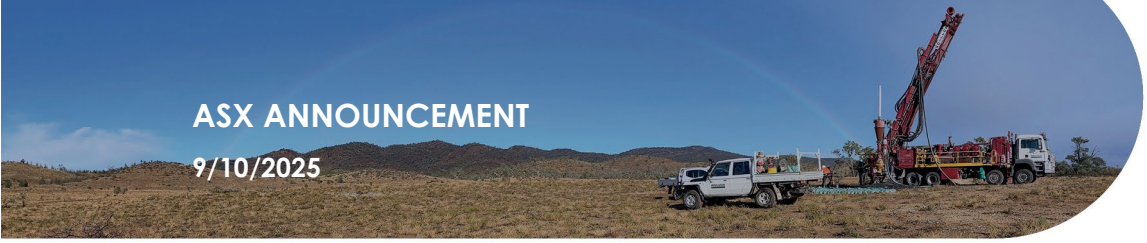

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

9/10/2025

TARUGA

1km of gold and copper strike identified Uaroo Ridge - Gascoyne province, WA

Highlights

- Newly identified prospect (**Uaroo Ridge**) returns anomalous gold and copper rock chip results from outcrop within recently granted tenement package - Gascoyne province WA. No previous recording of this mineralised prospect found in WAMEX historical records.
- Rock chip assay highlights include:
  - UARK001 – **0.5g/t Au** and **0.4% Cu,**
  - UARK005 – **0.5g/t Au** and **0.1% Cu,**
  - UARK028 – **0.4g/t Au** and **0.4% Cu,**
  - UARK021 – **0.1g/t Au** and **1.0% Cu,**
  - UARK027 – **0.2g/t Au** and **0.6% Cu,**
  - UARK020 – **0.7% Cu,**
- Uaroo Ridge prospect lies within the recently granted Uaroo East project (E08/3734) approx. 5km north of recent field activity at Thowagee, and features a ~1km long outcropping quartz ridge along which rock chipping has shown consistent gold and copper anomalism to be present.
- Recent field activity at the Thowagee (E08/3245) prospect including soil sampling, rock chip sampling and geophysics (ground magnetics, gravity and FLEM) have all recently been completed with results pending.

Figure 1: Rock chip sample UARK001 returned 0.5 g/t gold and 0.4% copper from outcrop at the newly identified Uaroo Ridge prospect.

Director David Chapman said *"The Uaroo Ridge prospect was identified on our maiden field reconnaissance program, with copper minerals malachite and chalcopyrite visible in surface outcrop. This new prospect has not been identified in WAMEX records, which speaks to the under explored nature of this 416km²* tenement package, and more broadly the entire Gascoyne province."

Summary

Taruga Minerals Limited (ASX: **TAR**, **Taruga** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce rock chip results from initial reconnaissance exploration within its recently granted exploration licences (E08/3733, E08, 3734 and E08/3752). Exploration activities identified a new previously undocumented prospect "**Uaroo Ridge**", which lies within the Uaroo East project (E08/3734) – one of the three recently granted licenses covering 385km^2 in the Northern Gascoyne province of Western Australia (**Figure 2**). Uaroo Ridge was identified as part of recent field activities focussed on verifying various prospect locations as recorded within MINEDEX (WA government database). Reconnaissance exploration incorporated learnings from 2025 field work from the adjacent Thowagee Project by investigating both key structural trends and known mineralised occurrences.

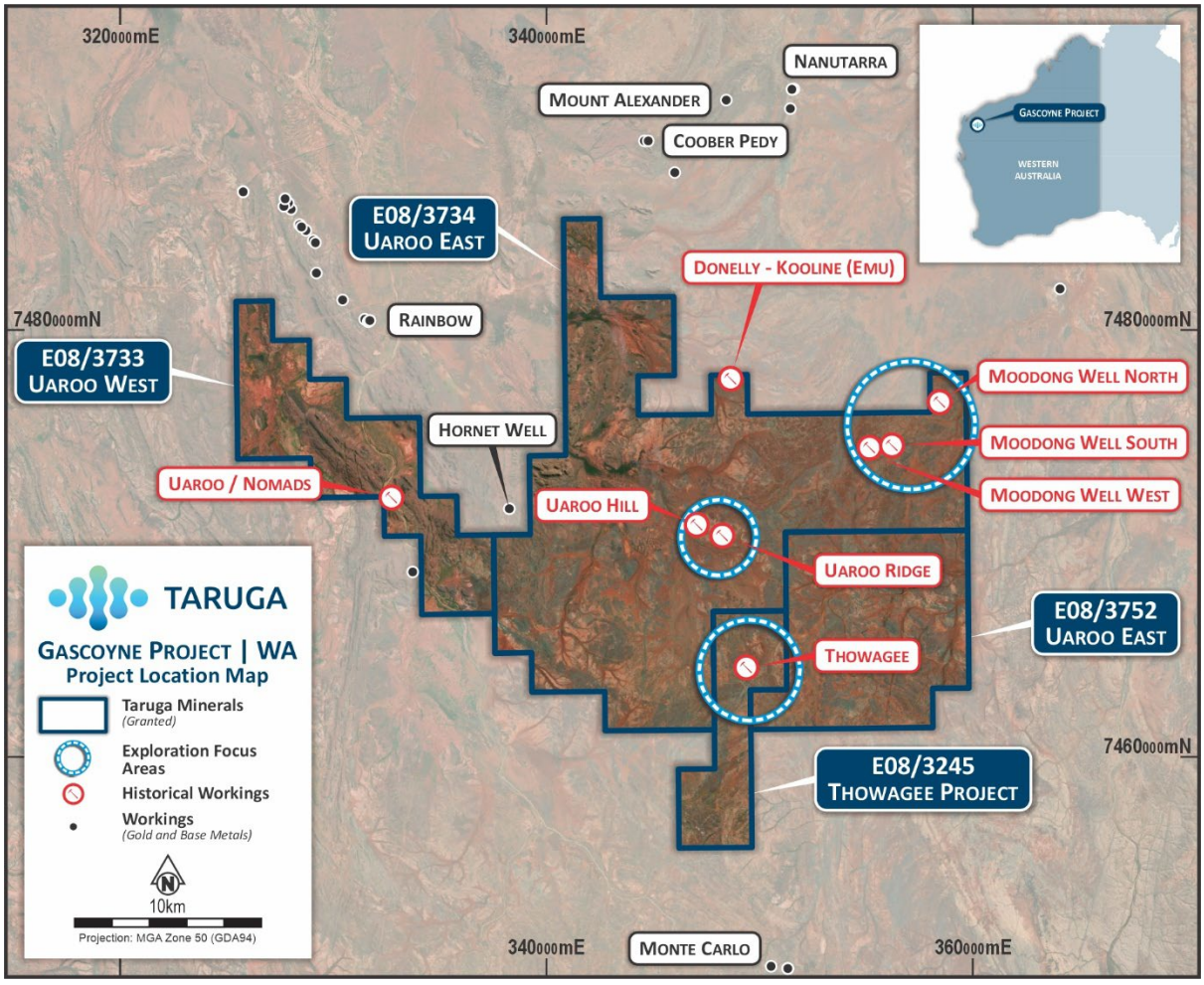

Figure 2: Tenement location map displaying historic workings within and around Taruga exploration licences with initial exploration focus areas.

Exploration Overview

Uaroo Ridge & Uaroo Hill

Anomalous gold and copper have been identified at Taruga's Uaroo Ridge prospect. Uaroo Ridge is ~1km East of the Uaroo Hill MINEDEX locality and adjacent a gravel pit previously used for local road maintenance. Uaroo Ridge prospect lies centrally within the recently granted Uaroo East project (E08/3734) which is approximately 5km north of recent field activity at Thowagee. Uaroo Ridge features a ~1km long outcropping WNW striking quartz ridge that varies in thickness from 0.5m up to 5m wide, along which rock chipping has shown consistent gold and copper anomalism to be present. The main quartz ridge has minor ENE intersecting quartz veins and shear zones showing structural complexity, and encouraging further investigations into the subsurface potential using geophysical surveys and soil sampling along strike and laterally away from the quartz ridge. The geological model that applies to the Uaroo Hill and Uaroo Ridge prospect area likely fits a similar hydrothermal vein/shear hosted style similar to other historical workings within the Taruga permit areas.

The accuracy of the location and production details regarding the Uaroo Hill MINEDEX locality is under review as the recorded location in the MINEDEX database does not have surface workings that reflect historical production records. There is low confidence in the reported MINDEX location and further work is required to identify location and verify production records.

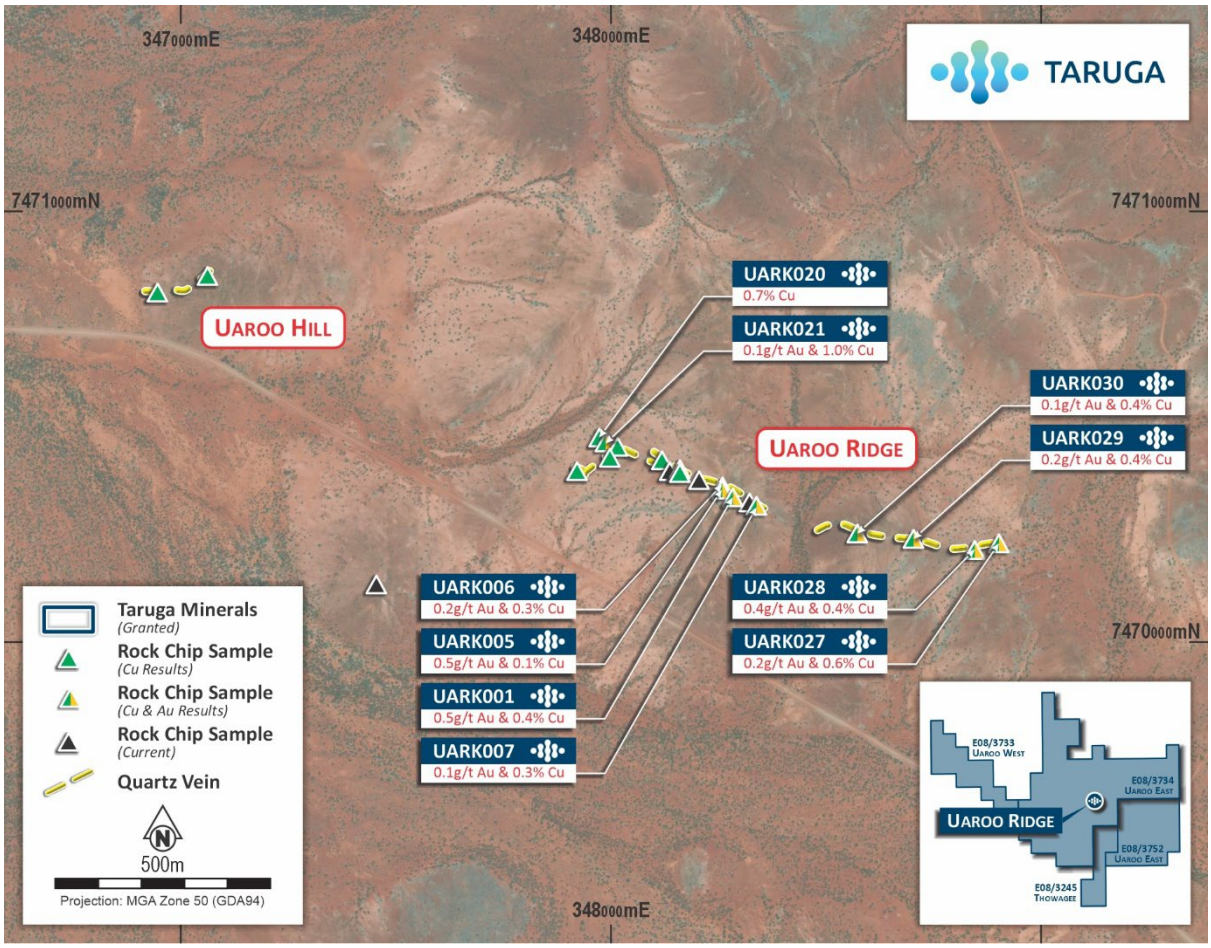

Figure 3: Uaroo Hill and Uaroo Ridge rock sampling locations highlighting anomalous copper and gold results.

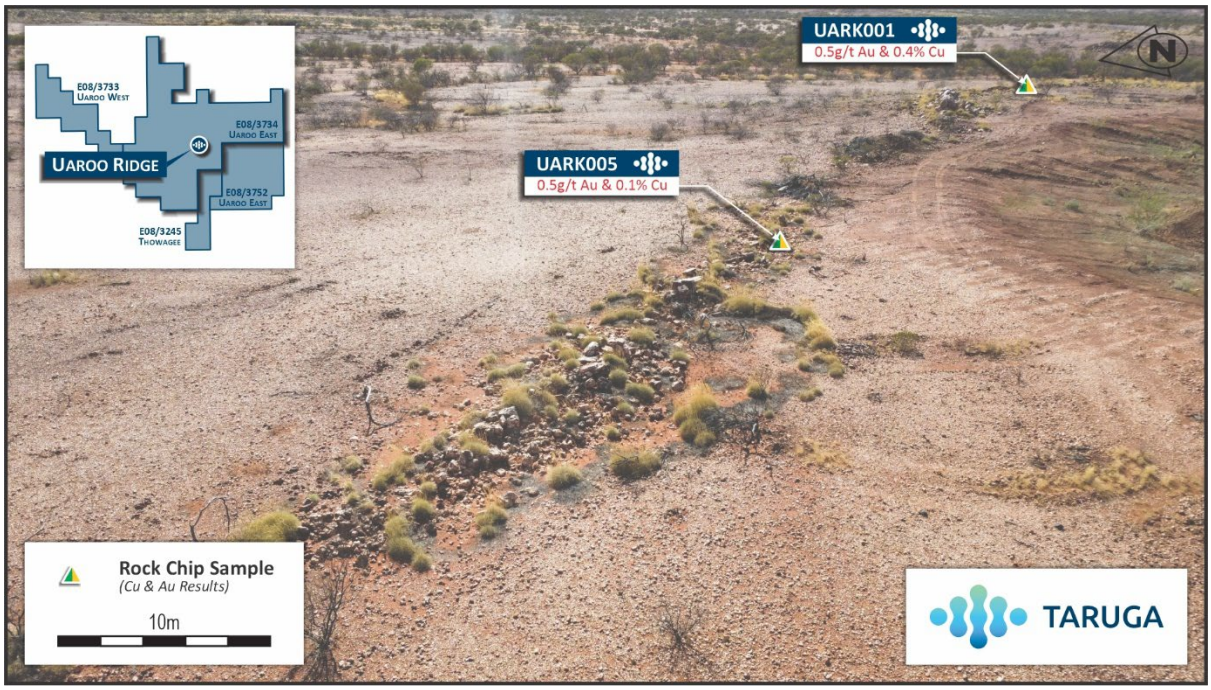

Figure 4: Central Uaroo Ridge rock sampling along the mapped quartz ridge. Photo taken looking East at 348230mE, 7470380mN (GDA94zone50).

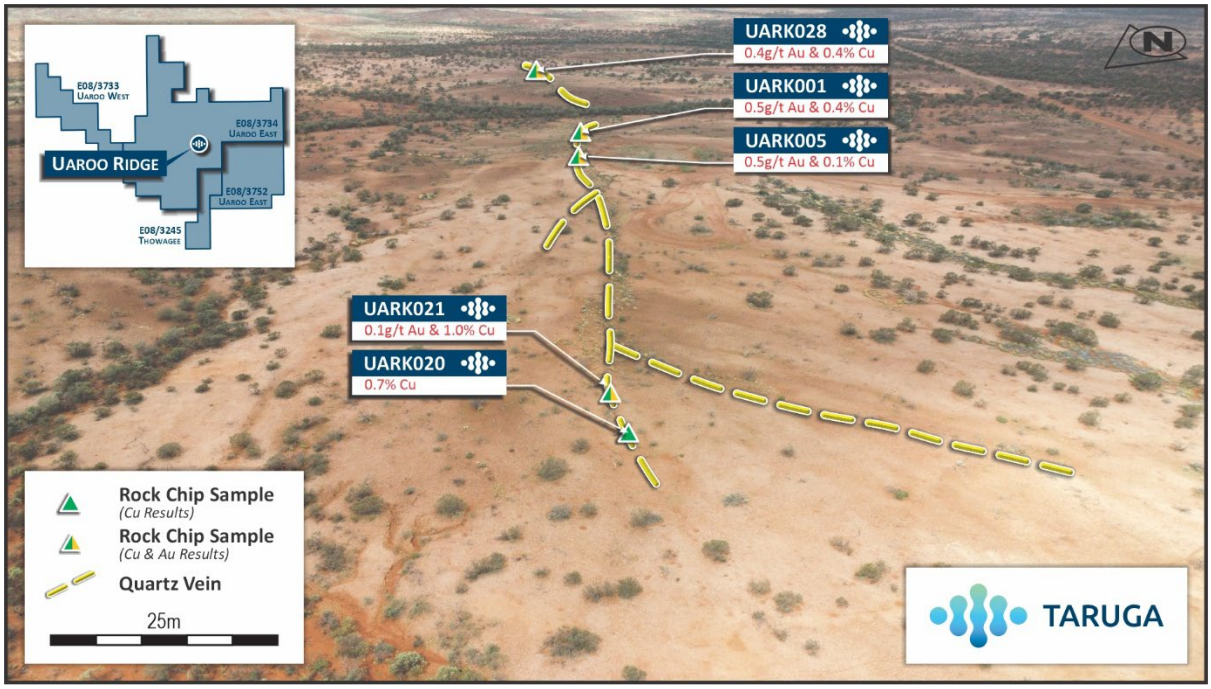

Figure 5: Uaroo Ridge trend looking East with rock sampling highlights along the mapped quartz ridge. Photo taken at 347930mE, 7470500mN (GDA94zone50).

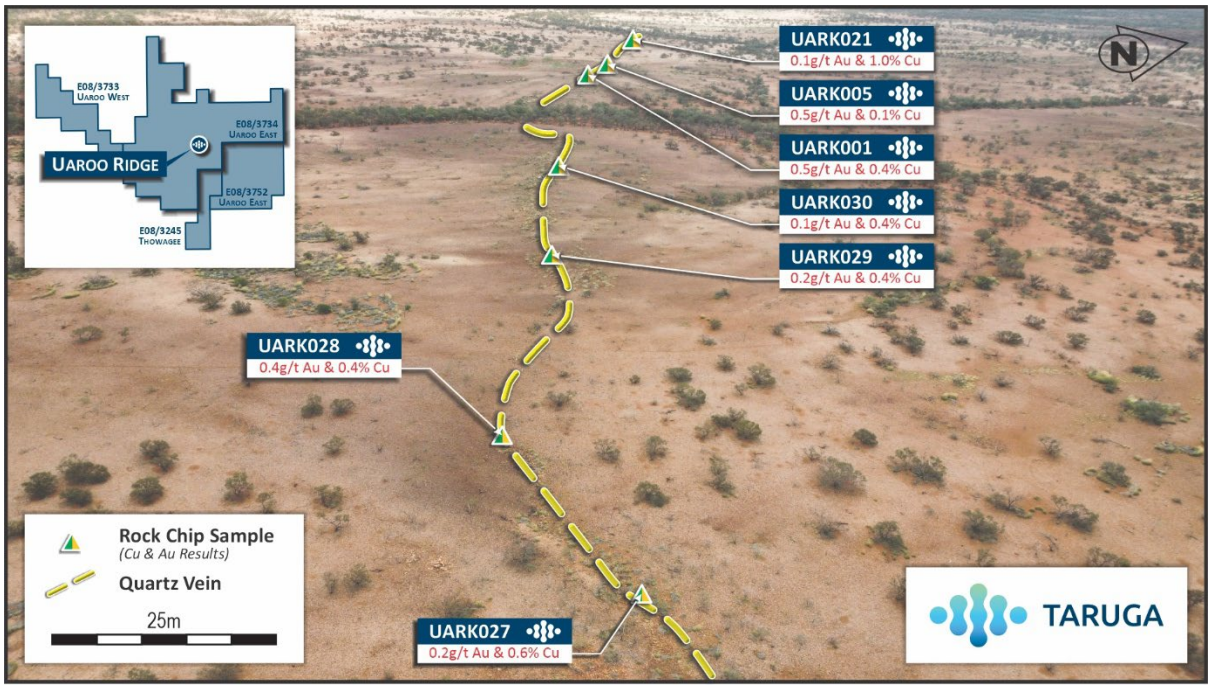

Figure 6: Uaroo Ridge trend looking West with rock sampling highlights along the mapped quartz ridge. Photo taken at 348940mE, 7470220mN (GDA94zone50).

Moodong Well

The Moodong Well area in the NE of the Uaroo East project (E08/3734) has been verified and features a 1,500m long NW trending quartz rich shear that varies from half a metre to two metres in thickness. A minor 1m x 1m excavation within a massive quartz vein was noted at the Moodong Well South locality but no visible base or precious metal minerals, whilst rock chip sample locality UARK031 900m NW of Moodong Well South included a spotty trace amount of visible malachite (copper mineral) and reported 350 ppm Cu and 120ppm Pb in assay.

A minor excavation in the quartz vein 50m SE of sample the UARK031 location similar to the excavation at Moodong Well South was noted. The Moodong Well NW trending shear requires further exploration as it is noted that it parallels the significant Goordeman and Uaroo Faults (which also run NW-SE through the permits) (**Figure 8**) that could be suitable conduits for fluid movement leading to possible mineralisation. The Moodong Well area requires further subsurface investigation, initially using soil sampling and more detailed geophysical surveys given the coarse spacing of regional data available in the eastern portion of the Gascoyne tenement package. The location accuracy and relevance of the Moodong Well West and Moodong Well North localities is still under review with no historical disturbance noted at or near the MINEDEX recorded locations.

Southern Hornet Well

Reconnaissance identified possible historical costeans south of the Hornet Well MINEDEX locality. The silica iron rich rocks and the surrounding altered clays and silts were sampled. No significantly anomalous amounts of potentially economic minerals have been identified in sampling. Minimal reporting has been noted in relation to the historical costeans with the prospect requiring further verification work and ground truthing.

Next Steps

Given the broad low resolution regional geophysical data available over the eastern extents of the recently granted licences, follow up exploration over the Uaroo Ridge / Uaroo Hill area and subsequent prospects such as Moodong Well will require detailed geophysics, including magnetic and gravity surveys to provide a cost-effective low impact subsurface view of the prospect potential and likely controlling structures.

In addition, soil sampling grids will be established over the identified prospects to understand the extent of the anomalous gold and base metals laterally and along strike of exposed quartz ridges.

Table 1: Tenement details

Tenement	Holder*	Grant Date	Area (blocks)	Area (km²)
E08/3245	460 Resources Pty Ltd	12/01/2023	10	31.5
E08/3733	460 Resources Pty Ltd	19/08/2025	20	63
E08/3734	460 Resources Pty Ltd	19/08/2025	77	243
E08/3752	460 Resources Pty Ltd	19/08/2025	25	79

*460 Resources Pty Ltd is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company

This announcement was approved by the Board of Taruga Minerals Limited.

For more information contact:

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Competent person's statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Brent Laws, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Laws is the Exploration Manager of Taruga Minerals Limited. Mr Laws has sufficient experience that is 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 Resource and Ore Reserves". Mr Laws consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements and Important Notice

This report contains forecasts, projections and forward-looking information. Although the Company believes that its expectations, estimates and forecast outcomes are based on reasonable assumptions it can give no assurance that these will be achieved. Expectations and estimates and projections and information provided by the Company are not a guarantee of future performance and involve unknown risks and uncertainties, many of which are out of Taruga's control.

Actual results and developments will almost certainly differ materially from those expressed or implied. Taruga has not audited or investigated the accuracy or completeness of the information, statements and opinions contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by applicable laws, Taruga makes no representation and can give no assurance, guarantee or warranty, express or implied, as to, and takes no responsibility and assumes no liability for the authenticity, validity, accuracy, suitability or completeness of, or any errors in or omission from, any information, statement or opinion contained in

this report and without prejudice, to the generality of the foregoing, the achievement or accuracy of any forecasts, projections or other forward looking information contained or referred to in this report.

Investors should make and rely upon their own enquiries before deciding to acquire or deal in the Company's securities.

Relevant Gascoyne Releases and References

1. TAR ASX Release – Key Exploration Permits Granted, Gascoyne Province WA (20th August 2025)
2. TAR ASX Release – High Priority VTEM conductor identified at Thowagee (31st July 2025)
3. TAR ASX Release – Gascoyne Exploration Update – Thowagee (25th June 2025)
4. TAR ASX Release – Significant geochemical trends identified at Thowagee (5th June 2025)
5. TAR ASX Release – New High Grade rock chips extend strike at Thowagee (15th May 2025)
6. TAR ASX Release – Taruga exercises Option to acquire Thowagee Project (1st May 2025)
7. TAR ASX Release – High Grade Rock Chip results from Thowagee (28th April 2025)
8. TAR ASX Release - Exploration Commences at Thowagee – Gascoyne, WA - Update (27th March 2025)
9. TAR ASX Release – Option to acquire strategic tenement – Gascoyne WA (20th November 2024)
10. TAR ASX Release – Taruga acquires key permits in Gascoyne province, WA (8th October 2024)
11. Thowagee, MINEDEX Site Code S0023816 (https://minedex.dmirs.wa.gov.au/Web/sites/details/214c464c-43e8-4355-9119-203bf21ad2e4)
12. Uaroo/Hill, MINEDEX Site Code S0017744 (https://minedex.dmirs.wa.gov.au/Web/sites/details/F5E9F782-4AC2-4120-93B2-D60CB1FAB28C)
13. Moodong Well North, MINEDEX Site Code S0030270 (https://minedex.dmirs.wa.gov.au/Web/sites/details/69280436-7309-46b9-9aa0-d791213da523)
14. Moodong Well South, MINEDEX Site Code S0030266 (https://minedex.dmirs.wa.gov.au/Web/sites/details/afa8dd66-dfdd-436e-8b7f-fee2cb7e5fb1)
15. Moodong Well West, MINEDEX Site Code S0030272 (https://minedex.dmirs.wa.gov.au/Web/sites/details/2290eded-204b-43b4-b501-20278e1249d3)

Table 2: Rock Sample Geochemical Result Table (GDA94 Zone 50)

Prospect	Sample ID	Easting (GDA94z50)	Northing (GDA94z50)	Elevation (m_DEM)	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Sample Type and Description
Uaroo Ridge	UARK001	348284	7470344	138	485	4216	21	16	1	Insitu. Altered quartz vein with malachite
Uaroo Ridge	UARK002	348322	7470332	136	19	96	< 0.01	3	33	Insitu. Altered quartz vein
Uaroo Ridge	UARK005	348258	7470361	138	451	1483	13	12,791	12	Insitu. Malachite and chrysocolla in altered quartz vein
Uaroo Ridge	UARK006	348259	7470366	138	165	3099	5	11,786	40	Insitu. Galena and malachite in quartz vein
Uaroo Ridge	UARK007	348338	7470326	134	69	3064	1	29	52	Insitu. Altered quartz vein trace chalcopyrite and malachite
Uaroo Ridge	UARK008	348161	7470408	136	15	1392	1	156	15	Insitu. Minor malachite in quartz
Uaroo Ridge	UARK009	348159	7470401	136	22	2503	3	12	88	Insitu. Iron and manganese rock found at vein splay junction
Uaroo Ridge	UARK018	348205	7470384	136	16	215	0	9	17	Insitu. Trace malachite in quartz vein
Uaroo Ridge	UARK019	348120	7470430	132	9	728	1	2,021	28	Insitu. Iron rich quartz vein
Uaroo Ridge	UARK020	347973	7470478	133	22	7,172	1	24	13	Insitu. Quartz vein with malachite
Uaroo Ridge	UARK021	347987	7470472	133	80	10,022	2	97	50	Insitu. Quartz vein with malachite
Uaroo Ridge	UARK022	348014	7470461	133	7	1,597	2	7,950	12	Insitu. Quartz vein with minor galena, chalcopyrite and malachite
Uaroo Ridge	UARK023	347997	7470436	132	7	1,211	0	10	17	Insitu. Quartz vein with minor malachite
Uaroo Ridge	UARK024	347921	7470404	131	< 0.5	95	0	10	8	Insitu. Massive quartz vein with minor iron filled vugs
Uaroo Ridge	UARK025	348137	7470404	135	4	2,299	1	8	9	Insitu. Massive quartz vein with trace malachite
Uaroo Ridge	UARK027	348902	7470237	135	159	5,884	1	10	15	Insitu. Iron rich quartz vein with malachite and finely disseminated chalcopyrite
Uaroo Ridge	UARK028	348845	7470221	136	373	4,279	2	3,504	279	Insitu. Altered quartz vein with minor chalcopyrite
Uaroo Ridge	UARK029	348703	7470248	137	152	4,143	0	22	12	Insitu. Quartz vein with minor malachite

Prospect	Sample ID	Easting (GDA94z50)	Northing (GDA94z50)	Elevation (m_DEM)	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Sample Type and Description
Uaroo Ridge	UARK030	348573	7470259	136	126	3,503	2	254	79	Insitu. Quartz vein with iron filled vugs and minor malachite
Southern Uaroo Ridge	UARK003	347454	7470142	131	< 0.5	339	0	6	22	Insitu. Massive quartz vein
Uaroo Hill	UARK039	347062	7470858	128	28	1,962	0	85	85	Insitu. Altered quartz vein with minor malachite
Uaroo Hill	UARK040	346946	7470819	126	6	583	0	2,592	18	Insitu. Altered quartz vein
Southern Hornet Well	UARK011	337850	7469451	157	10	5	0	11	40	Insitu. Altered shale
Southern Hornet Well	UARK012	337980	7469384	162	4	168	0	13	199	Insitu. Altered shale
Southern Hornet Well	UARK013	337835	7469316	161	< 0.5	68	0	3	683	Insitu. Altered shale
Southern Hornet Well	UARK014	337839	7469324	164	1	49	0	3	133	Insitu. Altered quartz ironstone breccia
Southern Hornet Well	UARK015	337857	7469340	164	< 0.5	18	0	2	39	Insitu. Cystalline quartz
Southern Hornet Well	UARK016	337835	7469340	160	1	7	0	2	7	Insitu. Altered siltstone
Southern Hornet Well	UARK017	337885	7469417	155	6	31	< 0.01	20	476	Insitu. Ironstone cap
Southern Hornet Well	UARK033	337831	7469315	161	< 0.5	33	0	6	28	Insitu. Yellow clay
Southern Hornet Well	UARK034	337829	7469318	161	2	19	0	5	14	Insitu. Cream clay with siliceous grey clasts
Southern Hornet Well	UARK035	337550	7468540	155	1	55	0	4	207	Insitu. Weathered yellow siltstone
Southern Hornet Well	UARK036	337547	7468544	155	1	25	0	3	53	Lag sample. Altered iron rich shale from costean spoil
Southern Hornet Well	UARK037	336768	7468290	148	3	4	< 0.01	2	21	Insitu. Manganese rich quartz vein
Moodong Well	UARK031	355530	7475150	169	6	350	0	122	24	Insitu. Massive quartz vein with iron filled vugs, trace spotty malachite
Moodong Well	UARK032	355134	7475479	161	4	284	0	90	41	Insitu. Massive quartz vein iron filled vugs
Southern Thowagee	UARK004	347619	7455961	188	< 0.5	70	0	9	20	Insitu. Coarse grained pegmatite

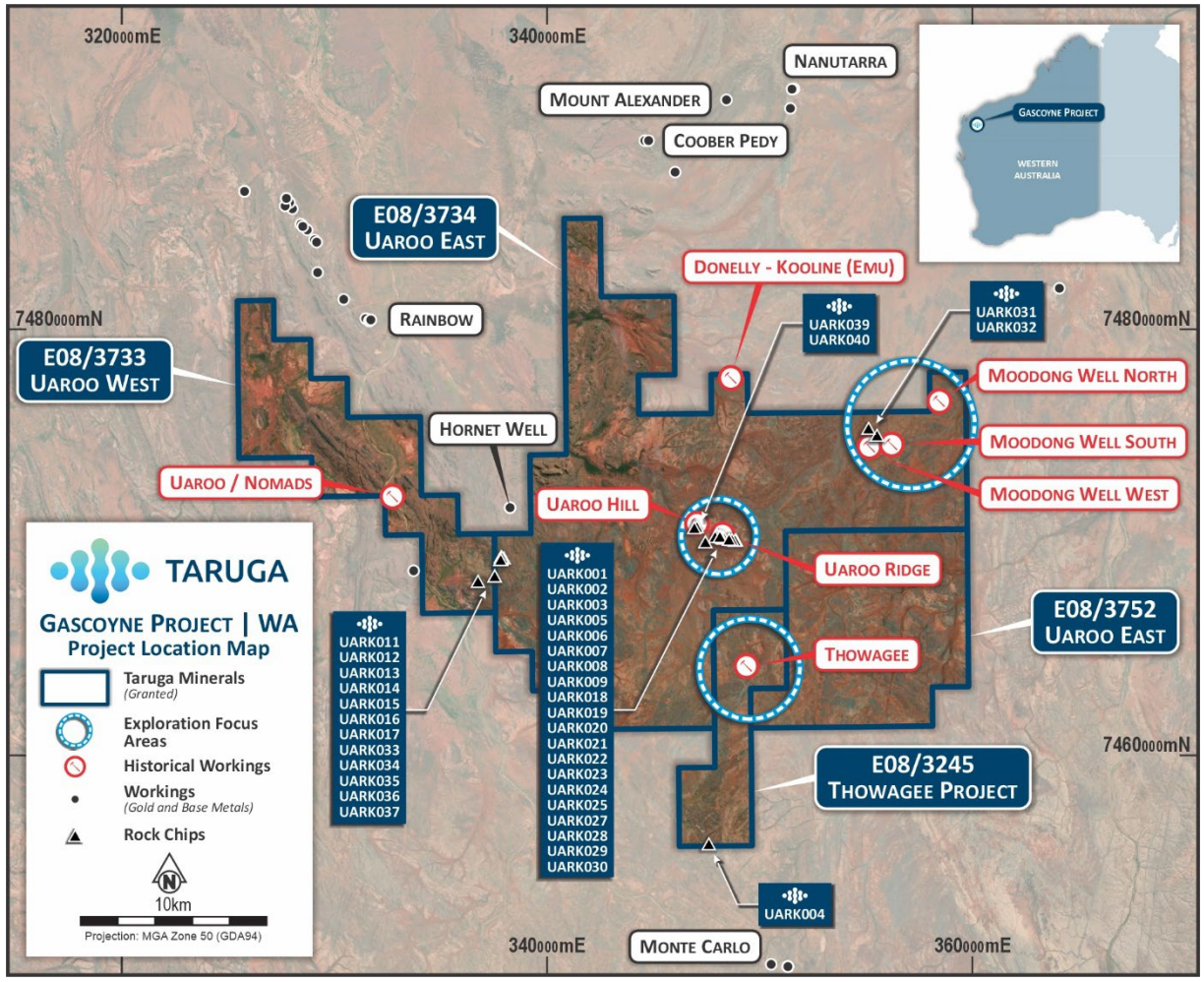

Figure 7: Uaroo rock sample location map.

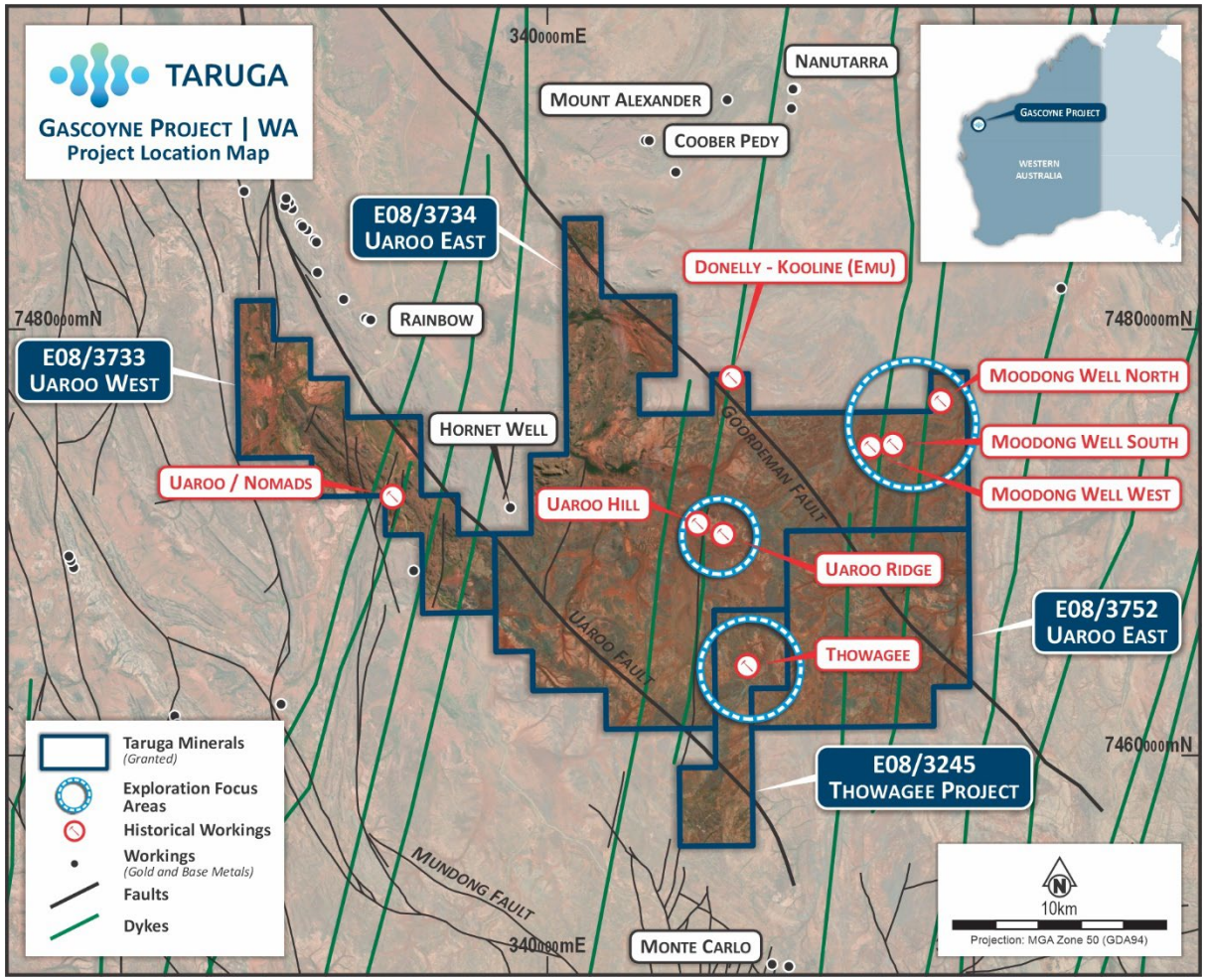

Figure 8: Uaroo tenements and prospects with regional structures.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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 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.*	• Sampling being reported by the Company includes selective rock-chip samples. These rock samples were collected as in-situ, mine dump, surface lag or float samples, the sample type is noted in the result table. • A variety of samples were collected with the aim of obtaining representation of the different rock types in the target area, this may include visibly mineralised and un-mineralised samples. • Rock sample sizes vary between 1kg and 3kg and are used for geochemical analysis and/or mineralogical or petrophysical assessment. • Historical exploration and mine production data is quoted in this document. The applicable WAMEX report and/or MINEDEX locality is referenced and where possible efforts to obtain original data for verification has been taken. There are no guarantees on the accuracy of what has been historically reported. • Rock chip sampling being reported and tabulated in this document should be considered selective and part of first pass reconnaissance exploration activities.
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).*	• No drilling data is being reported in this document.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results asses* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No drilling data is being reported in this document.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No drilling data is being reported in this document. • There is insufficient information available to support a Mineral Resource estimate. • Rock chip samples were logged by a geologist including mineral assessment using a hand lens and when available with the assistance of pXRF readings.
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 drilling data is being reported in this document. • No field duplicate or sub-sampling of rock samples was carried out.
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.*	• Rock samples were analysed at LabWest, Perth. Rock samples included laboratory preparation (crush, split and pulverise) and analysis for low level detection of trace elements via microwave assisted, HF/multiacid digestion with determination of 62 elements including REEs by ICP-MS/OES (LabWest code MMA-04). Gold analysis included aqua-regia digestion with low level determination by ICP-MS (LabWest Code WAR-25). • Company sampling QA/QC involved the inclusion of standards (CRM) to cover blank, low, mid and higher-grade material of various base and precious metals including but not limited to lead, silver, copper, zinc and gold. Gaps in tabled sample ID sequences is likely due to that sample ID being used for inclusion of a standard, blank or duplicate as a part of implemented QA/QC procedures. • Laboratory QA/QC has additional checks including standards, blanks and repeat samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Historical results are being reported and is information from publicly available sources. No information is available in the historical exploration reports regarding QAQC procedures and outcomes. • The accuracy of original reporting of historic production volumes and concentrate grades is unknown and should be taken under caution.
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.*	• No independent verification of sampling being reported has been completed. • No adjustments have been applied to the laboratory results/data other than numeric rounding and conversion from ppm to % or ppb to g/t where applicable for clear and consistent reporting purposes. • Verification of historical data has been carried out as best as possible by cross referencing data, location information, descriptions of work completed and maps. Maps and data tables have been digitised into a working dataset. No significant adjustments were made. Data conversions were applied to ensure common units of measurement.
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.*	• A handheld GPS with +/-5m accuracy was used to verify and record the location of sample coordinates for each sample location. • Elevation is derived from spatial data (via ELVIS) - SRTM 1 second derived Digital Elevation Model (DEM) • The grid system used in the figures and appendices in the document is GDA94/MGA Zone 50. • Rock geochemical sampling was completed on a reconnaissance scale with no systematic sampling. • Historical data that included location points are from reported text and figures. Where point locations may have been given in latitude and longitude they were converted to GDA Zone 50 for uniformity. .
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.*	• Limited historic exploration has been completed over the permit areas. • Historical rock chip samples should be considered as being highly selective in their sampling unless otherwise described in the document. • Data is insufficient to be used in a Mineral Resource estimate.
Orientation of data in	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• Rock samples should be considered as being selectively collected and may not be an exact representation of the broader rock type and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
relation to geological structure	• *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.*	mineralisation unless a systematic sampling method to remove potential bias has been otherwise described. • Field measurements of structure, geological contacts and historical working orientations are taken as part of mapping programs and is used to confirm local and regional trends.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The samples were collected, processed, and despatched by company geologists before being hand delivered to the laboratory for analysis. • The security measures applied to historic sampling is unknown.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews of historical work completed has been undertaken by Taruga Minerals.

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 granted exploration licences for Uaroo West (E 08/3733) and Uaroo East (E 08/3734 & E08/3752) projects and E08/3245 that hosts the Thowagee project are under Taruga Minerals 100% owned subsidiary 460 Resources Pty Ltd. • Access agreements and protocols are in place for landholder and native title interests across the permit areas allowing for requisite notifications and implementation of exploration programs.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical Exploration conducted in or near the permit areas is varied and date back to the 1950's and 1960's with various base and precious metal mines being worked in the area. Further exploration was conducted in the 1980's with sporadic exploration since. • The location and details of historic mine workings are based on MINEDEX site records and references. Field verification of workings is being completed as part of regional reconnaissance exploration to confirm accuracy of recorded locations and validity of reported

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		production numbers. It is noted that in the broader Gascoyne area there are historic workings with the same or similar names in differing locations or reported locations that don't align with actual location. An example is the Thowagee Bore MINEDEX locality, which requires further investigation, but is believed to be non-existent and erroneously reported generating a new and inaccurate point location and reporting actually refers to all or part of the Thowagee MINEDEX locality. • Publicly available information regarding previous exploration conducted by other parties within or near exploration licence E 08/3245 have been previously reported. Please refer to earlier Gascoyne announcements and the references in this report. Previously recognised exploration by included rock and stream sediment sampling by Rico Resources (Talisman Mining Ltd) and reported in the E 08/1939 2011 Annual Report. WAMEX Report A91512.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The tenement areas fall within the Yarney and Wyloo 1:250, 000 geology map sheet areas with the western half of the EL area being covered by the Uaroo 1:100,000 geology map sheet. • The broad geology within the E 08/3733, E 08/3734 and E 08/3752 area is described geologically to include rocks mapped by the GSWA as Morrissey Metamorphics (Leake Springs Metamorphics) and meta-sediments of the Wyloo Group, which are overlain in turn, in the western tenement area, by sediments of the mid-Proterozoic Uaroo Basin (Edmund Basin Rocks). The Lower Proterozoic meta-sediments of the Wyloo and Leake Springs Metamorphics are intruded by the gneissic granites of the Moorarie Supersuite. Several late stage mafic dolerite dykes (Narimbunna Dolerite) trending north-south cut through the area. • The area is considered prospective for intrusion related base metal and gold. A prospectivity analysis based on potential geological models is being developed including but not limited to shear zone hosted and hydrothermal related mineralisation and potential links to VMS deposit likelihood.
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*	• No drilling data is being reported in this document.

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	○ *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.*	
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 drilling data is being reported in this document. • Historical data including tonnes and grade are based on reported quantities and averages.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No drilling data is being reported in this document. • Historical data including tonnes and grade are based on reported quantities and averages. • There is minimal information within the historical reports indicating geometry of mineralisation. Most of the historic base metal workings are reported as thin (few metres wide) steeply dipping vein or shear hosted mineralisation. Field observation of historic pits and trenches and observed structural and mineralisation associations have provided geometry of reported mineralisation and associated trends
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 diagrams of reported sample location, relevant surface features and historic workings are provided within the 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.*	• Available rock chip sample results relevant to what is being is reported within the document and/or tabulated in the results table.

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		• Historical information that is currently known and considered relevant to prospectivity has been presented in this document or has been reported previously. With continued research and field work additional information may become available and if so will be reported at that time.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All relevant and meaningful recent exploration and historical exploration information is included in this report, reported previously or has been referenced to publicly available data sources. • Image backgrounds including regional geological units and geophysical response has been generated from DEMIRS government datasets. For example the digital '1:500 000 State interpreted bedrock geology of Western Australia or Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) with values low to high represented by colours blue to red.
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.*	• Further field programs will be implemented based on learnings from recent field investigations. • Future exploration programs could include additional rock chip sampling over highlighted prospects, implementation of soil sampling grids or geophysical data collection such as gravity and airborne or ground magnetics.