Talisman Mining – Exploration and Corporate Update

Update including back-to-back Gold and Copper-Gold drilling programs to Commence in NSW

Key Points:

- Two drilling programs scheduled to commence for November and December in NSW.
- 2,500m air-core drilling program to commence in November to further test the Sheepyard gold anomaly, within the Walkers Hill Gold Project.
- Deep diamond drilling to commence in December targeting conductive features at the Yarindury Porphyry Copper Project in the Macquarie Arc, NSW.
- Further detail on the current Wonmunna Project.

Talisman Mining Limited (ASX: TLM; 'Talisman' or 'the Company') is pleased to provide the following exploration and corporate update.

Walkers Hill – Sheepyard gold anomaly

During August 2025, Talisman completed a total of five Reverse Circulation (RC) holes for 857m to test the northernmost soil geochemical trend at the Sheepyard Prospect, within the Walkers Hill Project (see Figure 1).

The August RC drilling intersected broad zones of low-grade gold mineralisation including some narrow high-grade zones below strongly anomalous soil geochemistry, as reported on 15 September (ASX announcement 15 September 2025).

The next phase of exploration work consists of a follow-up 2,500m air-core drilling program targeted at the two additional NE-SW trending zones further south-east within the broader Sheepyard anomaly.

The aim of this drilling is to delineate higher-grade zones of gold mineralisation and is scheduled to commence in November.

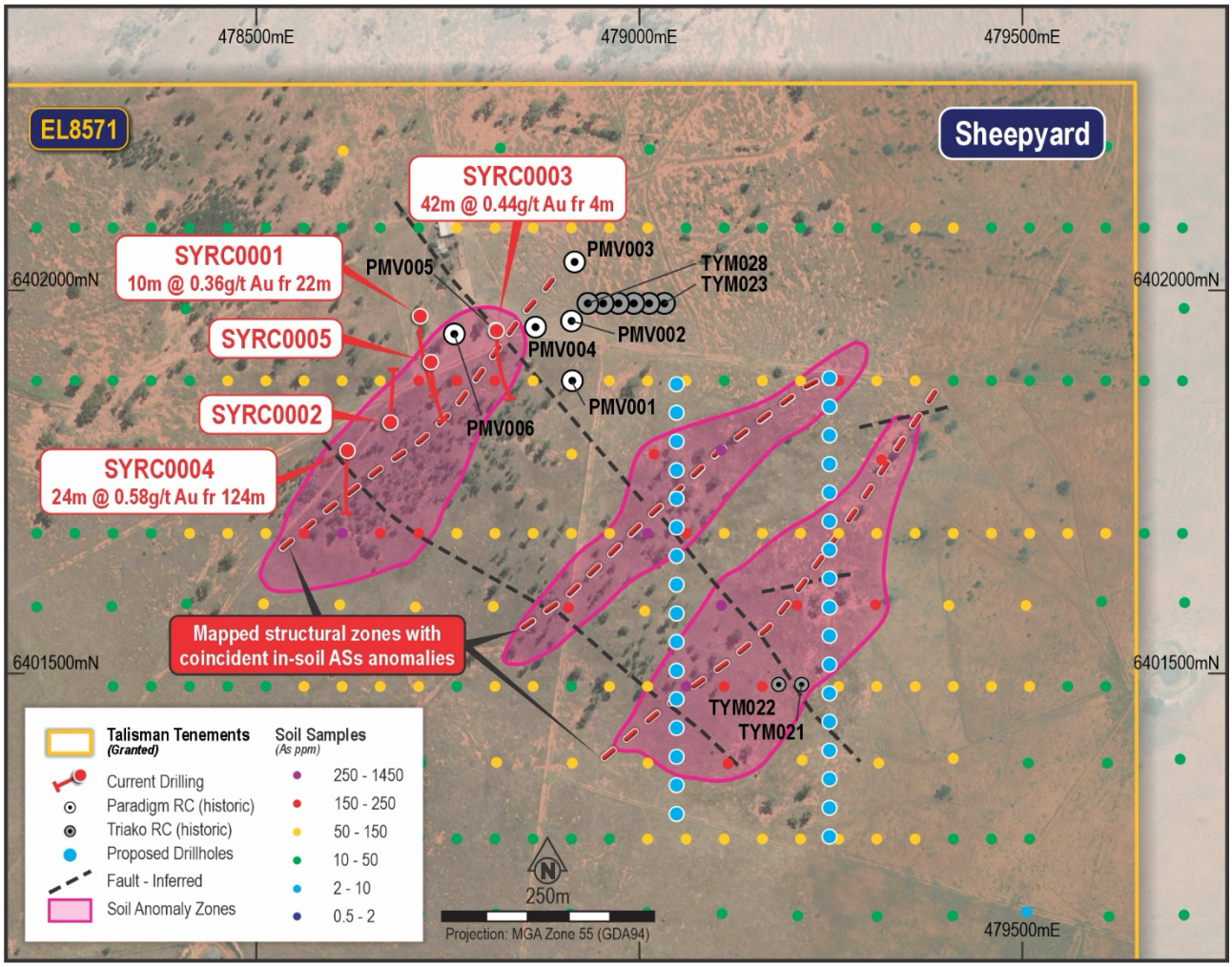

Figure 1. Sheepyard Prospect proposed AC drilling plan view. Contoured Arsenic-in-soil results indicate a NE-SW trend to the surface expression of mineralisation. AC drilling will test the two zones which also trend in a NE-SW orientation, which remain largely untested by drilling.

Yarindury

In July 2025, Talisman completed a combined Induced Polarisation-Magneto Telluric (IP-MT) survey at the Yarindury East Prospect.

The survey, which consisted of three NE-SW lines in a dipole-dipole (DDIP) configuration, was designed to identify conductive, potential sulphide-bearing bodies. See ASX announcement 25 July 2025.

The survey revealed several chargeability features, two of which were considered targets for interpreted porphyry style copper-gold mineralisation (see Figure 2 and Figure 3).

The planned drill program will target these features and will comprise two 400-500m deep Reverse Circulation and diamond drill holes aimed at the chargeability features highlighted in the IP-MT survey. See Figure 3.

Drilling at Yarindury is scheduled to commence in December and is expected to be completed before Christmas.

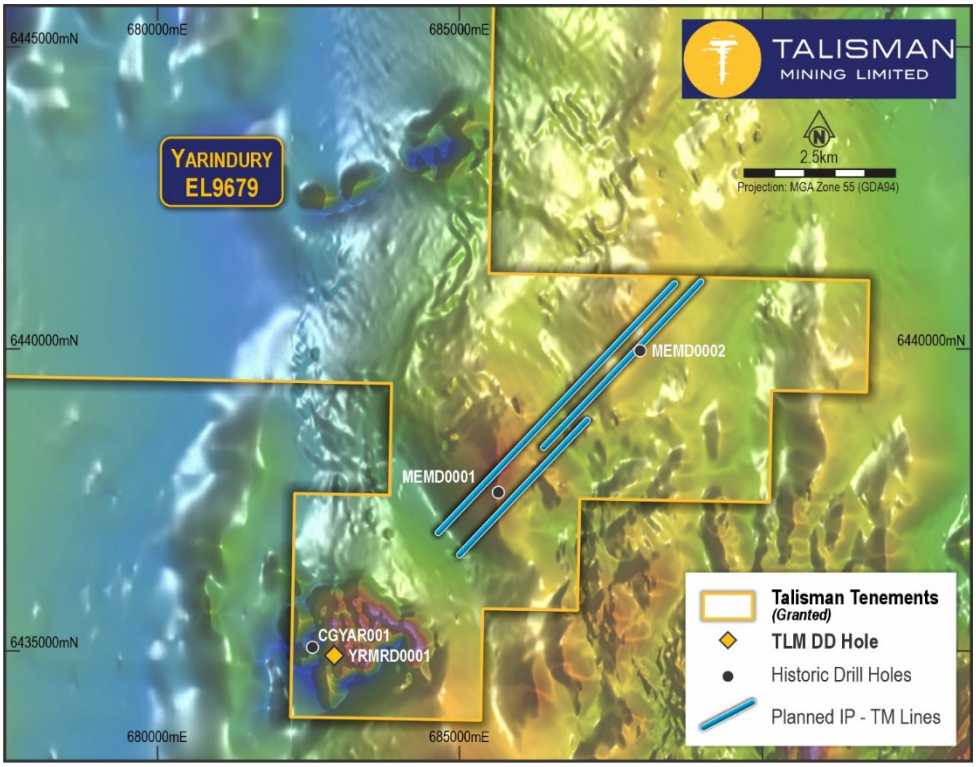

Figure 1: Plan image showing location of Yarindury prospects, historic Newcrest and Golden Cross drill holes, recent TLM drilling and completed IP-MT lines over aeromagnetic imagery.

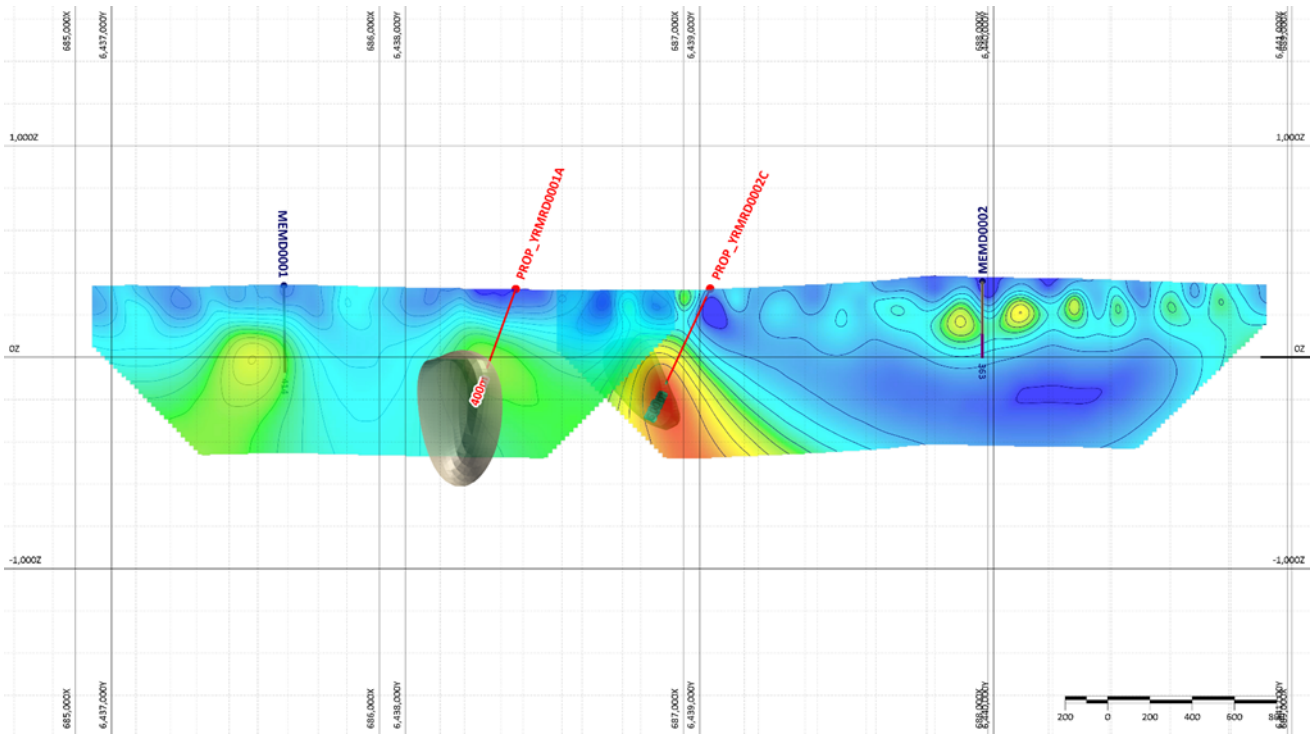

Figure 3: NE-SW orientated section (looking NW, +/-200m window) showing IP chargeability models and contours, magnetic inversion iso-shells, historical Newcrest drill holes and planned Talisman drill holes.

Wonmunna Iron Ore Royalty

Talisman has a 1% uncapped iron ore royalty stream from the tenements supporting Mineral Resources Limited's (ASX: MIN) Wonmunna Iron Ore Project in the Pilbara region of WA.

Wonmunna has historically supplied ~50% of the feed to MIN's Pilbara Hub. The Wonmunna royalty has generated receipts of $32.8 million to date, including $9.0 million in FY25 and $1.55 million for the September 2025 Quarter.

As announced in October 2024, the economic viability of the current Wonmunna Project was limited. When the current project commenced in March 2021 the anticipated mine life was approximately 4 years, scheduled at the time, to be completed in the March quarter of 2025.

Preparations have been made by Mineral Resources to transition its Pilbara Hub production from Wonmunna to Lamb Creek, with first ore production from Lamb Creek forecast to commence in Q4 FY2026. It is expected that production at the current Wonmunna Project will tail off with royalty payments for the current project expected to wind down in Q3 FY2026 consistent with the October 2024 update and toward the end of that expected timeline.

Management Comment

Talisman Mining Managing Director Andrew Munckton said: *"We are pleased to see exploration activities ramping up again in NSW, with two exciting drill programs on the immediate horizon.*

"Building on the encouraging results received from our maiden 2025 RC drilling program – which delivered wide zones of shallow, low-grade gold mineralisation including intercepts up to 42m at 0.44g/t Au – an important new phase of aircore drilling is imminent at the Sheepyard Prospect at Walkers Hill.

"This new air-core program will target two additional higher-grade trends defined by the soil geochemistry. The shallow AC drilling will determine if higher grade material exists in the near-surface oxide zone which lies above potentially more compelling targets at depth, which may be targeted with subsequent geophysical programs and deeper RC drilling.

"In December, deep diamond drilling will be undertaken to test newly identified conductive features at Yarindury East, part of our exciting Yarindury Project. We believe we have plenty of unfinished business at Yarindury following the initial drilling completed earlier this year. Armed with new targets and a much better understanding of the geological architecture of the region, we are looking forward to seeing what this drilling can deliver.

"The current Wonmunna Project has outperformed its expected mine life and production. Substantial iron ore mineralisation and ongoing exploration work remains at Wonmunna, which speaks to the ongoing attractiveness of the royalty arrangement which remains a great asset for the Company's future"

— Ends —

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This release has been authorised by the Board of Talisman Mining Limited.

About Talisman Mining

Talisman Mining Limited (ASX: TLM) is an Australian mineral development and exploration company. The Company's aim is to maximise shareholder value through exploration, discovery and development of complementary opportunities in base and precious metals.

Talisman has secured tenements in the Cobar/Mineral Hill region in Central NSW through the grant of its own Exploration Licenses and through a joint venture agreement. The Cobar/Mineral Hill region is a richly mineralised district that hosts several base and precious metal mines including the CSA, Tritton, and Hera/Nymagee mines. This region contains highly prospective geology that has produced many long-life, high-grade mineral discoveries. Talisman has identified several areas within its Lachlan Cu-Au Project tenements that show evidence of base and precious metals endowment which have had very little modern systematic exploration completed to date. Talisman believes there is significant potential for the discovery of substantial base metals and gold mineralisation within this land package and is undertaking active exploration to test a number of these targets.

Talisman also has secured access to over 1040 km2 of highly prospective tenure in South Australia's Gwaler Craton known as the Mabel Creek Project. Mabel Creek is prospective for large scale Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) deposits and intrusion related rare earths and battery metals mineralisation. Mable Creek is surrounded by similar tenure owned and being actively explored by Australia's biggest resource companies including BHP, Rio Tinto and FMG.

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Andrew Munckton, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Munckton is a full-time employee of Talisman Mining Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Munckton has reviewed the contents of this announcement and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of all technical statements based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Forward-Looking Statements

This ASX release may include forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts but rather are based on Talisman Mining Ltd.'s current expectations, estimates and assumptions about the industry in which Talisman Mining Ltd operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding Talisman Mining Ltd.'s future performance. Words such as "anticipates", "expects", "intends", "plans", "believes", "seeks", "estimates", "potential" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are only predictions and are not guaranteed, and they are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and assumptions, some of which are outside the control of Talisman Mining Ltd. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements or other forecast. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this presentation. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward looking statements. Any forward-looking statements in this announcement speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and the ASX Listing Rules, Talisman Mining Ltd does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this announcement or any changes in events, conditions, or circumstances on which any such forward looking statement is based.

Appendix 2

JORC Tables Section 1 & 2

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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down-hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3kg 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.*	TLM MDD Process • TLM's diamond core samples, are HQ3 in diameter and are cut either in half or one-third longitudinally using an automated Almonte core saw. Core is held securely in boats during cutting to maintain sample integrity. Sample intervals ranged from 0.3 to 1.3m in length, with most samples aligned to 1m intervals or adjusted to honour geological contacts. • TLM diamond core sampling is controlled by protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry standard and a chain of custody maintained through transfer to ALS Laboratories in Adelaide, SA. • TLM diamond samples are dried, crushed (where required), split and pulverised (total prep) to produce a master pulp. From this master pulp, a 0.25g sub sample was taken for multi-element analysis by four acid digest with an ICP-MS finish (ME-MS61) and analysis for Rare Earths (MS61L-REE). A 30g sub sample was also taken for fire assay for gold with ICP-AAS finish. Historic Drilling • Newcrest Diamond Holes MEMD0001 & MEMD0002: Half core samples intervals varied from 0.2 to 2 m in length but were predominantly aligned to 2m intervals. 3kg was pulverised to produce a 50g charge for analysis by fire assay (FA50/MS) and multi-element 4-acid digestion (4AMS). Samples were prepared by Newcrest Laboratory Services, Orange and dispatched to Intertek Laboratories, Perth for analysis. • Golden Cross Resources RC Hole GCYAR001: No samples collected as basement magnetic target was not intersected and hole was abandoned within Mesozoic sediments. • Clancy Exploration RC Hole SCR0001: Samples were collected as 10m composites, unless encouraging signs were observed, then samples were 1m composites. A total of 11 samples were submitted for assay to ALS Orange.
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*	• TLM MR/Diamond Drilling will be undertaken by DDH1 Drilling Pty LTD using a Multipurpose UDR1200 truck mounted rig. The core will be un-orientated due to vertical holes. Historic Drilling • Newcrest Diamond Holes MEMD0001 & MEMD0002:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Diamond holes drilled by Deepcore Australia Pty Ltd using a Moorooka-mounted LF130 core rig using triple tube drilling equipment with precollars completed using mud-rotary. All drill core was orientated where possible using the Reflex ACT III RD downhole Unit. Drill hole surveys were conducted using a Reflex EZ-Trac instrument with appropriate routine QC and calibration. • Golden Cross Resources RC Hole GCYAR001: RC holes drilled to 252m by Tom Browne Drilling. Vertical hole. • Clancy Exploration RC Hole SCR0001: RC holes drilled to 156m by Techdrill Pty Ltd. Vertical hole.
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 and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• TLM MR/ Diamond Drilling Core recovery data is recorded for each run by measuring total length of core retrieved against the downhole interval actually drilled and stored in the database. TLM representatives continuously monitor core recovery and core presentation quality as drilling is conducted and issues or discrepancies are rectified promptly to maintain industry best standards. Historic Drilling • Newcrest Diamond Holes MEMD0001 & MEMD0002: Core recovery was generally greater than 95%. • Golden Cross Resources RC Hole GCYAR001: RC recovery details were not included in historical report. • Clancy Exploration RC Hole SCR0001: RC recovery details were not included in historical report.
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.*	TLM MR/ DD Process • DD and MR logging are carried out on site once geology personnel retrieve core trays from the drill rig site. Core is collected from the rig daily. • DD/ MR logging records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration, structure, weathering, colour and other primary features of the rock samples and is considered to be representative across the intercepted geological units. • All DD holes are logged in full to end of hole. • Drillhole collar coordinates, azimuth, dip, depth and sampling intervals are recorded. DD logging is to geological contacts. • MR/DD logging is both qualitative and quantitative depending on the field being logged. Logging of diamond drilling includes geotechnical data, RQD and core recoveries. • Drill core is photographed prior to any cutting and/or sampling and then stored onsite in Talisman Core yard in Condobolin. Photographs are available for every diamond drillhole completed. • Mud Rotary chips are photographed in trays. • All information collected are entered directly into laptop computers or tablets, validated in the field, and then transferred to the database. The level of logging detail is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		considered appropriate for exploration and to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies, and metallurgical studies. Historic Drilling • Newcrest Diamond Holes MEMD0001 & MEMD0002: Geological logging was both qualitative and quantitative and recorded lithology, mineralisation, alteration, mineralogy, weathering, structural characteristics and other physical characteristics of the core. • Golden Cross Resources RC Hole GCYAR001: Geological logging was both qualitative and quantitative and recorded lithology of Mesozoic sediments. No basement was intersected. Hole was abandoned in Mesozoic sediments. • Clancy Exploration RC Hole SCR0001: Geological logging was both qualitative and quantitative and recorded lithology and recovery of Mesozoic sediments. No basement was intersected.
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.*	TLM MR/ DD Processes: • Diamond drill core (HQ) samples collected for analysis are longitudinally cut in half, and quarters for the QAQC samples using a using an automated Almonte core saw. Core was placed in boats, holding core in place. • Half core or quarter core sample intervals typically varies from 0.3m to 1.3m in length. 1m sample intervals are favoured and are the most common method of sampling, however sample boundaries do principally coincide with geological contacts. The remaining core is retained in core trays. • DD samples are dried, crushed (where required), split and pulverised (total prep) to produce a 0.25g sub sample for base metal analysis or a 30g sub sample for gold analysis by fire assay. • QAQC protocols for all DD sampling involve the use of Certified Reference Material (CRM) as assay standards. • All QAQC controls and measures are routinely reviewed. Sample size is considered appropriate for geochemical sampling for base-metal and gold mineralisation given the nature of drilling and anticipated distribution of mineralisation. • Field duplicates are collected at a 1 in 30 sample rate. Historic Drilling • Newcrest Diamond Holes MEMD0001 & MEMD0002: Half core samples were prepared by Newcrest Laboratory Services. DD samples were dried, crushed, split and pulverised to produce 50g subsample for analysis by fire assay (FA50/MS) and multi-element 4-acid digestion (4AMS). QAQC protocols for all DD sampling involved the use of Certified Reference Material (CRM) as assay standards. • Golden Cross Resources RC Hole GCYAR001: No

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		samples collected as basement was not intersected and hole was abandoned in Mesozoic sediments. • Clancy Exploration RC Hole SCR0001: Samples were collected as 10m composites, unless encouraging signs were observed, then samples were 1m composites. A total of 11 samples were submitted for assay to ALS Orange. QAQC protocol details were not included in historical report.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	TLM MR & Diamond Drilling Procedures: • MR drilling chips are not assayed. • QAQC protocols for all DD sampling involved the use of certified reference materials as assay standards, inserted at a 1 in 50 sampling rate. • Blank samples were inserted at a 1 in 50 sampling rate using a certified reference material coarse blank. • Field Duplicates were inserted at a 1 in 30 sampling rate. Historic Drilling • Newcrest Diamond Holes MEMD0001 & MEMD0002: QAQC protocols included Duplicates inserted at 1 in 20 and Certified Reference Standard inserted at 1:20. • Golden Cross Resources RC Hole GCYAR001: No samples collected as basement was not intersected and hole was abandoned in Mesozoic sediments. • Clancy Exploration RC Hole SCR0001: Sample quality control details were not included in historical report.
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 intercepts are verified by alternate company personnel. • Logging and sampling data is captured on laptops using industry standard software. • Assay data is uploaded to a secure database directly from the CSV file provided by the laboratory. • Primary laboratory assay data is always kept and is not replaced by any adjusted or interpreted data Historic Drilling • Newcrest Diamond Holes MEMD0001 & MEMD0002: No significant intercepts recorded. All primary logging, sampling and assay data is available for download from the NSW DIGS website as text files. • Golden Cross Resources RC Hole GCYAR001: No samples collected as basement was not intersected and hole was abandoned in Mesozoic sediments. All primary logging data is available for download from the NSW DIGS website as text files. • Golden Cross Resources RC Hole GCYAR001: No significant intercepts recorded. All primary logging data is available for download from the NSW DIGS website as text files.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• TLM MR/DD drill collar locations are pegged using a hand-held GPS. Final collar locations are also picked up using a hand-held DGPS unit with +/- 20cm accuracy. The coordinate system used is the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA) 1994. All coordinates are in the Map Grid of Australia zone 53 (MGA), Universal Transverse Mercator. • The coordinate system used is the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA) 1994. All coordinates are in the Map Grid of Australia zone 55 (MGA), Universal Transverse Mercator. Historic Drilling • Newcrest Diamond drill collar locations collected using handheld GPS. • Clancy and Golden Cross RC drill collar locations collected using DGPS. • The coordinate system used is the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA) 1994. All coordinates are in the Map Grid of Australia zone 55 (MGA), Universal Transverse Mercator.
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.*	• TLM Drill spacing vary depending on exploration requirements. • Historic Drill programs at Yarindury were vertical holes focussed on magnetic highs as required. • No mineral resource is being reported for the Projects. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	• Historic Drill programs at Yarindury were vertical holes focussed on magnetic highs as required.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• DD samples are transported from the project area by TLM Staff and then stored on site at the Talisman Core shed prior to submission. Samples were transported to ALS Chemex Laboratories Adelaide by an accredited courier service or by company personnel using secure company vehicles.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historic Drilling • Newcrest diamond holes MEMD001 & MEMD002: Security measure details were not included in historical report. • Golden Cross Resources RC Hole GCYAR001: No samples collected as basement was not intersected and hole was abandoned in Mesozoic sediments. • Clancy Exploration RC Hole SCR0001: Security measure details were not included in historical reports.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data have been completed.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in the preceding section 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.*	• EL9679 is held 100% by Haverford Holdings a 100% owned subsidiary of Talisman Mining. • The tenement is in good standing and there are no existing known impediments to exploration or mining.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The Yarindury Copper-Gold Project has been subject to exploration by several previous explorers including Golden Cross Resources, Alice Queen Ltd and Newcrest Mining Ltd. • Exploration work has included diamond, RC drilling, geological mapping, geological interpretation and geophysics (airborne magnetics, ground gravity)
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Yarindury Copper-Gold Project lies within the Molong Volcanic Belt of the Lachlan Fold belt in NSW. • The Yarindury Copper-Gold Project is considered prospective for Cu-Au porphyry style mineralisation.

Drill-hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill-holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill-hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill-hole collar*
		• Historical drilling has been appropriately referenced to source information (see Table 1 and historical reports below).
		• Historical Drilling Report References (NSW Resources DIGS Site)
		• Newcrest Ltd 2018 First Annual Exploration Report on EL8565 (RE0010608).
		• Golden Cross Resources 2008 Second and Final Annual Exploration Report on EL6724 (R00030990).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Clancy Exploration Ltd 2009 Third and Third Annual Reports for the Period EL6536 (R00037963).
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No significant intercepts are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill-hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drill holes are planned as perpendicular as possible in plan-view to intersect the geological targets. At this early stage of exploration, drilling and geological knowledge of the project accurate true widths are not yet possible as there is insufficient data. • The orientation of key structures may be locally variable and the relationship to mineralisation is yet to be identified. • No significant mineralisation was identified in any of the historical holes
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill-hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps with scale are included within the body of the accompanying document.
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.*	• All relevant data is reported and provides an appropriate representation of the results. • The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	TLM Ground IP-MT Survey and Airborne Magnetic Inversions • The Yarindury IP–MT survey was completed by Zonge Engineering and Research Organisation (Zonge) between July 1 and 18, 2025. The survey consisted of three SW–NE lines designed to cover several interpreted magnetic features. The line locations were designed around infrastructure including homesteads, a gas pipeline, roads, railways and power lines. • Equipment used included a Zonge GGT–30 Transmitter (Tx) and the Advanced Geophysical Technology (AGT) gDas–32 Distributed Acquisition System (Rx). For the IP receiving electrodes were standard porous pots and transmitter electrodes were metal stakes (10 stakes at each station). The MT used the same electric field sensors and Phoenix magnetic field coils. • The dipole–dipole (DDIP) configuration was used for the IP survey with 200m receiver dipoles, and 400m transmitter dipoles. The transmitter electrode locations were offset 100m along the survey line from the receiver electrodes (i.e. at the midpoint of the receiver dipole). The receiver dipoles were laid out and active for all transmitter sites along the line so that readings are taken synchronously on both sides of the transmitter electrode. The transmit frequency used was 0.125 Hz. • The MT survey configuration used the same 200m spaced electric dipoles as the IP survey. This configuration means only the along line component (Ex) of the electric field is measured. Magnetic field readings were acquired using two pairs of magnetometers; both on–line with one pair used as the cross–reference. • Processing and modelling of the IP data was completed by Mitre Geophysics using Res2DInv. • Processing and modelling of the MT data from the Yarindury survey was completed by Zonge using CGG Geotools modelling software. • Mitre Geophysics completed unconstrained magnetic inversion on two magnetic circular (Golden Highway Sth and Mullion Ck) features recognised from the Newcrest Mendoran (100 m spaced) 2017 airborne magnetic survey, using the software MGInv3D.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Planned future work at the Yarindury Copper-Gold Project if warranted would include follow up Diamond drilling and geophysical surveys.