12 December 2025

Follow Up Drilling Completed at Beatty Park Sth

SUMMARY

- Drilling 30m to the southeast of the exceptional high-grade gold intercepts reported in BPAC016 and BPAC028 intersected best results from 4m composite sampling
    - ***4m at 1.18g/t Au from 32m in BPAC059 and***
    - ***4m at 3.55g/t from 4m in adjacent hole BPAC060.***

  These intercepts are off-set from the anticipated strike continuation of the high-grade drill intercepts.
- Anomalous results reported from 4m composite samples have been re-submitted for assay as 1m samples.
- Drilling confirmed extensive alteration comprising quartz-ankerite (Fe-carbonate)-chlorite-sericite-garnet consistent with hydrothermal alteration related to shear-hosted gold mineralising systems, overprinting ultramafic lithologies.
- The recently completed high-resolution SAM geophysical survey will provide critical information to assist interpretation of the underlying geological and structural setting of the Beatty Park Sth drill intercepts and defining bedrock drill targets.

Tambourah Metals Limited (**ASX:TMB**) has completed follow up aircore drilling over the Beatty Park Sth gold-in-soil anomaly. Beatty Park is part of Tambourah's 467 sq km Bryah Gold Project located 160km north of Meekatharra, Western Australia. The Company has recently consolidated the tenure at Beatty Park Sth, with applications for E52/4515 and E52/4496, covering extensions to the prospective upper Narracoota Formation.

The aircore drilling program comprised 88 holes for approximately 3,300m of drilling with an average hole depth of 38m to blade refusal. Drill spacing was 20m on-line with drill traverses placed at 30m up to 120m apart. Drilling targeted southeast of the high-grade gold intersections reported from BPAC016 and BPAC028[1] and the extent of the historic gold-in-soil anomaly, over 640m of strike. Aircore drilling has outlined a significant gold anomaly extending over 330m, with a high-grade "core" centred around the discovery holes of BPAC016 and BPAC028 (see Figures 1, 2 and refer Figure 3). Drilling along a traverse 30m to the southeast of BPAC028 (24m at 18.8g/t Au from 20m) intersected a mineralised interval in holes BPAC059 and BP060 (see Figures 3 and 4), off-set to the southwest from the high-grade

[1] See Tambourah's ASX announcements dated 4th August 2025 and 1st October 2025.

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gold intercepts in BPAC028. Historic reports have interpreted the Beatty Park area as part of a folded geological sequence that plunges to the southeast. Shallow aircore drilling has not targeted structural settings, testing only to the base of weathering. Potential down-dip extensions to gold intercepts below BPAC016 and BPAC028 and structural models will be tested with RC drilling following the processing of high-resolution SAM geophysical data.

Sporadic gold anomalies were reported in aircore drilling of the wider area (See Tables 1 and 2) and additional aircore drilling is required to test recently identified gold in soil anomalies[2] west of current drilling and any anomalies identified by recently completed detailed soil sampling of the 2km by 1km Beatty Park Sth block.

The aircore drilling suggests a complex underlying geological and structural framework. Processing and interpretation of the recently completed SAM high-resolution geophysical dataset (currently underway) will help resolve the underlying structural setting and assist targeting of planned RC drilling intended to test down-dip extensions and additional prospects.

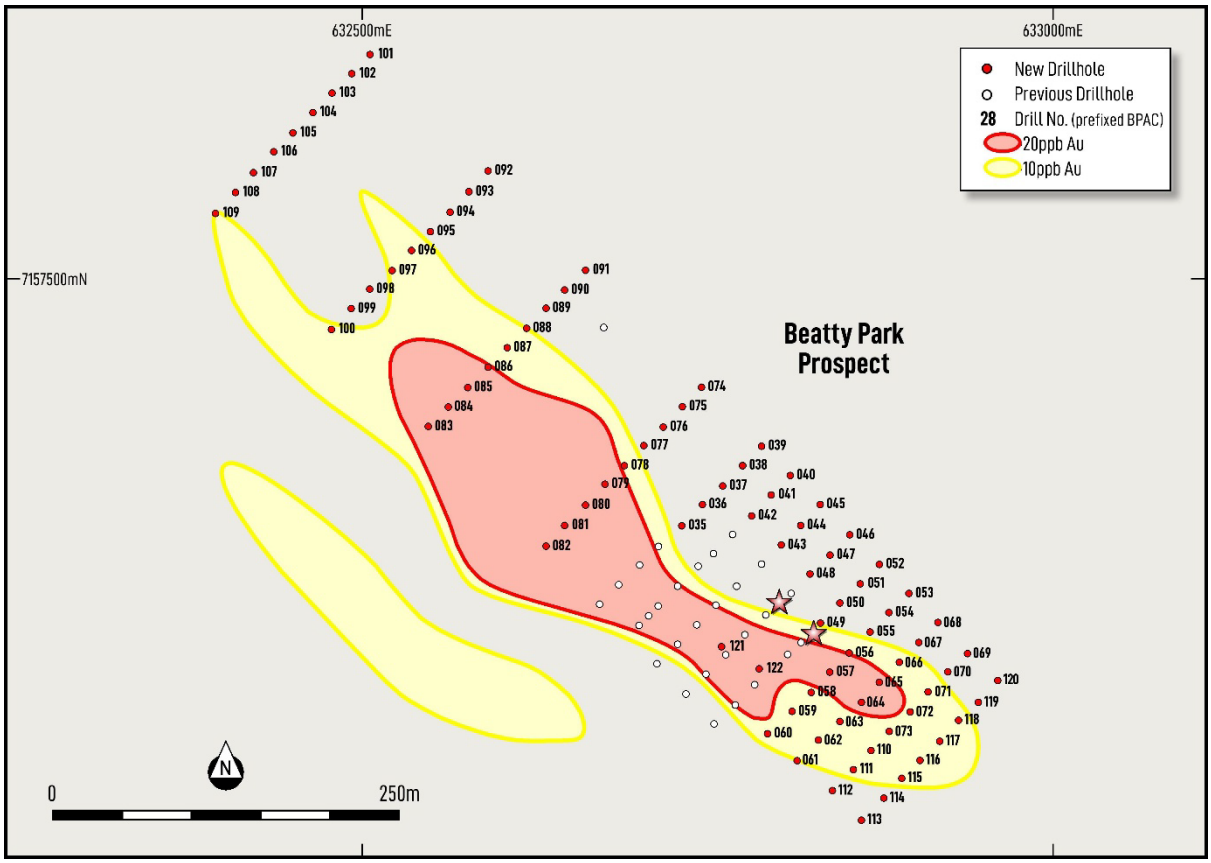

Figure 1 Phase 3 aircore drilling collar location plan, stars indicate location of high-grade gold intersected in BPAC016 & BPAC028.

[2] See Tambourah's ASX announcement dated 10th November 2025.

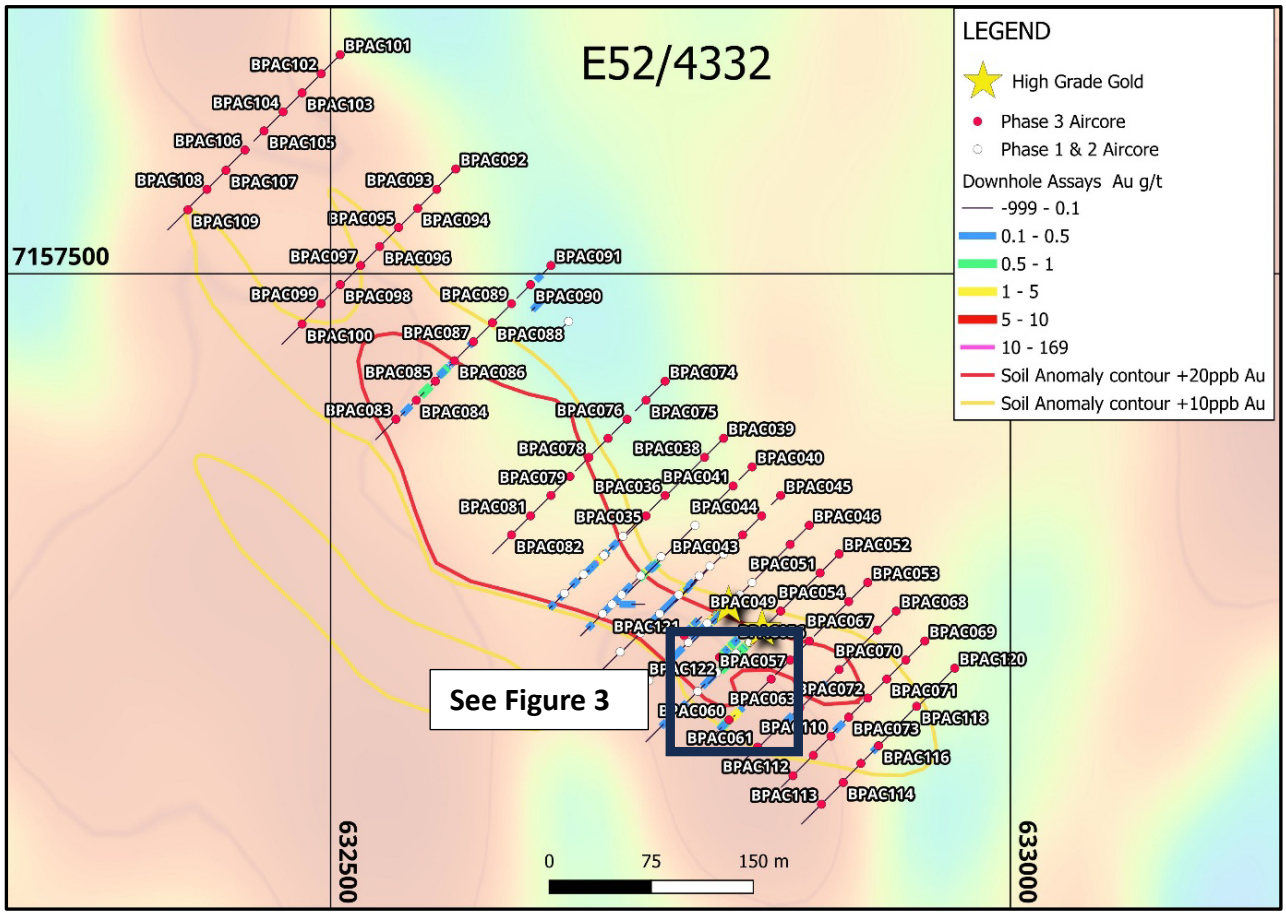

Figure 2 Collar location plan showing down hole Au grade distribution over TMI 1VD magnetic image.

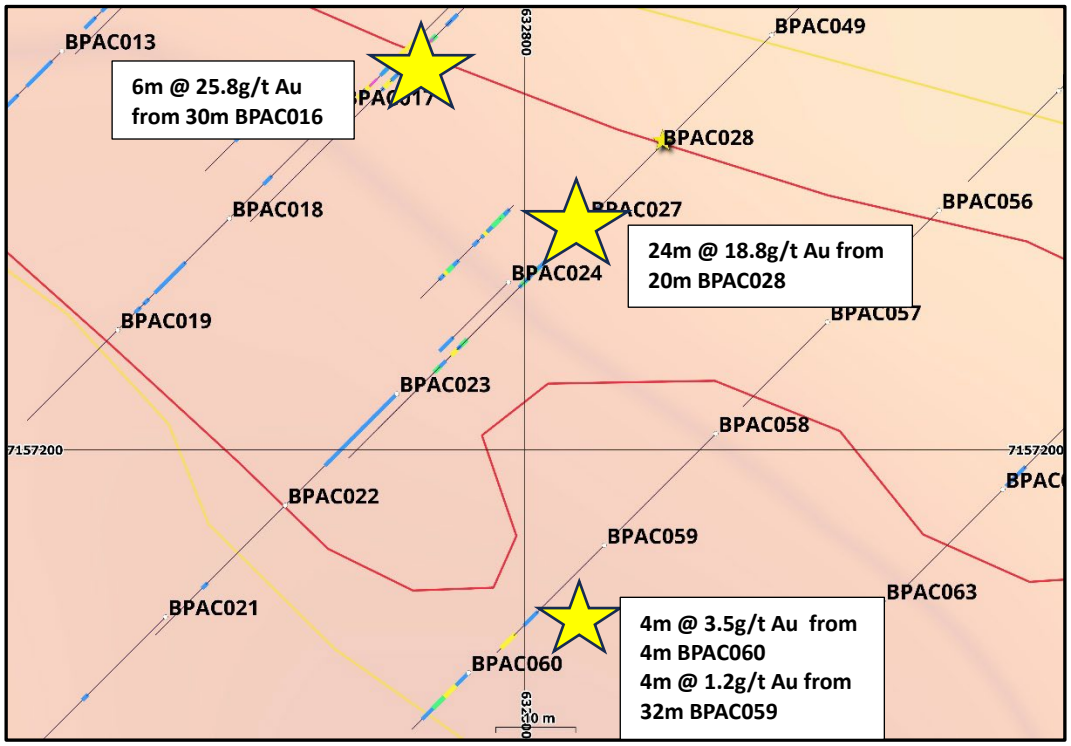

Figure 3 Inset from Figure 2 showing spatial relationship between high-grade intersections in BPAC028 and adjacent line of drill holes including BPAC059, BPAC060.

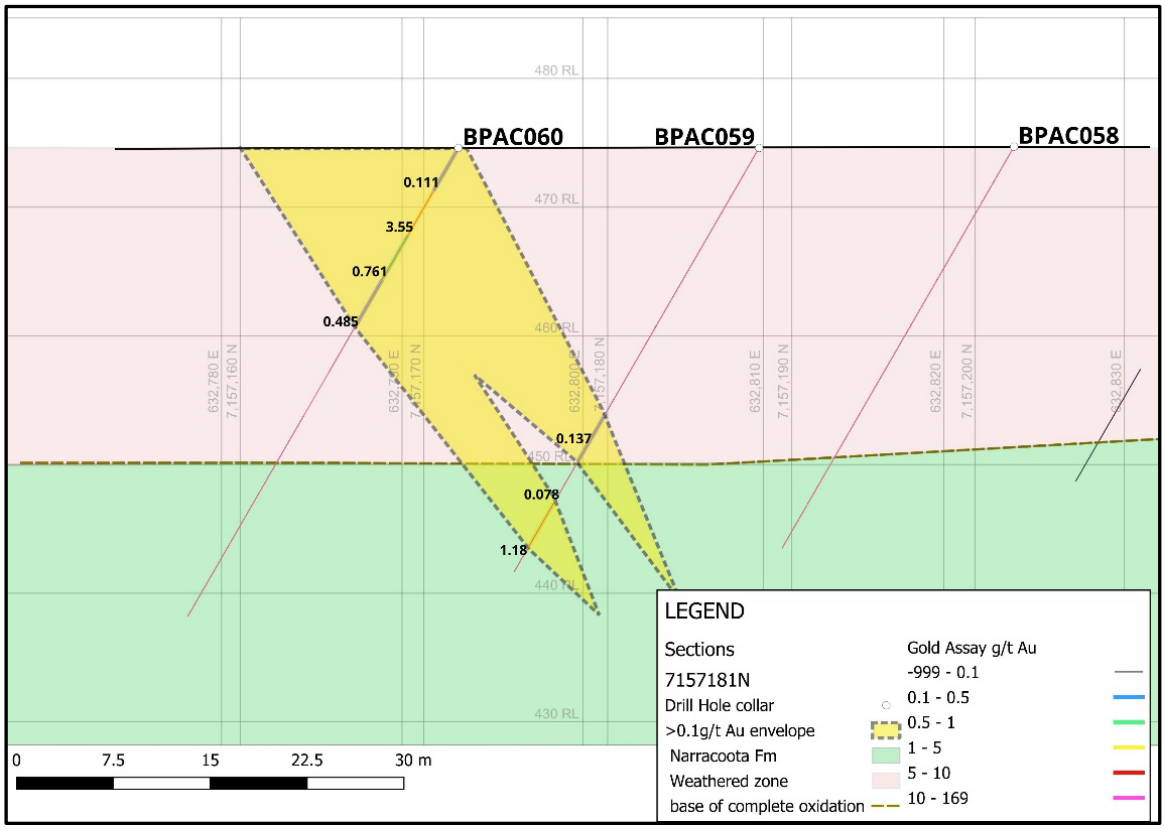

Figure 4 Cross-section interpretation showing northeast-dipping gold envelope on traverse immediately south of high-grade intersections in BPAC028.

Table 1 Significant drill intersections greater than 0.1g/t Au

Hole number	Northing	Easting	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
BPAC059	**7157188**	**632810**	**474.6**	**-60**	**225**	**38**	24	28	4	0.14
							32	**36**	**4**	**1.18**
BPAC060	**7157172**	**632793**	**474.6**	**-60**	**225**	**42**	0	4	4	0.11
							4	**8**	**4**	**3.55**
							8	12	4	0.76
							12	16	4	0.49
BPAC063	**7157181**	**632845**	**474.6**	**-60**	**225**	**42**	8	12	4	0.10
							20	24	4	0.12
BPAC065	**7157209**	**632874**	**474.7**	**-60**	**225**	**38**	32	36	4	0.13
							36	38	2	0.12
BPAC073	**7157174**	**632881**	**474.5**	**-60**	**225**	**42**	16	20	4	0.11
							20	24	4	0.20
BPAC084	**7157407**	**632563**	**475.9**	**-60**	**225**	**32**	16	20	4	0.21
							20	24	4	0.14
BPAC085	**7157421**	**632577**	**475.8**	**-60**	**225**	**31**	16	20	4	0.91
							20	24	4	0.67
BPAC086	**7157436**	**632591**	**475.8**	**-60**	**225**	**36**	0	4	4	0.37
							16	20	4	0.17
							20	24	4	0.77
							24	28	4	0.33
BPAC087	**7157450**	**632605**	**475.8**	**-60**	**225**	**42**	0	4	4	0.13
BPAC091	**7157506**	**632662**	**476**	**-60**	**225**	**26**	24	26	2	0.17
BPAC116	**7157153**	**632903**	**474.6**	**-60**	**225**	**42**	4	8	4	0.20
BPAC121	**7157235**	**632760**	**474.8**	**-60**	**45**	**36**	2	3	1	0.10
							11	12	1	0.16
							19	20	1	0.12
							22	**23**	**1**	**1.19**
							23	24	1	0.29
							24	25	1	0.13
BPAC122	**7157219**	**632787**	**474.7**	**-60**	**45**	**33**	7	8	1	0.27
							9	10	1	1.24
							10	11	1	0.62
							12	13	1	0.14
							19	20	1	0.11
							22	23	1	0.12
							23	**24**	**1**	**1.95**
							24	25	1	0.31

Hole number	Northing	Easting	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
							25	26	1	0.26
							26	27	1	0.70
							27	28	1	0.85
							29	30	1	0.76
							30	31	1	0.31
							32	33	1	0.10

Table 2 Drill Hole collar information

Hole number	Northing	Easting	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Intersection Au
BPAC035	7157322	632732	475.3	-60	225	40	*nsi*
BPAC036	7157337	632746	475.3	-60	225	32	*nsi*
BPAC037	7157351	632761	475.3	-60	225	36	*nsi*
BPAC038	7157365	632775	475.3	-60	225	40	*nsi*
BPAC039	7157379	632789	475.3	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC040	7157358	632810	475.3	-60	225	27	*nsi*
BPAC041	7157344	632796	475.2	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC042	7157329	632782	475.2	-60	225	11	*nsi*
BPAC043	7157308	632803	475.1	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC044	7157322	632817	475.1	-60	225	40	*nsi*
BPAC045	7157337	632831	475.2	-60	225	19	*nsi*
BPAC046	7157315	632852	475.1	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC047	7157301	632838	475	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC048	7157287	632824	475	-60	225	51	*nsi*
BPAC049	7157252	632831	474.8	-60	225	34	*nsi*
BPAC050	7157266	632845	474.8	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC051	7157280	632860	474.9	-60	225	33	*nsi*
BPAC052	7157294	632874	474.9	-60	225	36	*nsi*
BPAC053	7157273	632895	474.8	-60	225	34	*nsi*
BPAC054	7157259	632881	474.7	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC055	7157245	632867	474.7	-60	225	32	*nsi*
BPAC056	7157230	632852	474.7	-60	225	36	*nsi*
BPAC057	7157216	632838	474.7	-60	225	30	*nsi*
BPAC058	7157202	632824	474.7	-60	225	36	*nsi*
BPAC059	7157188	632810	474.6	-60	225	38	*see Table 1*
BPAC060	7157172	632793	474.6	-60	225	42	*see Table 1*
BPAC061	7157152	632814	474.5	-60	225	39	*nsi*
BPAC062	7157167	632830	474.6	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC063	7157181	632845	474.6	-60	225	42	*see Table 1*

Hole number	Northing	Easting	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Intersection Au
BPAC064	7157195	632860	474.6	-60	225	36	*nsi*
BPAC065	7157209	632874	474.7	-60	225	38	*see Table 1*
BPAC066	7157223	632888	474.7	-60	225	38	*nsi*
BPAC067	7157238	632902	474.8	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC068	7157252	632916	474.9	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC069	7157230	632937	474.9	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC070	7157216	632923	474.9	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC071	7157202	632909	474.7	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC072	7157188	632895	474.7	-60	225	41	*nsi*
BPAC073	7157174	632881	474.5	-60	225	42	*see Table 1*
BPAC074	7157421	632746	475.4	-60	225	37	*nsi*
BPAC075	7157407	632732	475.4	-60	225	22	*nsi*
BPAC076	7157393	632718	475.4	-60	225	31	*nsi*
BPAC077	7157379	632704	475.3	-60	225	33	*nsi*
BPAC078	7157365	632690	475.4	-60	225	28	*nsi*
BPAC079	7157351	632676	475.3	-60	225	41	*nsi*
BPAC080	7157337	632662	475.3	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC081	7157322	632647	475.3	-60	225	41	*nsi*
BPAC082	7157308	632633	475.1	-60	225	39	*nsi*
BPAC083	7157393	632548	476	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC084	7157407	632563	475.9	-60	225	32	*see Table 1*
BPAC085	7157421	632577	475.8	-60	225	31	*see Table 1*
BPAC086	7157436	632591	475.8	-60	225	36	*see Table 1*
BPAC087	7157450	632605	475.8	-60	225	42	*see Table 1*
BPAC088	7157464	632619	475.9	-60	225	40	*nsi*
BPAC089	7157478	632633	475.9	-60	225	33	*nsi*
BPAC090	7157492	632647	476	-60	225	30	*nsi*
BPAC091	7157506	632662	476	-60	225	26	*see Table 1*
BPAC092	7157577	632592	476.5	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC093	7157562	632578	476.6	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC094	7157548	632564	476.8	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC095	7157534	632550	476.9	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC096	7157520	632536	477.2	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC097	7157506	632522	477.4	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC098	7157492	632507	477.6	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC099	7157478	632493	477.8	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC100	7157463	632479	477.8	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC101	7157661	632507	478.4	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC102	7157647	632493	478.3	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC103	7157633	632479	478.5	-60	225	42	*nsi*

Hole number	Northing	Easting	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Intersection Au
BPAC104	7157619	632465	478.6	-60	225	33	*nsi*
BPAC105	7157605	632451	478.8	-60	225	21	*nsi*
BPAC106	7157591	632437	479	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC107	7157576	632423	479	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC108	7157562	632409	479.2	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC109	7157547	632395	479.1	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC110	7157160	632868	474.4	-60	225	39	*nsi*
BPAC111	7157146	632855	474.6	-60	225	40	*nsi*
BPAC112	7157131	632840	474.5	-60	225	24	*nsi*
BPAC113	7157110	632861	474.4	-60	225	41	*nsi*
BPAC114	7157126	632877	474.4	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC115	7157140	632890	474.5	-60	225	36	*nsi*
BPAC116	7157153	632903	474.6	-60	225	42	*see Table 1*
BPAC117	7157167	632917	474.7	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC118	7157182	632931	474.8	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC119	7157195	632945	474.8	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC120	7157210	632959	474.9	-60	225	42	*nsi*
BPAC121	7157235	632760	474.8	-60	45	36	*see Table 1*
BPAC122	7157219	632787	474.7	-60	45	33	*see Table 1*

**nsi – no significant intersection >0.1g/t Au.*

NEXT STEPS

- Recently completed high-resolution SAM geophysical survey over 2km by 1km Beatty Park block is currently being processed to assist in unlocking the geological and structural setting. The results of the SAM survey and spatially overlying detailed soil sampling will guide the selection of new bedrock drill targets, in addition to planned RC drilling targeting depth extensions to high-grade gold drill intercepts.
- POW approval in place for initial RC drilling at Beatty Park Sth.
- Program of planned activity submitted to traditional owners for heritage review.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors of the Company.

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Figure 5: Tambourah Metals Project Locations

About Tambourah Metals

Tambourah Metals is a West Australian exploration company established in 2020 to develop gold and critical mineral projects. Tambourah is exploring for Gold and Critical Minerals at the Tambourah, Shaw River and Speewah Nth projects and Gold at the Bryah project in the Murchison region. Since listing the Company has extended the portfolio to include additional critical mineral projects in the Pilbara and gold projects in the Bryah, acquiring strategic positions in districts with known endowment and production.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements in this document are or may be "forward-looking statements" and represent Tambourah's intentions, projections, expectations, or beliefs concerning among other things, future exploration activities. The projections, estimates and beliefs contained in such forward-looking statements don't necessarily involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of Tambourah Metals, and which may cause Tambourah Metals actual performance in future periods to differ materially from any express or implied estimates or projections. Nothing in this document is a promise or representation as to the future. Statements or assumptions in this document as to future matters may prove to be incorrect and differences may be material. Tambourah Metals does not make any representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such statements or assumptions.

The references in this announcement to Exploration Results were reported in accordance with Listing Rule 5.7 in the following announcements:

- "High-Grade Gold up to 126g/t Au at Beatty Park Sth" 4th August 2025.
- "High-Grade Gold in Follow-Up Drilling at Beatty Park Sth" 1st October 2025.
- "Soil Sampling Results Expand Beatty Park Sth Target" 10th November 2025.

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the original reports and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original reports.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Bill Clayton, Geology Manager and a shareholder and Director of the Company, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Bill Clayton has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Clayton consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Aircore drilling program with 1m samples collected from on-board cyclone and placed in sequence in rows on the ground. A sub-sample for assay of approximately 1-2kg was collected routinely using a scoop to sample across each drill sample pile and a ~2.0kg composite sample over 4m intervals was also collected for initial assay. All holes were drilled to blade refusal. • Certified reference materials (CRM's) were included in the sample stream at a ratio of 1:25. Dry sampling was maintained, and the cyclone was cleaned regularly. Sample recoveries were recorded by the geologist. • A ~2kg composite sample was collected from 4 consecutive 1m drill piles and placed in a numbered calico bag. The samples were crushed, split and 750g pulverised (85% passing -75 micron) before a 50g charge was assayed for gold by fire assay with ICP-AES finish. 1m bottom of hole samples were collected and analysed for gold and multi-elements.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• Aircore drilling was completed using a 76mm blade bit and rig-mounted 600CFM/250psi compressor.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade*	• Sample recoveries were assessed visually by the geologist and poor recoveries noted. • Samples remained dry throughout the program. Sampling equipment and cyclone was cleaned regularly between drill holes. • Sample recoveries were estimated to

	and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	be satisfactory and no relationship between sample recovery and grade has been identified.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill samples were logged for lithology, alteration, veining and mineralisation. • Logging was qualitative in nature. All samples were retained as 1m chip samples in plastic trays. • The total length of the drill hole was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No core drilling was undertaken. • A rig-mounted cyclone was used to obtain a representative 1m sample. The 1m drill sample was sampled using a scoop to obtain a representative ~1-2kg sample for assay and a ~2kg 4m composite was collected routinely for initial assay. The samples submitted for assay were crushed, and a 750g split was pulverised to 85% passing -75 microns. A 50g charge was analysed by fire assay with ICP-AES finish. The fire assay method provides a near total analysis for gold. The sampling and analytical method are suitable for an exploration drilling program. Laboratory internal QA/QC includes the use of reference standards, blanks and repeat assays. • Field duplicate samples were obtained by scooping the 1m residue samples as 4m composites (1:50). • Gold is hosted in the weathered zone and saprolite. Sulphides are expected to be oxidised. High grade gold has been reported in historic and recent drilling and fine particulate gold has been noted in panned aircore drill samples. The sample size is considered appropriate for first-pass exploration drilling.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were analysed for gold by Australian Laboratory Services Pty Ltd (ALS) in Perth using Method Au-ICP22 (fire assay with ICP-AES finish) with a lower detection limit of 0.001ppm Au. The sample preparation and analytical method are appropriate for exploration drilling for gold and the method approaches a total estimation for gold. • No geophysical tools were used. • Tambourah inserted CRM's and field duplicates at a ratio of 1:25. Laboratory standards, blanks and repeats were included in the laboratory report. Based on the results acceptable accuracy and precision were achieved.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections have been verified by Tambourah's geology manager and exploration manager. • No twinned holes were completed. • Primary data is digitally entered using Tambourah's logging format and uploaded to cloud-based MX Deposit with validation rules applied. • There is no adjustment to assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill collars were surveyed using a hand-held GPS with an estimated accuracy of ±5m. • GDA94 MGA Z50 coordinate system was used. • Topographic control used publicly available Aerometrix digital terrain model with vertical accuracy of ±0.13m .
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Early stage of exploration where the geometry, continuity and extent of mineralisation has not been determined. • There is insufficient data to establish the degree of continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource. • 4m composite samples were generally collected from the clay weathered zone above 30m depth and from oxidised saprock below 30m.

Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• There is currently no known connection between the sample distribution and possible structures. • At the first pass exploration stage there does not appear to be any bias introduced into the sampling and the geology or assay results as a function of the orientation of the sampling with respect to the geological structure. Shallow mineralisation appears to form a sub-horizontal layer but the geometry of any underlying mineralisation is currently unknown. Drill holes were planned as short traverses perpendicular to a northwest trending gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly that may reflect a deeper, unconfirmed, structural control.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were taken from the drill site in secure bulka bags by Tambourah personnel and delivered to the laboratory. Sample reconciliation was reported by the laboratory on receipt of the samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The drilling was conducted on Tambourah's tenement E52/4332, held in the name of Tambourah Metals Ltd. E52/4332 has an area of 40 sq km and expires on 11th August 2029. There are no third-party royalties applied to the tenements. The tenement is within NTT determination areas of the Nharnuwangga Wajarri and Ngarlawangga Peoples and Wajarri Yamatji Peoples. TMB has an access and heritage agreement with the local traditional owners. The area is not a designated wilderness or national park. • The tenement is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• All historic work referenced in this announcement has been undertaken by previous project explorers. Whilst it could be expected that the work and reporting practices were of an adequate

		standard, this cannot be confirmed. • Initial exploration was conducted between 1984 and 1989 by a JV between Hunter Resources Ltd, Horseshoe Goldmine Pty Ltd and Lac Minerals Ltd. Work included geological mapping, an aeromagnetic survey and drainage geochemical sampling. This work targeted the upper contact of the Narracoota Fm and overlying sediments. AFMECO identified a gold in soil anomaly at the Beatty Park South area and conducted systematic RAB drilling that intersected strong gold mineralisation within quartz-ankerite veining associated with strongly carbonate altered ultramafics of the Narracoota Fm. This work was followed by RC drilling and diamond drilling completed by MRAL (Mines and Resources Australia Ltd). 3D Resources completed auger geochemical sampling over the Beatty Park South area and confirmed a contiguous gold geochemical anomaly. 3D Resources also reviewed the historic drilling data and raised concerns over the collar locations of the original RAB drill holes. There is evidence that the local grid used for drilling was poorly located.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Gold mineralisation has been intersected in RAB drilling as a flat-lying blanket within weathered ultramafic units of the Narracoota Fm. Wide spaced, deeper historic diamond drilling has attempted to relate the shallow mineralisation to deeper controlling structures with limited success. Alteration noted by Tambourah's geologists is consistent with hydrothermal alteration related to gold mineralising events associated with deformation and shearing. Any deeper source is likely to be shear-hosted quartz vein mineralisation analogous to other Proterozoic gold deposits in the Bryah Basin.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *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.*
		• Details of the drill holes and intercepts are provided in Tables 1 and 2.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No top cuts have been applied, where intercepts are given a 0.5g/t Au cut-off was applied using 1m of internal dilution. • No metal equivalent grades have been reported or used in the calculating of the assay results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The geometry of the mineralisation is unknown and will only be resolved by additional drilling. • Historic shallow drilling is generally vertical or at -60 degrees, as the geometry is unknown only down hole widths are reported. Tambourah's drilling was oriented perpendicular to the strike of a contiguous gold-in-soil anomaly.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan*	• See body of the announcement.

	view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• See Tables 1 and 2. Historic drill hole intercepts represented exploration targets for confirmation by repeat drilling and step out drilling along strike from high-grade gold intercepts.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Geological logging has noted extensive silica-ankerite-chlorite-sericite-garnet alteration throughout the Beatty Park area. The alteration mineralogy is consistent with alteration patterns associated with shear-hosted gold mineralisation. Multi-element geochemistry reported elevated Cr and Ni indicating alteration overprinting ultramafic lithologies of the Narracoota Fm. No other lithotypes have been identified.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Aircore and RC drilling, soil sampling and interpretation of regional aeromagnetic and SAM geophysical data to identify exploration targets. • Further work at Beatty Park South will target shallow high-gold intersections at depth and apply recently acquired geophysical data, together with soil geochemistry, to identify bedrock targets across the wider area.