8 January 2026

High-Grade Gold Identified at Tambourah King

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Tambourah King**
  - ***1.31m at 38.4g/t Au from 82.14m in TBRD25001, including***
    - ***0.86m at 29.8g/t Au from 82.14m and***
    - ***0.45m at 54.7g/t Au from 83m***
  - ***1m at 2.5g/t Au from 87m in TBRD25001.***
- **Alexandria**
  - ***0.2m at 23.6g/t Au from 67.7m in TBRD027.***
- **Young Australian**
  - ***0.32m at 5.1g/t Au from 53m in TBRD25031.***

Tambourah Metals Limited (ASX:TMB) advises that assay results have been received for diamond drilling completed at the Tambourah Gold Project with financial support from the WA government's EIS Round 30 drilling co-funding grant. The Tambourah Gold Project is located 85km southwest of Marble Bar in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

Eight diamond drillholes were completed for 785.4m of drilling that was designed to test beneath and along strike from historic gold workings at the Tambourah King, Alexandria and Young Australian prospects. All drill holes reached their planned target depths.

Tambourah King

Tambourah's drilling continues to advance the understanding of the lode system by defining grade distribution and continuity within the top 100 metres, to a level suitable for initial resource estimation.
Five step-out diamond holes targeted the Tambourah King structure along strike (see Table 1 and Figures 3). Hole TBRD25001 was collared 70m north of the high-grade zone intersected in drilling on 7591800N (2.65m at 32.3g/t Au from 58.35m and 2.26m at 7.94g/t Au from 70.65m in TBDD001[1]) and targeted below vertical hole TBRC25013[2] (3m at 2.99g/t Au from 36m and 2m at 3.67g/t Au from 47m) (see Figure 1).

[1] See Tambourah's ASX announcement dated 25th November 2024.
[2] See Tambourah's ASX announcement dated 28th April 2025.

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TBRD25001 returned a high-grade intersection of ***1.31m at 38.4g/t Au from 82.14m*** within the quartz vein system at a vertical depth of ~75m below surface. This intersection has highlighted potential for additional high-grade gold mineralisation in areas of relatively low drill hole density within the top 100m being targeted by drilling.

Four diamond holes (TBRD25020, TBRD25022, TBRD25023 & TBDD004) tested the southern extent of the Tambourah King structure at an average hole spacing of 60m, up to 350m south of the main area of high-grade mineralisation (~7591800N). The southern step-out holes intersected the target interval but reported only minor mineralisation.

Tambourah will follow up the diamond drilling at Tambourah King with an RC drilling program of ~1,000m designed to in-fill drilling gaps between 7591720N and 7591860N to a ~25m spacing in preparation for an initial resource estimate at Tambourah King.

Tambourah carried out several phases of RC and diamond drilling at the Tambourah King prospect from 2022 that have identified localised high-grade gold associated with a north striking, steeply east-dipping shear zone that has a consistent geometry and significant strike extent.

Previously reported high-grade intersections include:

- 2m at 18g/t Au from 55m from 55m and
- 5m at 6.1g/t Au from 69m in TBRC026[3]
- 2.65m at 32.3g/t Au from 58.35m, including 1m at 77.4g/t Au from 59.05m in TBDD001 (a diamond twin to TBRC026)[4].
- 2m at 49.7g/t Au from 50m, including 1m at 97.6g/t Au from51m in TBRC25035 and 2m at 7.7g/t Au from 37m, including 1m at 13g/t Au from 37m in TBRC25036[5].

[3] See Tambourah's ASX announcement dated 20th November 2023.
[4] See Tambourah's ASX announcement dated 25th November 2024.

[5] See Tambourah's ASX announcement dated 11th September 2025.

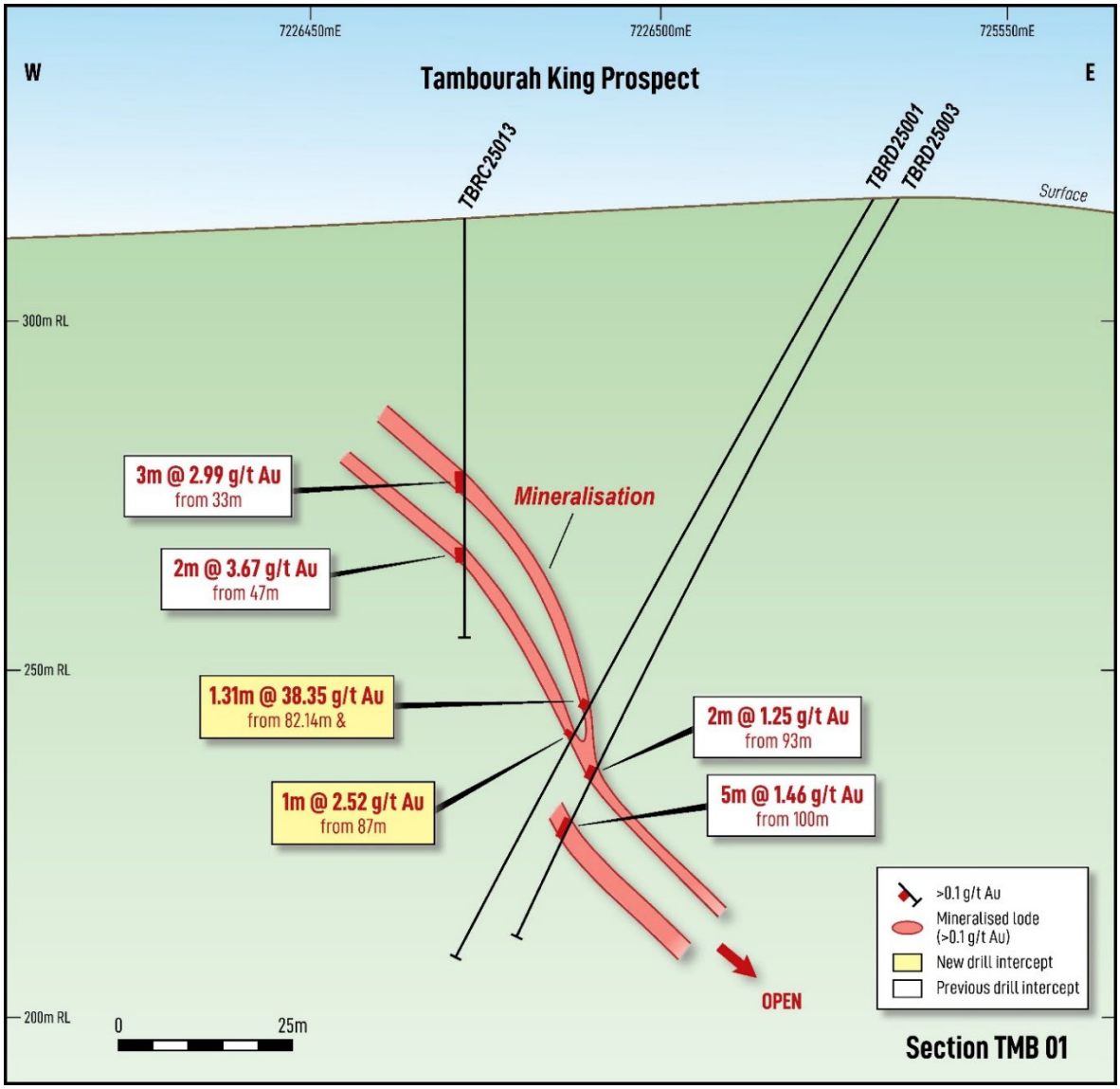

Figure 1 Interpreted cross-section TBRD25001 with adjacent drill holes projected to section.

Alexandria

The Alexandria prospect workings extend intermittently over 300m (see Figure 3). There has been no previous systematic drilling of the Alexandria prospect.

The first diamond drill hole completed at Alexandria, TBRD25027, was collared 100m north of the closest RC drill hole (TBRC25029) and intersected high-grade gold associated with the quartz lode, reporting **0.2m at 23.6g/t Au from 67.7m** from an interpreted east-dipping lode structure (see Figure 2).

Previously reported first-pass RC drilling at 100m collar spacing (TBRC250028 (1m at 0.42g/t Au from 68m) and TBRC250029[6] (2m at 5.8g/t Au from 60m)) has demonstrated continuity of this structure along strike. Additional RC drilling is required to determine the grade distribution and extent of the lode at Alexandria.

[6] See Tambourah's ASX announcement dated 11th September 2025.

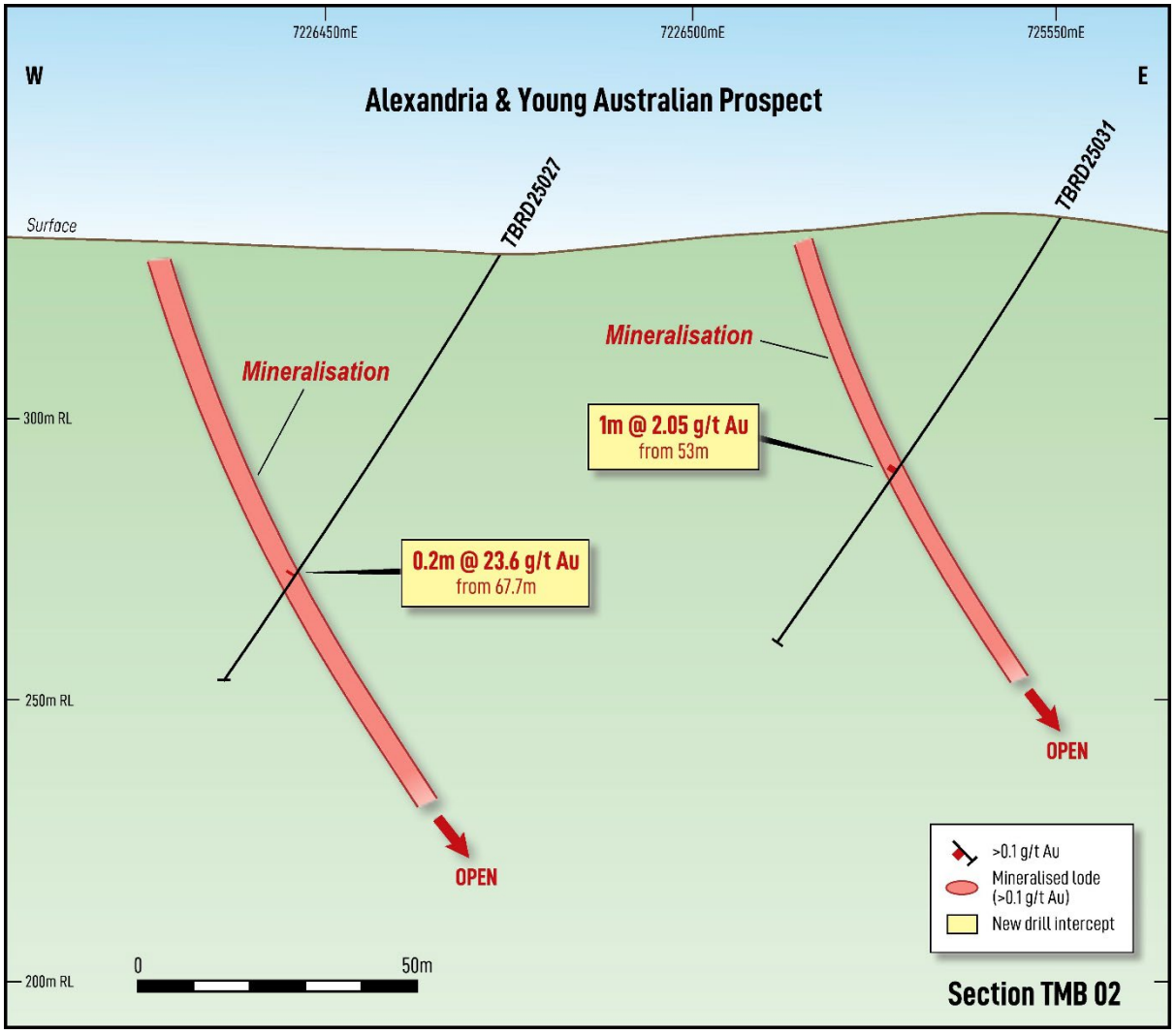

Figure 2 Interpreted cross-section TBRD25027 (Alexandria) & TBRD25031 (Young Australian) with lode projected from surface.

Young Australian

One diamond hole was completed at the Young Australian prospect where shallow historic workings extend intermittently over 500m (see Figures 2 and 3). Young Australian is parallel to and 100m east of Alexandria. TBRD25031 successfully intersected the lode, reporting **0.32m at 5.1g/t Au from 53m** within a quartz vein system.

Tambourah has completed two RC holes and a single diamond hole as a wide spaced, first-pass assessment of the Young Australian[7] prospect. Tambourah's drilling has demonstrated the occurrence of the mineralised lode over a strike of 300m in an area where there is no previous systematic drilling and the results warrant additional RC drilling to determine the grade distribution and continuity within the extensive host structure.

[7] See Tambourah's ASX announcement dated 11th September 2025.

Executive Chair Rita Brooks commented:

"*The diamond drilling at Tambourah King has successfully extended the high-grade gold intersections, reporting 1.31m @ 38.4 g/t Au, which confirms our belief that Tambourah King has excellent potential to develop an initial resource with further drilling. Planning is now underway for infill drilling at Tambourah King. At the Alexandra and Young Australian (line of lode 50 to 75 metres east and south of Tambourah King) maiden diamond drill results have also confirmed gold mineralisation. With over 20 gold prospects at the Tambourah Goldfield the company has commenced field work to accelerate the next drill program.*"

NEXT STEPS

- In-fill RC drilling at Tambourah King to refine grade distribution and mineralisation boundaries.
- Commence modelling and initial resource estimation at Tambourah King on completion of in-fill drilling.
- RC drilling will follow up encouraging first-pass drill results and further evaluate the potential at Alexandria and Young Australian prospects.

Table 1 Significant drill hole intersections > 0.1g/t Au.

Hole number	Area Name	Hole size	Hole type	Depth	Northing	Easting	RL	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Interval	Au ppm
TBRD25001	Tambourah King	NQ	RC/DD	123.8	7591860	726530	325.0	-60	270	**82.14**	**83**	**0.86**	**29.8**
										83	**83.45**	**0.45**	**54.7**
										87	88	1	2.5
TBRD25022	Tambourah King	NQ	RC/DD	111.8	7591560	726520	330.6	-60	270	108.7	109.7	1	0.4
TBRD25027	Alexandria	NQ	RC/DD	90.6	7591305	726572	329.1	-60	270	**67.7**	**67.9**	**0.2**	**23.6**
TBRD25031	Young Australian	NQ	RC/DD	90.4	7591315	726672	335.5	-60	270	**53**	**53.32**	**0.32**	**5.1**
										53.32	53.75	0.43	0.6
										53.75	54	0.25	0.6
TBRD25032	Young Australian	NQ	RC/DD	84.5	7591460	726556	326.1	-60	270	83	84.5	1.5	0.1
TBDD004	Tambourah King	HQ/NQ	DD	81.6	7591400	726580	326.3	-60	270	65	66	1	0.4

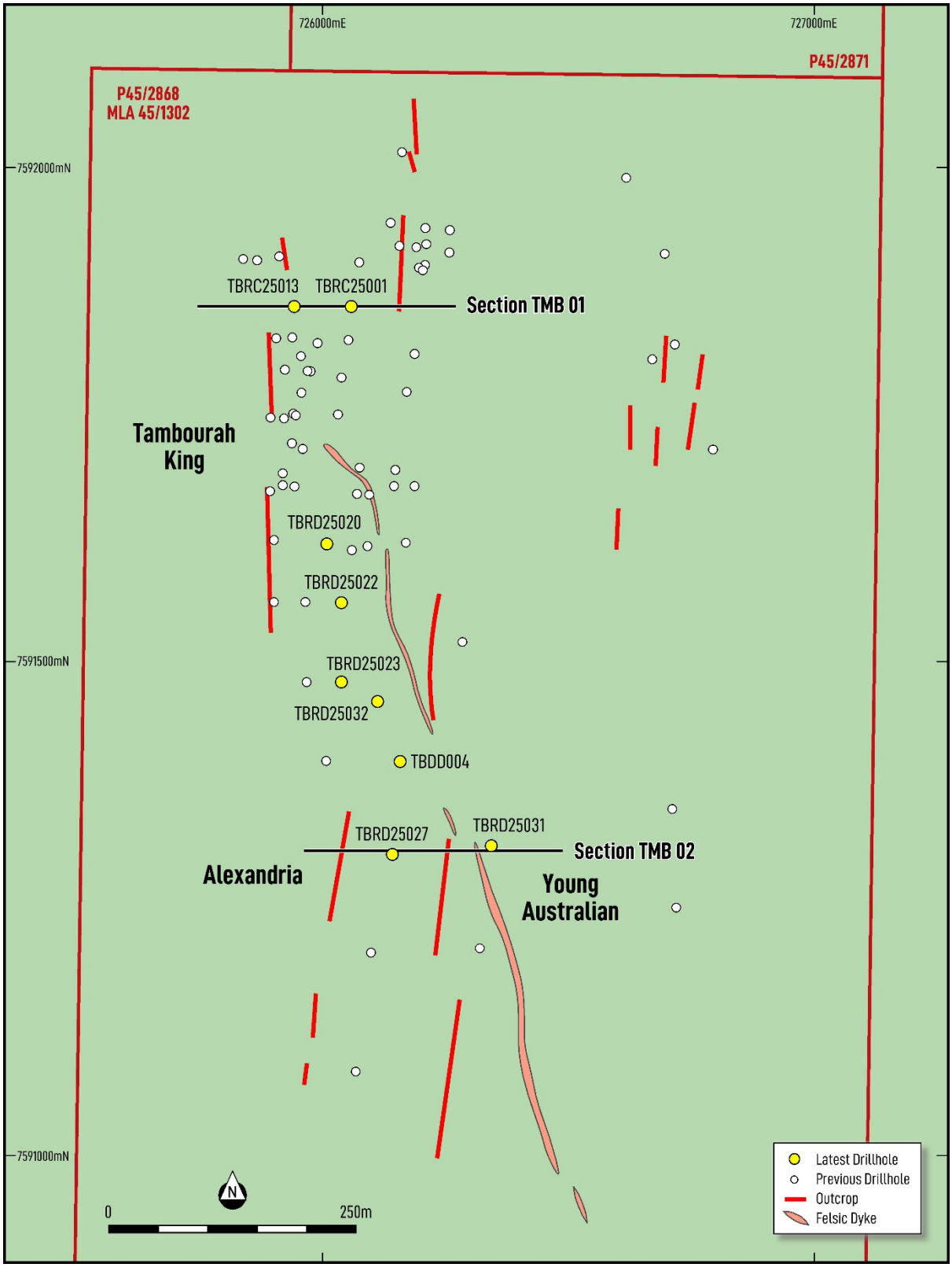

Figure 3 Drill hole collar plan showing prospect locations.

Table 2 Drill hole collar information.

Hole number	Area Name	Hole size	Hole type	Depth	Northing MGA	Easting MGA	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Result
TBDD004	Tambourah King	HQ/NQ	DD	81.6	7591400	726580	326.3	-60	270	***see Table 1***
TBRD25001	Tambourah King	NQ	RC/DD	123.8	7591860	726530	325.0	-60	270	***see Table 1***
TBRD25020	Tambourah King	NQ	RC/DD	90.8	7591620	726505	329.7	-60	270	***nsi***
TBRD25022	Tambourah King	NQ	RC/DD	111.8	7591560	726520	330.6	-60	270	***see Table 1***
TBRD25023	Tambourah King	NQ	RC/DD	111.88	7591480	726520	326.3	-60	270	***nsi***
TBRD25027	Alexandria	NQ	RC/DD	90.6	7591305	726572	329.1	-60	270	***see Table 1***
TBRD25031	Young Australian	NQ	RC/DD	90.4	7591315	726672	335.5	-60	270	***see Table 1***
TBRD25032	Young Australian	NQ	RC/DD	84.5	7591460	726556	326.1	-60	270	***see Table 1***

nsi = no significant intersection >0.1g/t Au.

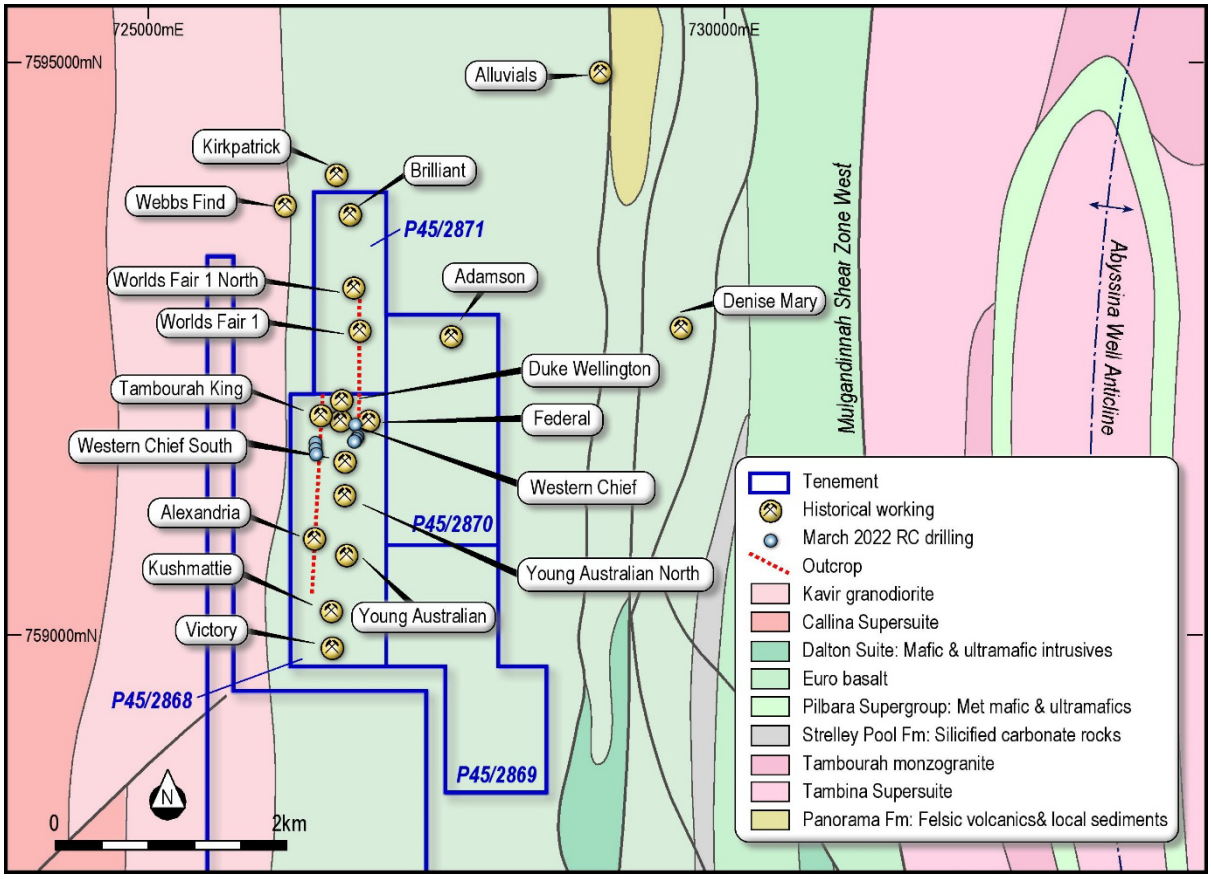

Figure 4 Tambourah Prospect Location Plan

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 Kimberley 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:

- *"Significant Gold Results from Tambourah RC Drilling Program" 20th November 2023.*
- *"Significant Gold Assays at Tambourah Gold Project" 25th November 2024.*
- *"Significant Gold Mineralisation Extended at Tambourah King" 28th April 2025.*
- *"Drilling Results Tambourah Gold Project" 11th September 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 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 (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.*	• Diamond drilling was conducted at the Tambourah Gold project. Drilling comprised 7 diamond drill holes with RC precollars (TBRD prefix) and 1 hole diamond drilled from surface (TBDD prefix). • Diamond drill holes were either drilled from surface using triple tube HQ core to competent rock or precollared with RC drilling to approximately 24m depth. Diamond drill core in competent rock was cut and submitted for assay as ½ NQ core completed under the EIS drilling grant. Sampling corresponded to observed geological boundaries or generally to 1m intervals. • A 1-3kg sample is prepared from core intervals marked to geological boundaries by a company geologist and a maximum of ~1m interval. Samples are collected in individually numbered calico bags. Drill core samples are submitted to ALS Laboratories for assay. Samples were dried, crushed and pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. The sample is split and a 50g charge assayed for gold by fire assay and ICP-AES (Method Au-ICP22) or gravimetric analysis (Method Au-GRA22) where gold greater than 10ppm (g/t) is reported by Au-ICP22.
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).*	• RC drilling completed using a 130mm face sampling hammer bit; diamond drilling from surface using HQ3 triple tube drilling to competent rock; diamond drilling in fresh rock using NQ2 to a maximum depth of 123.8m. Drill core was oriented using a Reflex ACT3C orientation tool. Downhole surveys were measured routinely at 30m intervals using a north-seeking gyro survey tool.
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.*	• RC drill chip recoveries were estimated qualitatively by company geologists and damp, wet or poor recoveries noted. No issues with recovery of RC samples or water saturation were identified. Drill core is measured against the driller's depth measurements and any core loss identified. A total 0.3m of core loss was registered in the shallow collar of the diamond drill hole drilled from surface (TMB004). 3.4m of core loss was recorded in the weathering zone between 37.5m and 42.6m in TMRD25027, no core loss identified in transition or fresh rock.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Duplicate samples were not collected due to half core being reserved for the WA Core Library under the conditions of the EIS grant. Core is cut consistently relative to the orientation line. • 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.*	• No, there is insufficient understanding of the geological setting and continuity to support Mineral Resource estimation. • Logging is qualitative in nature. RC samples are collected and stored in plastic chip trays for geological logging and drill core is photographed, retained and stored securely in plastic core trays. • The total depth of drilling is geologically logged with particular emphasis on mineralization.
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.*	• Drill core is cut into halves, for assay. • RC sampling was sub-sampled using a cone splitter to obtain a 2.5-3kg split sample. Samples remained dry. • Samples are dried, crushed and pulverized to 85% passing -75 microns. Sample is then split to 50g using a Boyd rotary splitter. The preparation method is appropriate for the purpose of exploration drilling and current knowledge. • The laboratory introduces and reports re-split sample data to confirm the representivity of split sampling. No ½ core duplicate samples were submitted for assay. The laboratory reports include repeat/re-split sample results to check the reproducibility of sub-sampling. • Currently not known if the sample size is appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. Locally high grade suggests the presence of coarse gold in the Tambourah lode system and the size distribution of gold mineralization is still to be determined.
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 are assayed for gold by ALS laboratories in Perth by fire assay and ICP-AES using a 50g charge (Method Au-ICP-22). Fire assay is considered a total assay for gold. • No geophysical tools are to be used in the assaying of the samples. • QAQC samples (reference standards) were inserted into the sample stream for this program. Accuracy and precision as determined by company and laboratory reference standards and replicate samples is acceptable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Assay results have been verified by Company geologists and the Geology Manager. • No twinned holes were drilled.. • All sampling and geological information was entered into a spreadsheet template for transfer to the digital database by the logging geologist. • No adjustment to assay data other than data aggregation.
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.*	• All holes have been located using a hand held GPS unit with an approximate accuracy of ±5m. • Drill holes were located using MGA94 zone 50 coordinate system. • Topographic control is adequate for exploration drilling and is based on publicly available heli-mag survey DEM data acquired in 2016 using a 25m flight line spacing.
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.*	• The sample spacing is sufficient for exploration drilling where there is irregular spacing of drill hole information and evolving interpretation of the geological setting. • Geological and grade continuity has not been established to the level necessary for Mineral Resource estimation. • Sample compositing was applied for RC drilling as 4m composites.
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.*	• Drilling is oriented as close as possible to perpendicular to the strike of mineralized lodes expressed as shallow surface workings at Tambourah. Dips are generally steep and may vary from east to west dipping, therefore some holes may be drilled sub-parallel to the dip of lode. Oriented drill core has assisted in recognizing the main structural elements. • Any bias introduced as a result of drill hole orientation is unknown at this time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were stored on site under the supervision of Tambourah field staff before being transferred to strapped pallets of covered drill core for transport to ALS Laboratories in Perth by registered transport companies.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been conducted thus far.

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 P45/2868-I and P45/2871-I, currently awaiting conversion to M45/1302. P45/2868 held by Tambourah Metals Ltd, had an expiry of 03/12/2021 and has been extended for a further four years. P45/2871, also held by Tambourah Metals Ltd, is subject to the same conditions. No third-party royalties or other agreements apply to the tenements. Tambourah has a heritage agreement with the local traditional owners, the Palyku People and all exploration activity is conducted under the heritage agreement. The tenements are not within a national park or wilderness reserve.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Tambourah Gold project experienced very limited historic exploration. Homestake carried out minor surface prospecting in 1984, followed by geological mapping and shallow RC drilling completed by Terrex also in 1984. Auridiam NL completed geological mapping, surface sampling and shallow RC drilling below the workings in the period 1989 to 1991. In 2019 Baracus Pty Ltd drilled 15 RC holes for 999m of drilling below selected historic workings.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Archaean quartz lode style mineralization is being targeted at Tambourah.

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.*
		• Drill hole collar details are listed in Table 2. Significant drill hole intersections are listed in Table 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Where aggregate intercepts are reported a 1g/t lower cut and 1m of internal dilution was used. • Aggregate intervals were calculated using length weighted assay data. • No metal equivalent results to report.
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').*	• Drill holes were oriented perpendicular to the strike of historic workings that exploited quartz lodes hosting gold mineralisation. The lodes and strong regional foliation are sub-vertical and are generally subparallel. Lodes are interpreted to dip steeply or sub-vertically as indicated by previous drilling. True thickness is estimated to be 50-60% of downhole length.
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.*	• Collar Plan shown in Figures 1and 4. Interpreted cross-sections as Figures 2 and 3.
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.
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.*	• There are no other substantive exploration results to report.
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.*	• Additional drilling is planned to extend systematic drill targeting along strike at Tambourah King, Alexandria and Young Australian.