fire assay for gold (GE_FAM50V10).<br>• Historic sampling include:<br>  ○ Rock chip sampling by multiple explorers (BHP 1980, Freeport 1984, Cortona Resources 2006, Hughes 2017-2021) with maximum grades up to 14.1 g/t Au at Christmas Gift.<br>  ○ Soil sampling campaigns spanning 1980–2007 by BHP, Freeport, and Cortona Resources, generally using B- and C-horizon material at 10–100 m spacings. BHP collected 634 B-horizon samples on 10 x 100 m grid in 1981. Freeport collected 1,409 B-horizon samples in 1986.<br>  ○ Stream sediment sampling by BHP in 1980, with 1,598 samples of -80 mesh material analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, As, with every tenth sample analysed for Au.<br>  ○ The diamond core was drilled in segments and placed in core trays. Each 1 m intervals were labelled with depth markers for accurate logging.<br>  ○ Lithology, structure, alteration, and mineralisation were logged and the 1m intervals were cut, halved and sent for assay.<br>  ○ The remaining core was retained for reference. Most holes drilled at 50° toward grid west.<br>  ○ RAB samples collected as 1-2 m composites. Shallow reconnaissance drilling to define surface anomalies and test soil geochemistry. Depth Typically 10–20 m. Most holes drilled at 50° toward grid west.<br>  ○ RC samples collected as 1 m intervals using a splitter. Intermediate-depth drilling to test mineralisation continuity and grade. RC holes were often diamond-tailed for deeper structural information. Most holes drilled at 50° toward grid west. |

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| | | ○ Tailings and mullock sampled via auger by Paragon Gold (1990), Cortona Resources (2010), and Challenger Mines (2015), yielding historic estimates of 31,000 tonnes @ 1.8 g/t Au for tailings.<br>• Analytical methods included AAS and fire assay; however, QAQC protocols from the 1980s-1990s are not consistently documented in available reports. |
| ***Drilling Techniques*** | • *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).* | • The initial Tarrina diamond drilling program was planned to confirm and QAQC the historic drilling and test for extensions to the known mineralisation to the north, with five holes completed. Six diamond drill holes were drilled, for a total of 1,180 metres. Two holes CGDH001 and CGDH002 did not reach the planned depth due to intersecting mine workings, and one replacement hole was drilled to drill beneath the workings, which was successful. An additional hole was added to the planned program to test the down dip extension of the new zone of mineralisation. The diamond drilling was carried out using a Sandvik DE840 drill rig mounted on a MAN 8x8 truck supported by a Hino 4x4 5T, water truck and solids control unit SRT11 (Wombat). HQ triple tube and NQ2 standard tube, all core oriented using an ACT Mk.3 HQ/NQ Core Ori kit. (NQ- ACT 3 11253 - ACT 3 1371 HQ- ACT 3 7512 – 6951). HW casing followed hole progress until full water recovery was achieved. When voids were intersected, casing was driven 3m into the opposing wall and the hole size was reduced to NQ2. If further voids were intersected and water return was not possible, the hole was abandoned.<br>• 592 drill holes completed historically between 1968-2020, comprising:<br>○ RAB drilling: Rotary Air Blast holes, typically 10-20 m depth.<br>○ RC drilling: Reverse Circulation, various depths to ~250 m.<br>○ Diamond core: HQ and NQ diameter core.<br>• Key operators: Exploration Holdings (1968-1974), Occidental Minerals (1972), Freeport/Poseidon (1983-1994), Cortona Resources/Moly Mines (2002-2013), Hughes (2017-2021).<br>• Hole orientations generally 50°–60° toward local grid west.<br>• Diamond tails used on some RC holes during 1988 infill program (18 of 36 RC holes were diamond tailed).<br>• Core orientation methods not documented in available reports. |
| ***Drill Sample Recovery*** | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.* | • Core from the Tarrina diamond drilling program was measured and compared to driller's core blocks to determine where and how much core loss exists. This forms part of the drill logs. Triple tube drilling is used in the upper HQ sections to maximise sample recovery through weathered and fractured rock. Core recovery was 100% once below the saprolite horizon unless fractured ground was intersected. In faulted ground, recovery was greater than 90%.<br>• Recovery records are limited or inconsistently reported in historic drilling programs.<br>• Some reports of broken ground and poor recoveries in historic underground workings areas.<br>• Freeport reported intersecting open stopes in some holes, affecting sample quality.<br>• No systematic recording of core recovery or sample quality documented for early programs (1968-1980s).<br>• Potential sample bias due to preferential loss in broken ground zones cannot be assessed from available data. |
| ***Logging*** | • *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically* | • Core from the Tarrina diamond drilling program was geologically logged to the nearest centimetre. Geological |

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| | *logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | logging is qualitative, XRF and magnetic susceptibility is quantitative. All core is photographed. 100% of the core is logged.<br>• Historic core has been geologically logged to varying standards depending on the operator and time period.<br>• Cortona Resources and Hughes conducted re-logging of historic core to modern standards.<br>• Logging generally qualitative in nature, focusing on lithology, alteration, and mineralisation.<br>• Core photography not systematically undertaken in early programs.<br>• Detailed structural logging limited, though some programs noted shear-foliation oriented N-S with steep dip.<br>• Most intersections appear to have been logged, though detail level varies significantly between operators. |
| ***Subsampling techniques and sample preparation*** | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the insitu material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled* | • The new core is being cut with a diamond saw. Half core is being taken for analysis, with the other half remaining in the core tray. 100% of the core is sampled, in lengths of 0.3-1 m. Samples are being sent to SGS for analysis, where they are crushed and pulverised and analysed by 50 g fire assay for gold. Sampling is high quality, and representative with good core recoveries documented.<br>• Two soil samples were collected from the new soil sampling program from each location, sieved to -2mm and bagged. One sample from each location was used for handheld XRF readings and then stored. The other sample was sent to SGS for analysis where they are screened to -80 mesh, pulverised, and analysed by 50 g fire assay for gold (GE_FAM50V10). Sampling is high quality, and representative and appropriate for the mineralisation style.<br>• Soil samples are to be sent to SGS for analysis, where they are being crushed and pulverised and analysed by 50 g fire assay for gold (method GO_FAP50V10), which is high quality, appropriate for the mineralisation style, and considered a total analysis method.<br>• Core sampling methods not consistently documented across all historic programs.<br>• RAB samples typically collected as 1-2 m composites.<br>• RC samples collected at 1 m intervals in most programs.<br>• Sample preparation procedures varied between operators and time periods.<br>• No documented field duplicate or second-half sampling programs.<br>• Quality control procedures for sub-sampling not systematically documented for early programs. |
| ***Quality of assay data and laboratory tests*** | • *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.* | • Core samples are sent to SGS for analysis, where they are crushed and pulverised and analysed by 50 g fire assay for gold (method GO_FAP50V10), which is high quality, appropriate for the mineralisation style, and considered a total analysis method.<br>• Handheld XRF readings are taken at a rate of 10 per sample interval and then averaged. This is for an initial indication of mineralisation, to be confirmed by laboratory analysis. The handheld XRF instrument is a Vanta XRF, reading times are 30 seconds per beam, no calibration factors applied.<br>• Historic assaying conducted using:<br>  ○ Fire assay for gold analysis (considered total extraction method)<br>  ○ Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) for gold and base metals.<br>• Analysis for Au was routine and for selected samples for Ag, As, Au, Ba, Be, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Pt, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn. |

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| | | • Laboratories used not consistently documented for the historic exploration.<br>• QAQC procedures: Standards, blanks, and duplicates not systematically implemented in early programs (1970s-1980s).<br>• Modern programs (2000s onwards) implemented better QAQC but specific details not provided in available reports.<br>• No documented external laboratory checks or round-robin testing.<br>• Accuracy and precision levels not established for historic data. |
| ***Verification of sampling and assaying*** | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data* | • Data collected into Excel templates and backed up on cloud drives. Data is subject to a validation process and entered into the project database. The project database is cloud and locally hosted.<br>• Limited verification of significant intersections documented.<br>• Some holes intersected open stopes, providing indirect verification of historic mining.<br>• Twinned holes: XGRC001 (2005) intersected 7 m @ 11.38 g/t Au between two historical intersections, confirming continuity.<br>• Data entry and verification procedures not documented for most historic programs.<br>• Primary data storage protocols vary by operator - some data may be housed with NSW Department of Primary Industries.<br>• No systematic independent verification of historic results undertaken |
| ***Location of data points*** | • *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • Drill collar locations are currently handheld GPS, accurate to ~3 m. These will be located to 10 cm accuracy on completion of the program. Downhole surveys are recorded at 10 m intervals using a gyro tool.<br>• Soil sample locations are taken with handheld GPS, accurate to ~3 m.<br>• Grid system used is GDA94, MGA55.<br>• Where possible all historic data have been verified in the field by Tarrina, using a modern GPS.<br>• Historic survey methods not consistently documented.<br>• Local grid systems used by different operators may not be consistent.<br>• Coordinate system conversions between different programs may introduce errors.<br>• Down-hole surveys: Methods not documented for most programs.<br>• Topographic control: Adequate for the low-relief terrain (maximum relief ~550 m).<br>• Grid system: Various local grids used historically; modern programs used MGA94 Zone 55.<br>• Collar survey accuracy estimated at ±5-10 m for early programs, improving to ±1-2 m for modern programs. |
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied* | • Christmas Gift mine area: Closely spaced drilling on approximately 25-50 m sections.<br>• RAB drilling: Typically 20 m spaced holes along lines.<br>• RC/Diamond drilling: Variable spacing, generally 25-100 m apart.<br>• Data spacing sufficient for resource estimation at Christmas Gift mine but insufficient along most of the 2.5 km strike length.<br>• Sample compositing: Applied in various resource estimates using different cut-off grades (0.5 g/t to 1.0 g/t Au).<br>• Most of the prospect strike length only tested by shallow RAB drilling with wide spacing. |

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| ***Orientation of data in relation to geological structure*** | • *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*<br>• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.* | • Historic drilling generally oriented 50°-60° toward local grid west.<br>• Mineralisation orientation: Steeply east-dipping shear zones parallel to N-S striking thrust faults.<br>• Main lode plunge: Christmas Gift ~25° to north; Federal mineralisation plunges steeply south.<br>• Drilling orientation appears appropriate for intersecting the steeply-dipping mineralised zones.<br>• Potential bias: Some oblique intersection of moderately north-plunging shoots, but not considered to introduce significant sampling bias.<br>• Cross-cutting structures noted which may affect continuity interpretation. |
| ***Sample security*** | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security* | • Samples are protected from disturbance in the field. Samples are sent by tracked courier to SGS, and SGS has established protocols to ensure sample security.<br>• Sample security measures not documented for historic programs.<br>• Chain of custody procedures not consistently reported.<br>• Sample storage and handling protocols varied between operators and time periods.<br>• No evidence of systematic sample security issues affecting results. |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • No systematic audits or reviews of historic sampling techniques documented.<br>• Re-logging of historic core by Cortona Resources and Hughes represents informal review.<br>• No independent technical audits of historic exploration programs identified.<br>• Data compilation and review ongoing as part of current technical assessment. |

| **Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Criteria** | **JORC Code Explanation** | **Commentary** |
| ***Mineral tenement and land tenure status*** | • *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*<br>• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area* | • *Tenements: EL9615 (11 km²) granted 21/11/2023, expires 21/11/2029; EL9683 (11 km²) granted 07/08/2024, expires 07/08/2030.*<br>• *Ownership: 100% owned by Rox 1 Pty Ltd (wholly owned subsidiary of Tarrina Resources Limited).*<br>• *Location: 180 km northwest of Canberra, 15 km east of Cootamundra, NSW.*<br>• *Access: Via Hume Highway and sealed rural roads from Jugiong.*<br>• *Land use: Primarily grazing and cropping on gently undulating hills.*<br>• *Overlapping permits: Single Group 2 exploration licence (Mineral Carbonation International) for magnesium-rich rocks.*<br>• *Native Title: No Native Title applications or determinations over project area.*<br>• *Strategic Agricultural Land: Portion of project area designated as strategic agricultural land.*<br>• *Environmental: No mineral production, coal, petroleum, or infrastructure permits within tenement areas.*<br>• *Land access agreements have been signed with relevant land owners and government approvals agreed for the soil sampling and drilling being carried out by Tarrina Resources.* |
| ***Exploration done by other parties*** | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • *Historic mining (1892-1941): Cullinga Goldfield produced ~30,000 oz Au at average grade 18 g/t Au, mostly from Christmas Gift mine (21,540 oz Au from* |

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|---|---|---|
| | | *37,400 tonnes ore plus 3,858 oz from tailings at 61.5 g/t Au)*<br>• *Modern exploration (1968-2020s):*<br>  ○ Exploration Holdings (1968-1974): Early geological mapping, drilling, soil surveys<br>  ○ Occidental Minerals (1972): Geological mapping, drilling<br>  ○ BHP (1980-1982): Comprehensive soil sampling, stream sediments, rock chips, geophysics<br>  ○ Freeport/Poseidon (1983-1994): Major drilling campaigns (>400 holes), resource estimates<br>  ○ Gold Mines of Australia (1997-1999): Soil and rock chip sampling<br>  ○ Cortona Resources/Moly Mines (2002-2013): Drilling, core re-logging, resource estimates<br>  ○ Challenger Mines (2014-2016): Tailings studies<br>  ○ Hughes (2017-2021): Rock chips, geophysics, core re-logging, tailings studies. |
| ***Geology*** | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • *The Jindalee Group is the oldest unit in the Christmas Gift area and has been assigned a mid to late Ordovician age. This unit comprises metamorphosed distal marine sedimentary rocks and mafic to ultramafic lithologies and forms the basement to the overlying stratigraphy in the west of the regional project area around Cullinga. The ultramafic units have been serpentinised, resulting in talc-carbonate rocks with magnetite alteration, which gives these units a high magnetic intensity.*<br>• *The upper contact of the Jindalee Group follows the Thuddungra Fault and separates the Jindalee Group from the overlying Honeysuckle Beds . The Thuddungra Fault is believed to have controlled the location of the gold mineralisation at the Christmas Gift gold mine. The Honeysuckle Beds in the Christmas Gift area are believed to be to early Silurian in age and have been mapped in the Cullinga area starting with a distinctive andesite tuff unit that is overlain by dacite tuff followed by mudstone and then a distinctive mafic tuff similar to mafic volcanic units in the underlying Honeysuckle beds mapped elsewhere on the Cootamundra map sheet. The Honeysuckle Beds lithologies have a distinctive moderate to high magnetic intensity that allow the units to be interpreted using the magnetic data from areas of outcrop and logged geology from drilling to the north and east of the Christmas Gift project area. The structure (and younging) of the Honeysuckle beds in the Christmas Gift project area has been defined by detailed relogging of core at the Christmas Gift mine, where the units dip steeply to the east at around 70 degrees. The tuffaceous units have been logged as fining upward sequences from agglomerate at the base fining up to siltstone and mudstone at the top. A similar sequence of rocks has been recognised to the east along the contact of the Young Granodiorite as defined by the distinctive magnetic signature of this package. This geometry is interpreted to be the result of a reginal scale syncline that explains the repetition of the Honeysuckle sequence of rocks to the east. More detailed mapping of the units to the east is required to confirm this interpretation.*<br>• *The lithologies that overlie the Honeysuckle Beds in the Christmas Gift project area comprise mudstone,* |

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| | | *calcareous intermediate tuff, dacite tuff and at the top of the sequence a porphyritic dacite that is the main rock type mapped to the east of the Christmas Gift mine, which belong to the Blowering Formation. This sequence of lithologies have moderate to low magnetic intensities with the upper dacite tuff and porphyritic dacite having distinctively low magnetic intensities. These unit have been interpreted to be repeated to the east, like the Honeysuckle Beds, based on these magnetic signatures. The porphyritic dacite is the dominant rock type in the core of the interpreted syncline, which may explain spatial distribution of this unit relative to the other units in the sequence.*<br>• *The eastern side of the Christmas Gift geology map is dominated by the Young Granodiorite, which has been mapped as being in a faulted contact with the Honeysuckle Beds and the Jindalee Group elsewhere in the region. The Young Granodiorite is uniform in composition but with textural variations and porphyritic phases present near the eastern and southern contacts. The Young Granodiorite is an S-type granite with an interpreted source from Cambra-Ordovician or Precambrian sediments.*<br>• *The gold at the Christmas gift gold mine is spatially associated with mafic to intermediate turbiditic tuffs from the Honeysuckle Beds and Blowering Formation metamorphosed to mid-greenschist facies. Gold occurs in centimetre-scale, foliation-parallel quartz–calcite veins with pyrite, galena, sphalerite, and minor chalcopyrite. The gold mineralisation is related to silica-chlorite–pyrite ± calcite ± epidote alteration that over prints the original textures in the host rocks. Semi-massive pyrite has been logged in some drillholes, which appears to pre-date gold mineralisation and may be exhalative synchronous with the deposition of the tuffaceous turbidites.*<br>• *Age: Middle Devonian Tabberabberan Orogeny (~390 Ma), though lead isotope data suggests potentially younger (Permian).*<br>• *Analogues: Similar to Tomingley, Adelong deposits in East Lachlan Orogen.*<br>• *The geology of the Christmas Gift Project area was remapped using a combination of historic field geology mapping, recently completed field mapping and interpretation of bedrock geology using the Cootamundra Reduced-to-Pole (RTP) magnetic survey. This mapping resulted in an updated geological interpretation and a revised understanding of the controls on gold mineralisation. Integration of the updated geological mapping with regional magnetic data has enabled the development of a new exploration model for the Project.* |
| ***Drill hole information*** | • *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*<br>- *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>- *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>- *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>- *down hole length and intersection depth* | • *Six diamond drill holes were drilled, for a total of 1,180 metres in the new diamond program by Tarrina Resources.*<br>• *Total historic drilling: 592 holes (RAB, RC, Diamond) completed 1968-2020*<br>• *Key intersections from Christmas Gift area listed in Christmas Gift drill intersection table. Composites calculated using a minimum mineralised intersect of 1m, a maximum of 2m internal waste, and cutoff grades of 0.5 g/t Au.*<br>• *Depth testing: Only 2 holes drilled >250 m depth, both intersected gold mineralisation.*<br>• *Collar coordinates: Historic local grids, conversion to* |

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| | - hole length.<br>• 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 | modern coordinate system completed.<br>• Complete drill hole database: Requires compilation and validation from multiple operators in the field. |
| **Data aggregation methods** | • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.<br>• Where aggregate intersections incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.<br>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. | • Historic reporting: Intersections reported at various cut-off grades (0.5-1.0 g/t Au).<br>• Resource estimates: Used 0.5 g/t and 1.0 g/t Au cut-offs with 10 g/t Au top cuts applied.<br>• Minimum widths: 3 m minimum intersection width typically applied.<br>• Aggregation methods: Length-weighted averaging used in resource estimates.<br>• High grade treatment: Top cuts of 10 g/t Au applied in 1988-1989 resource estimates.<br>• Internal dilution: Not consistently handled across different programs.<br>• Composites in drill intersection table calculated using a minimum mineralised intersect of 1m, a maximum of 2m internal waste, and cutoff grades of 0.5 g/t Au. |
| **Relationship between mineralisation widths and intersection lengths** | • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.<br>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.<br>• If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). | • Mineralisation geometry: Steeply east-dipping shear zones (typically 70-80° dip).<br>• Drill hole orientation: Generally, 50-60° toward grid west.<br>• True width estimation: Most intersections are at moderate angle to mineralisation, true widths estimated at 70-90% of down-hole length.<br>• Plunge variations: Christmas Gift main lode plunges ~25° north, Federal lode plunges steeply south.<br>• Reporting: Historic results predominantly reported as down-hole lengths.<br>• Structural complexity: Cross-cutting structures and fault offsets complicate width calculations in some areas. |
| **Diagrams** | • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intersections should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views | • Previous reports and announcements include key figures:<br>○ Regional location and geology maps.<br>○ Tenement location map.<br>○ Long section showing key drilling intersections.<br>○ Cross-section across Christmas Gift.<br>○ Soil geochemistry results.<br>○ Rock chip sampling results.<br>• See also relevant Figures in announcement. |
| **Balanced reporting** | • Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. | • Historic reporting documents both high-grade intersections and lower grade zones.<br>• Resource estimates included various cut-off grades showing grade-tonnage relationships.<br>• Christmas Gift intersection table lists all significant intersections.<br>• RAB drilling results document both anomalous and background values<br>• Soil sampling documents both anomalous zones and background areas<br>• High-grade intersections not followed up in historic programs, indicating potential remaining targets. |
| **Other substantive exploration data** | • Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; | • Geophysics: Ground magnetics (Freeport 1984, Hughes 2018-2020), IP surveys (various operators), ground gravity (Hughes 2018).<br>• Geochemistry: Extensive soil sampling programs, stream sediment surveys, pathfinder elements (Pb, Zn) correlate with Au.<br>• Tailings resource: Historic estimates of 31,000 t @ |

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| | *potential deleterious or contaminating substances.* | *1.8 g/t Au (Paragon 1990) and 20,000 t @ 1.06 g/t Au (Cortona 2010).*<br>• *Metallurgy: Limited historic metallurgical testing, Challenger Mines (2015) conducted feasibility study for tailings treatment.*<br>• *Bulk density: Not systematically measured in historic programs.*<br>• *Structure: Strong N-S shear foliation, multiple fault sets, fold hinge interpreted at Christmas Gift.*<br>• *Alteration: Well-documented chlorite-pyrite-calcite alteration assemblages.*<br>• *The historic drill geochemical database was statistically re-analysed for all elements analysed previously.*<br>• *Silver and arsenic, which are typically associated with orogenic gold systems, both show correlation with gold, although silver grades are higher and arsenic values lower than typically found in comparable systems.*<br>• *Gold a significant statistical association with lead, zinc and copper; with lead and particularly zinc values significantly higher than expected for an orogenic gold system.*<br>• *Zinc was not routinely analysed in historic drilling, and its distribution and grade within the gold mineralisation is therefore not well understood.*<br>• *Re-logging of historic core has identified visible sphalerite (zinc sulphide), confirming the presence and tenor of zinc mineralisation, which is also suggested by the pXRF data.*<br>• *Further drilling and systematic multi-element sampling are required to assess the distribution, grade, and economic significance of zinc and its relationship to gold mineralisation* |
| ***Further work*** | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or large-scale step out drilling).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • *Work program (Year 1-2,):*<br>  ○ Field mapping and geological model updates.<br>  ○ Soil and rock chip sampling programs.<br>  ○ 3D geological modelling.<br>  ○ ~6,000 m drilling program (RC and diamond).<br>  ○ JORC-compliant resource estimation.<br>• *Priority targets:*<br>  ○ Down-plunge extensions at Christmas Gift (only 2 holes >250 m depth).<br>  ○ Venables prospect - shallow historical intersections require follow-up.<br>  ○ Cullinga Extended - high-grade intersections (10 m @ 13.8 g/t Au).<br>  ○ Western Zone - broad lower-grade system needs systematic drilling.<br>  ○ Northern extension - untested area in EL9683.<br>  ○ Exploration potential: 2.5 km strike length.<br>• *Over the coming quarter, the Company will continue field activities to further validate historical sampling and refine geological mapping across the project area.*<br>• *The Company will continue to update its 2D and 3D geological models as new drilling, geochemical, and structural data become available. The Company will establish a comprehensive rock library using representative samples from drilling to improve understanding of lithology, alteration, and mineralisation controls within the gold system.*<br>• *Subject to results from the drilling and the soil sampling, follow-up reverse circulation drilling will be undertaken to test extensions of the known gold system defined by the diamond drilling and soil* |

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