ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

10 February 2026

CHIEF GEOLOGIST APPOINTED AND ADDITIONAL PROSPECTS

Highlights

- **Mr John McIntyre appointed as Chief Geologist:**
  - **Over 40 years of experience, with recent positions at Greatland Gold PLC and Solstice Minerals Limited**
- **Ongoing analysis and re-interpretation of available data has identified three further areas of untested potential at the West Arunta Project:**
  - **Caspian East: 4.0km coincident gravity and magnetic anomaly parallel to a granite unit and adjacent to the Central Australian Suture representing an IOCG-style prospect**
  - **Nara: 1.2km discrete magnetic anomaly in Aileron basement interpreted to lie within a northwest trending fault**
  - **Verde East: 2.3km linear gravity high anomaly interpreted to sit within a splay fault of the Central Australian Suture representing a carbonatite-style prospect**
- **Upcoming drilling:**
  - **Caspian East and Verde East are planned to be initially tested in an upcoming drill program alongside a number of other prospects**

Tali Resources Ltd (ASX: TR2) (**Tali** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce the appointment of Mr John McIntyre as Chief Geologist and the identification of three additional prospects arising from ongoing data review and analysis at the West Arunta Project (the **Project**).

Tali's Managing Director, Rhys Bradley, commented:

"Tali continues to strengthen its technical capability, with John's appointment bringing deep geological insight and a proven track record in major discovery settings. John has been closely involved in our data review and prospect generation work in recent months, and we are pleased to have him join us in a permanent capacity. His appointment complements our existing capabilities and will be invaluable as we advance our understanding of the West Arunta.

"The identification of three additional untested prospects further highlights the scale of the opportunity emerging from our ongoing data review. With drilling currently planned to test Caspian East and Verde East, we are expanding our pipeline of high-quality prospects and positioning Tali for an exciting year.

"We look forward to commencing our substantial program of exploration activities, including geophysical surveys leading into an expansive drilling program."

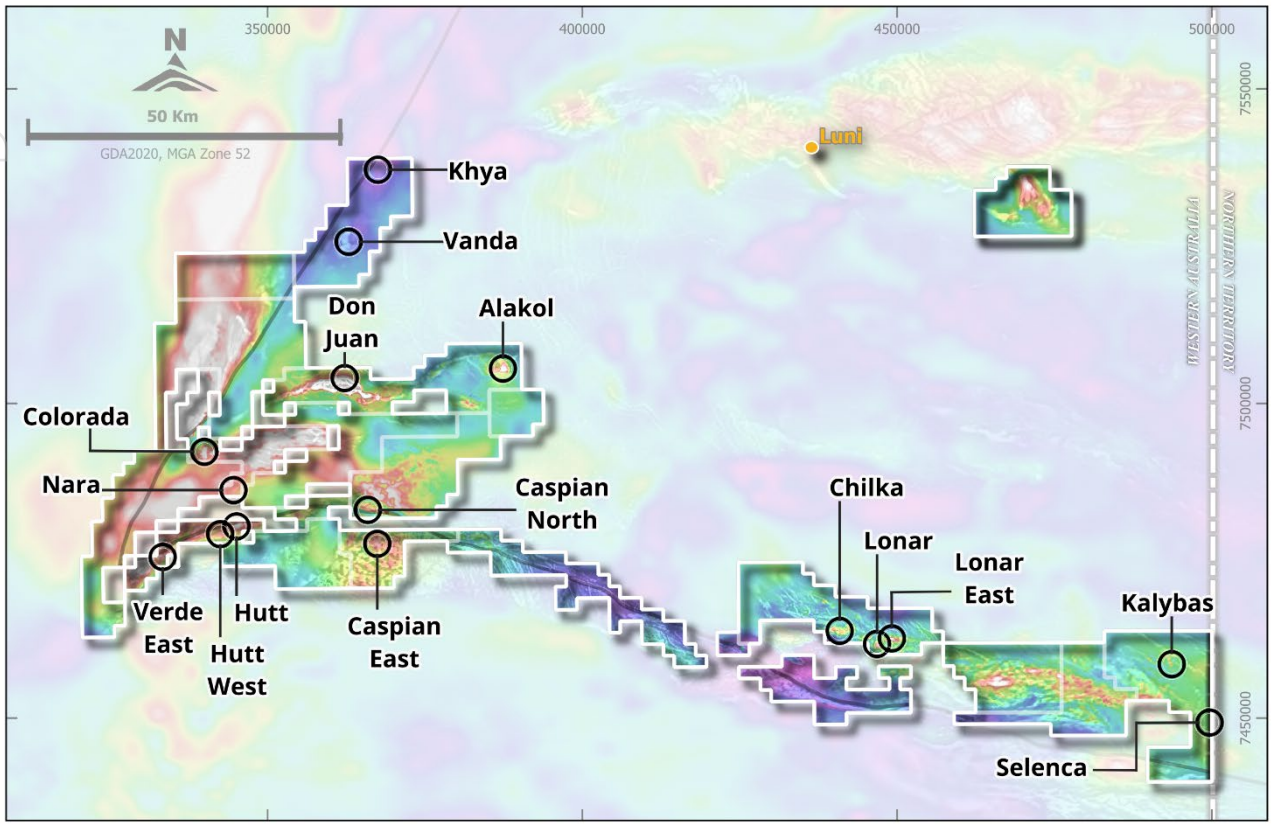

Figure 1. West Arunta Project prospects

Filtered gravity over filtered magnetics

Appointment of Chief Geologist – John McIntyre

Mr McIntyre is an accomplished exploration geologist with more than 40 years' experience across a wide range of mineral deposit styles. This includes orogenic gold, iron oxide copper gold (**IOCG**), volcanogenic massive sulphide, and nickel-copper-platinum group element (**PGE**) deposits. His career spans the full spectrum of exploration activities, from project generation through to resource definition, with a particular focus on applying modern geological, geophysical and lithogeochemical tools to discover and advance mineral deposits.

Mr McIntyre previously served as Chief Geologist for Solstice Minerals Limited (ASX: SLS). Prior to that, he was Exploration Manager for Greatland Gold PLC (**Greatland**) (ASX:GGP), where he led exploration programs in the Paterson Province following Greatland's discovery of the Havieron gold-copper deposit. From 2007 to 2020, he operated a mineral exploration consultancy, providing technical leadership across multiple commodities and jurisdictions.

Earlier in his career, Mr McIntyre was a founding director of Chalice Mining Limited and Liontown Resources Ltd until 2007. He played a key role in the discovery of the Nimary-Jundee and Trident (Marymia region) gold deposits and was part of the exploration teams associated with the Ernest Henry IOCG deposit, the Mertondale and Dalgaranga gold deposits, and the Munni Munni PGE deposit.

Technical Discussion

Summary of Data Review

The Company is continuing its review of available exploration data at the West Arunta Project. This includes re-logging historic drill samples, assessing all available geophysical and geochemical data in a mineral systems context, and revising geological interpretations to identify and rank additional prospects for future exploration. Gravity and magnetic datasets continue to serve as key targeting tools, highlighting dense and magnetic features proximal to regionally significant structures.

The data review within E80/5334 has identified areas of untested potential being the Caspian East, Nara and Verde East prospects. Caspian East and Verde East exhibit structural and density characteristics consistent with certain large-scale mineral systems, including potential IOCG and carbonatite-associated mineralisation. Nara has potential for IOCG-style mineralisation within the basement beneath Amadeus Basin cover.

Caspian East Prospect

Caspian East is characterised by a broad gravity high anomaly measuring approximately 4.0km in strike length and up to 2.8km in width, with an amplitude of approximately 1mGal above background. The gravity anomaly is interpreted to be hosted within Pollock Hills Formation felsic volcanics, parallel to the contact with a stock of Mt Webb Granite. The combined gravity and magnetic anomaly may be sourced from alteration of the felsic volcanic rocks around the margin of the granite stock. The gravity high is located immediately south of the Central Australian Suture and is linked to it by a northeast trending splay fault.

The Caspian East prospect is located 4.5km east of Tali's Caspian prospect, which was drill tested in 2022[1], intersecting gabbroic and ultramafic sills hosted in Pollock Hills Formation felsic volcanics.

Outcrop is not readily distinguishable in the region; however, radiometric data suggests sand cover is shallow. Limited outcrop of the Pollock Hills Formation and Mt Webb Granite occurs to the south, with windows of Amadeus Basin sedimentary rocks to the north. There is no historical drilling at the Caspian East prospect.

A series of drillholes is initially planned to test for IOCG-style mineralisation and obtain samples for geochemical interpretation to inform future exploration.

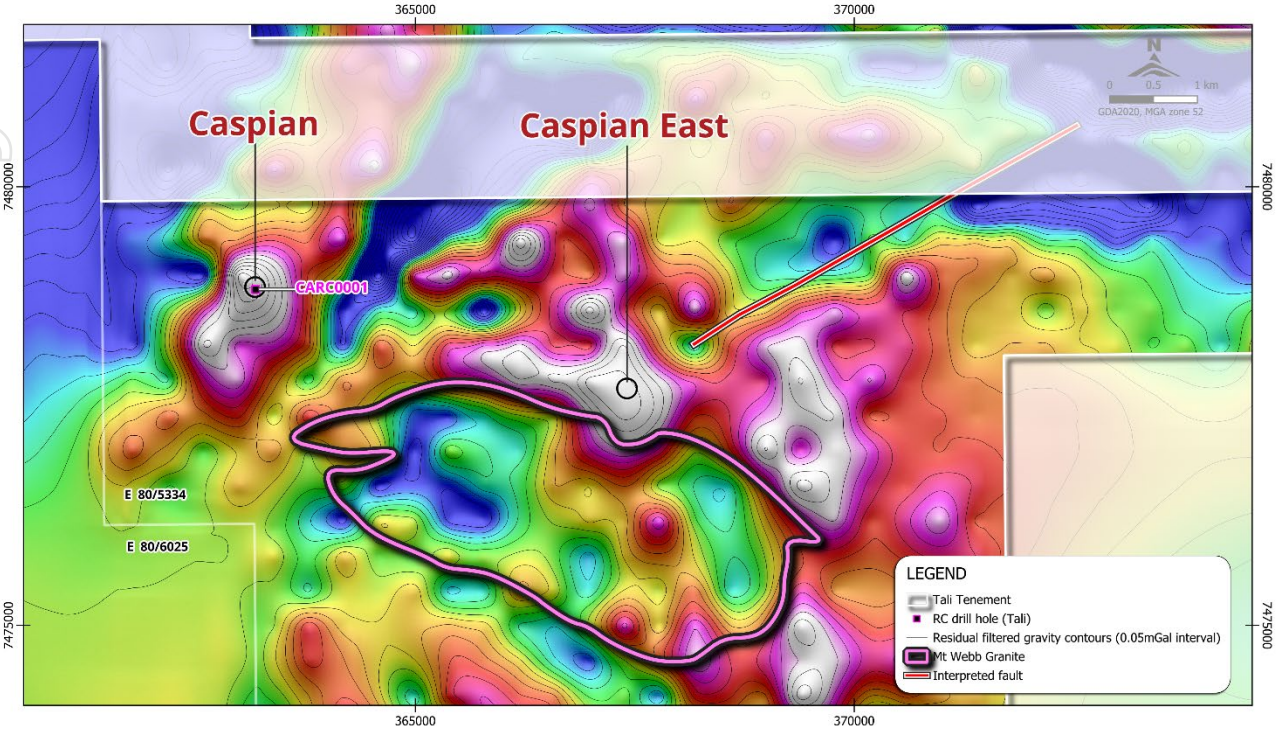

Figure 2. Caspian East prospect gravity anomaly[1]

Residual filtered gravity (resUC200m) colour image with gravity contours (0.05mGal interval)

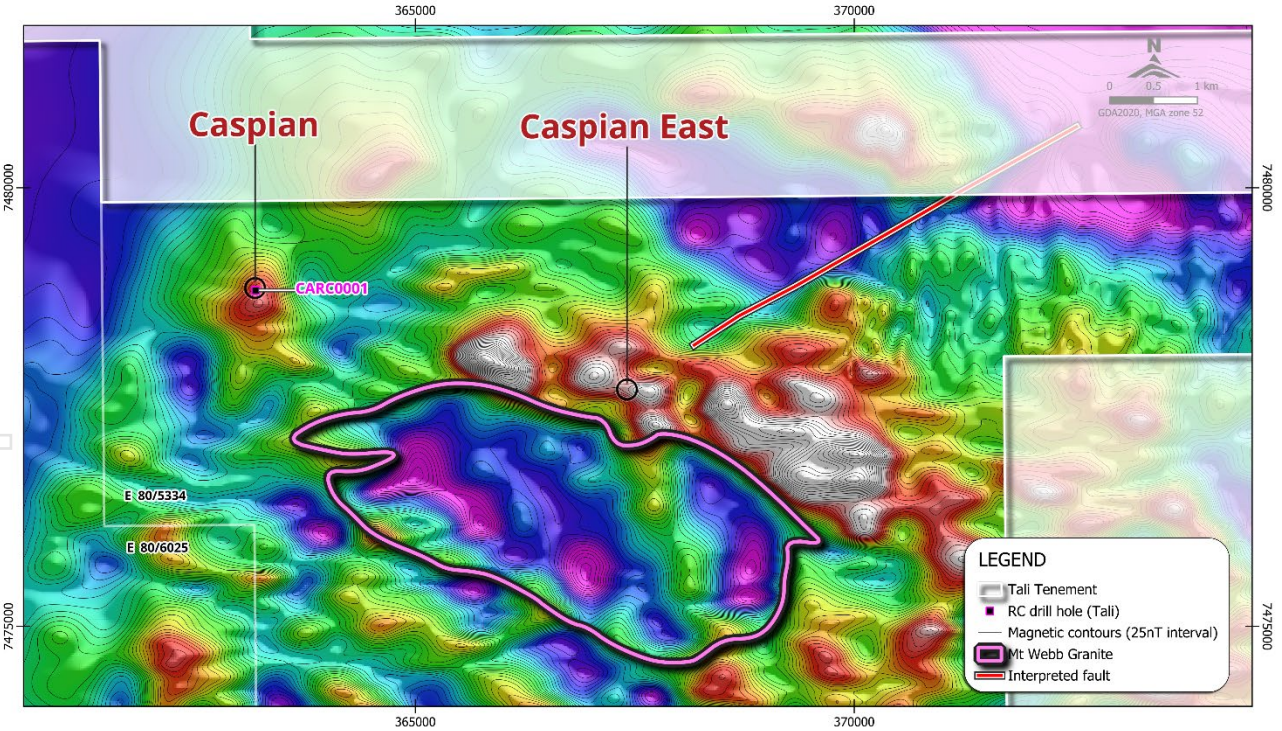

Figure 3. Caspian East prospect magnetic anomaly[1]

Filtered magnetic colour image (TMIRTP) with magnetic contours (25nT interval)

Nara Prospect

Nara is a discrete magnetic anomaly feature measuring approximately 1.2km in strike length and up to 600m in width, with an amplitude of approximately 170nT above background. The magnetic anomaly is located 1km east of the Maton C prospect and is interpreted to lie along a northeast trending fault within the Aileron Province basement lithologies beneath approximately 200m of sedimentary cover, likely including Permian and Amadeus Basin sediments. Only regional ground gravity data (2.5km spacing) exists over the Nara area, with no gravity stations located directly over the magnetic anomaly.

Unconstrained 3D magnetic inversion modelling indicates that the magnetic anomaly is consistent with alteration along a significant fault structure and is potentially related to IOCG-style mineralisation in the basement.

No historical drilling has tested the basement in this area. The Maton B and C prospects, located to the west, were drilled by Tali in August 2025 to assess for sediment-hosted mineralisation potential in units overlying the older basement. The AEM anomalies at the Maton B and Maton C prospects did not exhibit local signs of mineralisation. However, the Company believes the region retains the potential for both sediment and basement-hosted mineralisation[4].

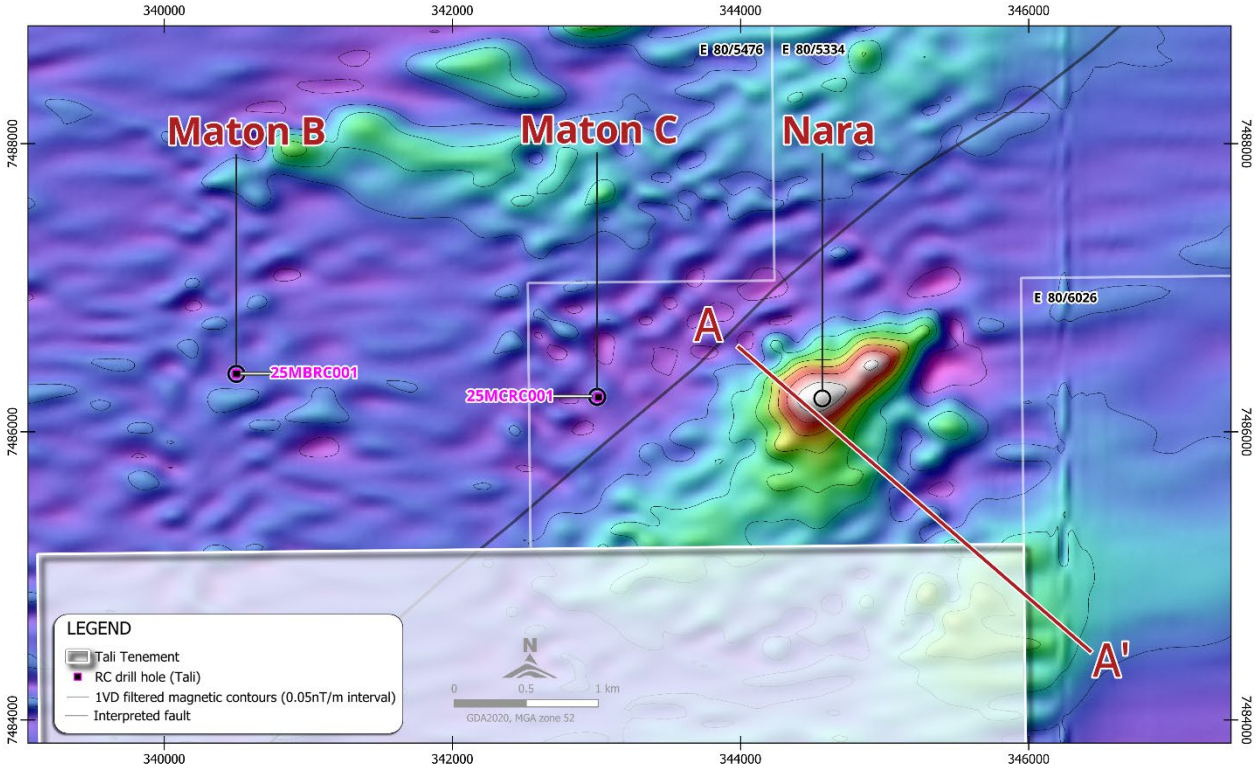

Figure 4. Nara prospect magnetic anomaly[2]
Filtered magnetic colour image (TMIRTP1VD) with magnetic contours (0.05nT interval)

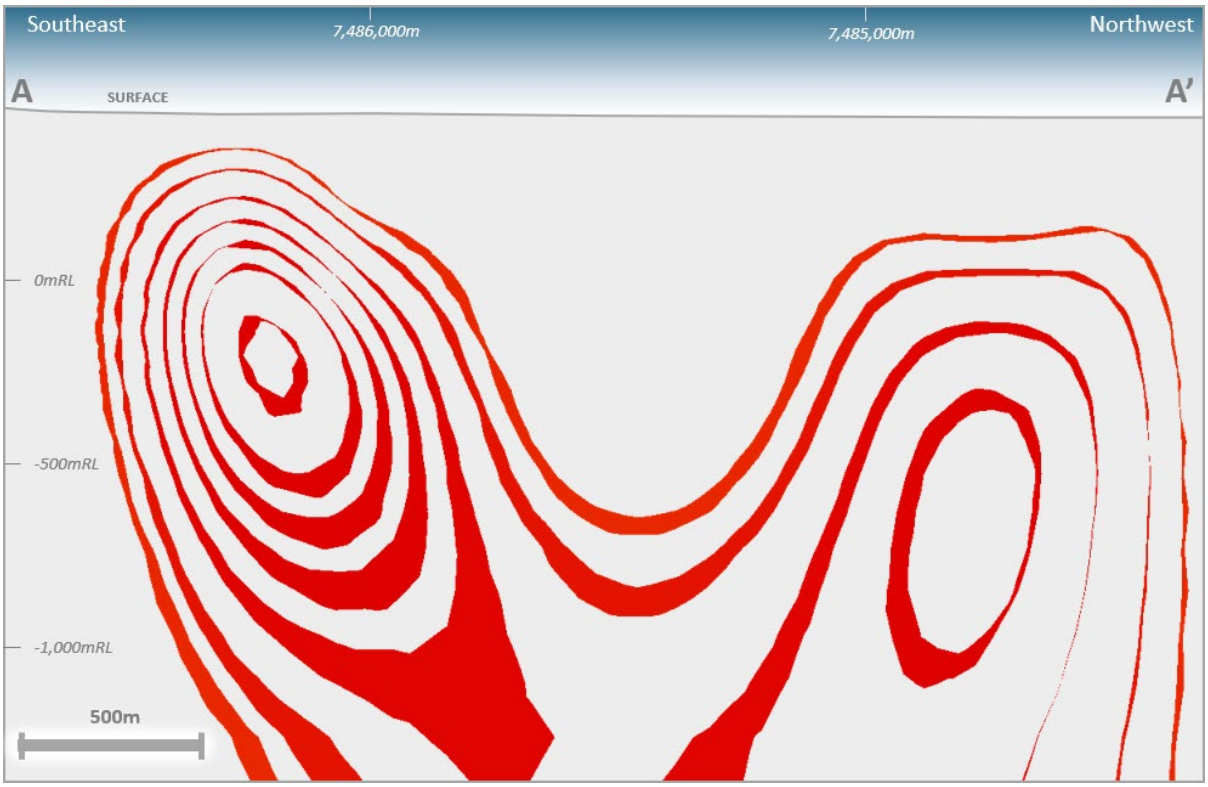

Figure 5. Nara magnetic cross-section inversion

Unconstrained inversion model results as isosurface shell for select magnetic susceptibility thresholds

Verde East Prospect

Verde East is a broad gravity high anomaly measuring approximately 2.3km in strike length and up to 1.3km in width, with an amplitude of approximately 2mGal above background. The gravity anomaly is located 3.6km northeast of Tali's Verde prospect, which was drilled in 2022 and intersected magnetic gabbros hosted in granite and metasedimentary rocks, correlating with Warumpi Province basement geology.

The gravity anomaly is interpreted to sit within a southwest trending splay fault of the Central Australian Suture (**CAS**) and is bounded by weakly magnetic host rocks. The location within a CAS age splay fault suggests the gravity anomaly may be sourced from young, post-Amadeus intrusive rocks, with structural controls similar to alkaline rocks including carbonatite and Webb Province aillikite (ultramafic) pipes.

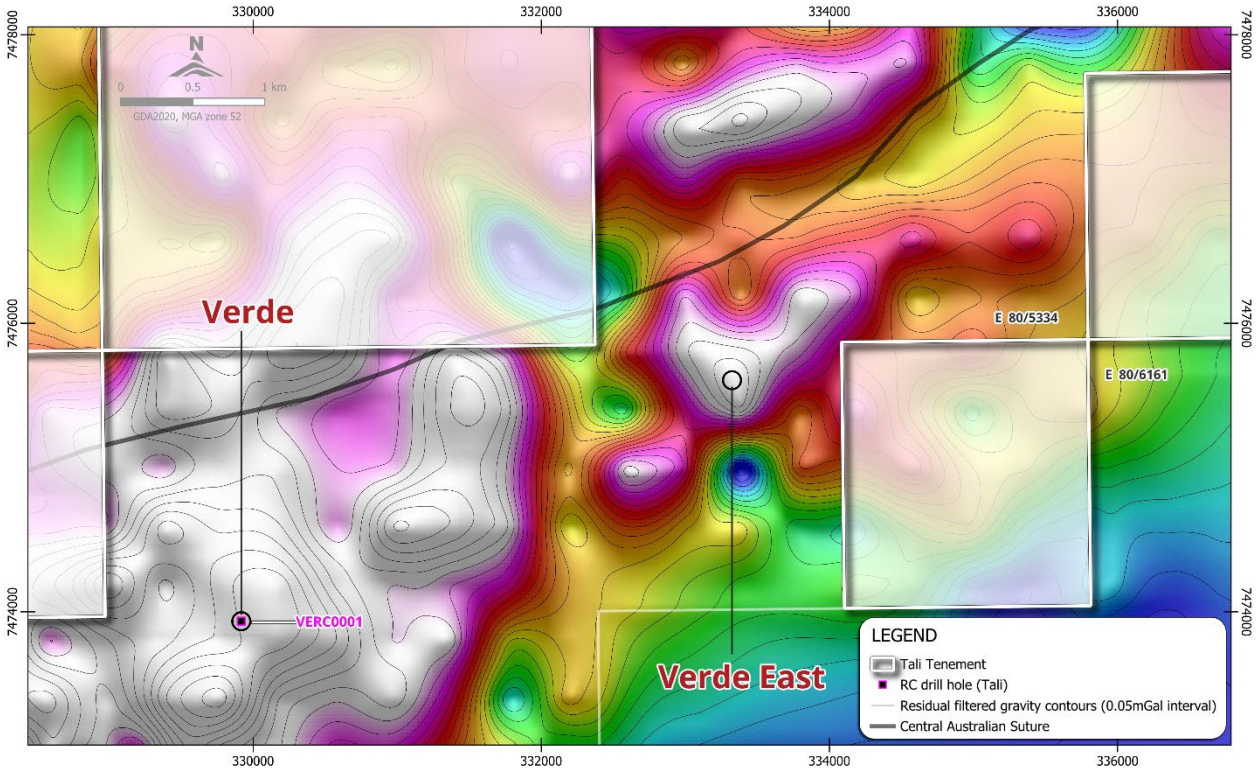

Figure 6. Verde East prospect gravity anomaly[1]

Residual filtered gravity (resUC200m) colour image with gravity contours (0.05mGal interval)

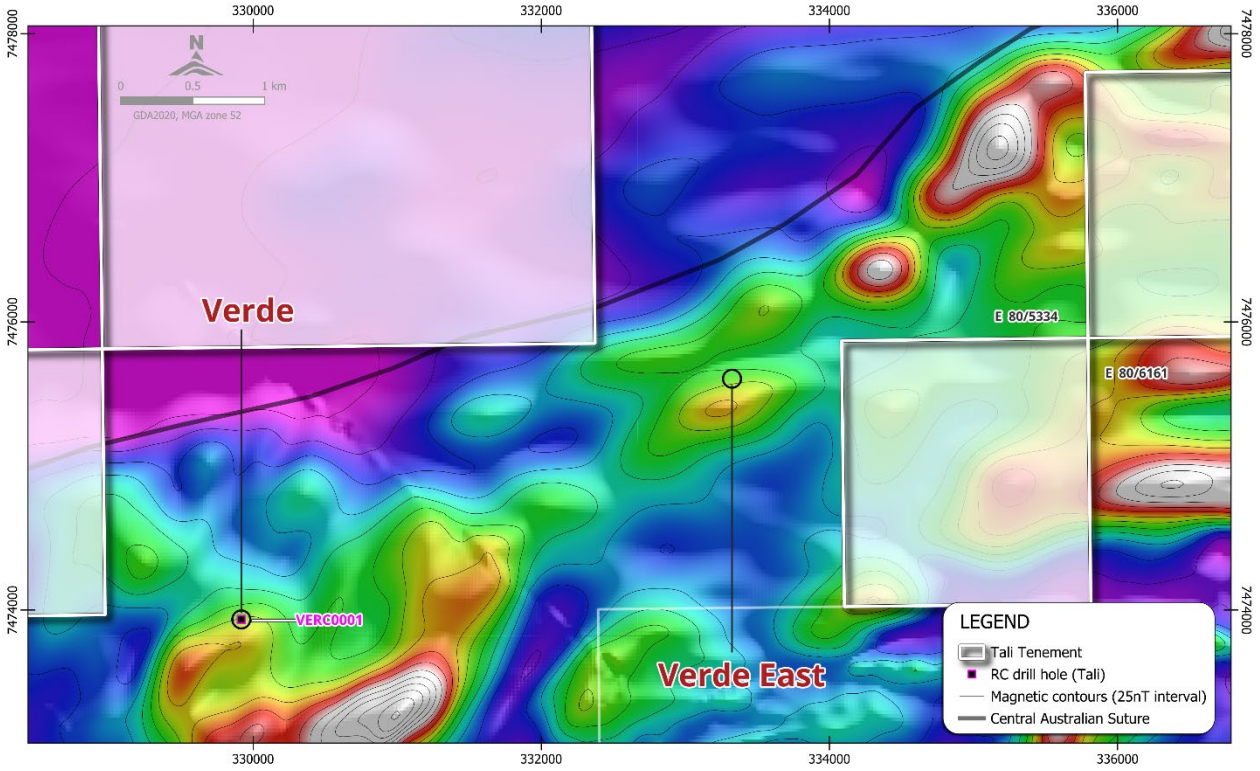

Figure 7. Verde East prospect magnetic anomaly[1]

Filtered magnetic colour image (TMIRTP) with magnetic contours (25nT interval)

ENDS

This ASX Announcement is authorised by the Board of Tali Resources Ltd.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Nick Miles who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Miles is a full-time employee of Tali Resources Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Miles consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

This announcement incorporates the results from exploration contained in Tali's ASX announcements up until the date of this announcement. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in these announcements. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning these announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Disclaimer

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1. Refer to ASX announcements dated 16 July 2025 (Prospectus and Supplementary Information for additional disclosures)
2. Refer to ASX announcement dated 25 November 2025

About Tali

Tali Resources Ltd (**Tali**) is an Australian exploration company that is focused on exploring for Tier 1 mineral deposits in Western Australia.

Tali is actively advancing its flagship West Arunta Project where it holds a significant tenure position in one of Australia's most exciting emerging mineral regions. Exploration is being undertaken using a multi-faceted and systematic approach to explore for several different styles of mineralisation. Its exploration activities are led by an experienced leadership team with a strong track record of discovery success.

Forward-Looking Statements

This ASX announcement may contain certain "forward-looking statements" which may be based on forward-looking information that are subject to a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those presented here. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. For a more detailed discussion of such risks and other factors, see the Company's Prospectus and Annual Reports, as well as the Company's other ASX announcements. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this ASX announcement, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Airborne electromagnetic (**AEM**) data derived from the 2022 AEM survey flown using the Xcite 25Hz system, covering the Maton and Nara prospects, was completed by New Resolution Geophysics Australia via helicopter. The Xcite survey consisted of 300m equally spaced survey lines, including infill lines spaced at 150m, orientated at various angles perpendicular to the expected geological strike. Xcite configuration: electromagnetic (**EM**) sensor height: 35m, Transmitter loop diameter: 18.4m, Transmitter pulse width: 5.4ms, Peak dipole moment: 300,000 NIA, Base frequency: 25Hz, Receiver, Z, X and Y coils. • Regional airborne magnetic data acquired by AGSO in 1998, covering the Verde East and Caspian East prospects, flown by Tesla 10 Pty Ltd, using a Cessna 210N aircraft at an average height of 80m AGL.2021 helicopter assisted ground gravity survey data, covering Verde East and Caspian East, was acquired by Atlas Geophysics Pty Ltd using a CG-6 and CG-5 Autograv Gravity Meter, two ESVE300PRO GNSS Rover Receivers and one ESVE300PRO GNSS base receiver. The survey was carried out on a 400m by 400m grid, with infill to 200m by 200m in select area. • 2006 regional helicopter assisted ground gravity survey data (Webb Gravity Survey) acquired by Daishsat Pty Ltd for Geoscience Australia, covering the Nara prospect. The survey was carried out on a 2.5km x 2.5km spaced square grid configuration, using two Scintrex CG-3M digital gravity meters. • The geophysical sampling techniques used are deemed appropriate for the style of exploration.
Drilling techniques	• No drilling, geological logging, mineral sampling, or assaying was conducted.
Drill sample recovery	• No drilling, geological logging, mineral sampling, or assaying was conducted.
Logging	• No drilling, geological logging, mineral sampling, or assaying was conducted.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• No drilling, geological logging, mineral sampling, or assaying was conducted.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• No drilling, geological logging, mineral sampling, or assaying was conducted.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• No drilling completed. Geophysical data has been verified by external geophysical consultants, Resource Potentials Pty Ltd. • Raw data downloaded daily; secure online delivery of final files. • Data calibrated by consultants when acquired.
Location of data points	• For the 2022 AEM survey was flown using the Xcite System, covering

Criteria	Commentary
	Maton and Nara prospects, using real-time GPS navigation system utilising Novatel DL-V3L1L2 system with a recording rate of 20 Hz. All coordinates are provided in the MGA Zone 52 datum and projection. • For the 1998 regional airborne magnetic data acquired by AGSO, covering the Verde East and Caspian East prospects, flight lines were flown at 400m spacing at an average height of 80m AGL. Data points recorded in datum WGS84. • For the 2021 ground-based gravity, covering Caspian East and Verde East, gravity station locations were surveyed using ESVE300PRO GNSS (global navigation satellite system) receivers, using Post Process Kinematic and Post-Process Static modes, yielding an accuracy of better than 10 mm in position and height. Gravity stations were acquired in GSNN-derived WGS-84 coordinates, and then transformed into GDA-94 coordinates. MGA coordinates were then derived by projecting the GDA94 geodetic coordinates with a UTM transform using Zone 52. • For the 2006 regional helicopter assisted ground gravity survey data (Webb Gravity Survey) acquired by Daishsat Pty Ltd for Geoscience Australia, covering the Nara prospect, all coordinates were provided in MGA94 coordinates, obtained by simply projecting the GPS-derived WGS84 coordinates using a UTM projection with zone 52S
Data spacing and distribution	• For the 2022 AEM survey flown using the Xcite System, covering Maton and Nara prospects, data was collected on 300m, or 150m equally spaced survey lines, with survey lines orientated at varying angles perpendicular to the expected geological strike direction. • For the 1998 regional airborne magnetic data acquired by AGSO, covering the Verde East and Caspian East prospects, flight lines were flown at 400m spacing at an average height of 80m AGL. • For the 2021 ground-based gravity survey, covering Colorada, gravity station data was collected using a 400m by 400m grid with 200m by 200m infill in select areas. • For the 2006 regional helicopter assisted ground gravity survey data (Webb Gravity Survey) acquired by Daishsat Pty Ltd for Geoscience Australia, covering the Nara prospect. The survey was carried out on a 2.5km x 2.5km spaced square grid configuration.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• For the 2022 AEM survey flown using the Xcite System, covering the Maton and Nara prospects, the Xcite AEM survey lines are approximately perpendicular to the expected geological strike direction. • For the 1998 regional airborne magnetic data acquired by AGSO, covering the Verde East and Caspian East prospects, flight lines were orientated 180 degrees North-South at varying angles to geological structure. • For the 2021 ground-based gravity, covering the Caspian East and Verde East prospects, survey data was orientated on an even spaced east-west and north-south grid. The results achieved unbiased sampling. • For the 2006 regional helicopter assisted ground gravity survey data (Webb Gravity Survey) acquired by Daishsat Pty Ltd for Geoscience Australia, covering the Nara prospect, geological orientation was not considered.
Sample security	• No drilling, geological logging, mineral sampling, or assaying was conducted.

Criteria	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• For the 2022 AEM survey flown using the Xcite System, covering Maton and Nara prospects, the primary AEM data verified by New Resolution Geophysics Australia for any errors and compliance with contract specifications. The data were individually verified by the Company's consultant geophysicists (Resource Potentials Pty Ltd). • For the 1998 regional airborne magnetic data acquired by AGSO, covering the Verde East and Caspian East prospects, internal audits were completed by Tesla 10 Pty Ltd and final delivery reviewed by AGSO. • For the 2021 ground-based gravity survey, covering Verde East and Caspian East a review of the data has been completed by Atlas Geophysics Pty Ltd. All gravity meters were calibrated prior to the programme, and all data was levelled against a gravity control station on the project. Repeat readings (3.27%) were taken to ensure reproducibility and any readings outside QC procedures were repeated. Gravity data were individually verified by the Company's consultant geophysicists. • For the 2006 regional helicopter assisted ground gravity survey data (Webb Gravity Survey) covering the Nara prospect, internal audits were performed by Daishsat Pty Ltd, and final delivery reviewed by Geoscience Australia. • Resource Potentials Pty Ltd conducted an internal review of all gravity corrections and carried out additional gravity processing and assessment for topographic effects, which were considered negligible due to the relatively flat topography, aside from some east-west trending linear sand dunes. • The results of these surveys were merged with existing Tali and regional gravity survey data sets with highest resolution data on top. Each individual airborne magnetic survey compiled for this regional merge have variable survey line spacings, line orientations, sensor flying heights, and equipment specifications. Each individual survey dataset was individually verified by the Company's external geophysicists. • Various filters were then applied to the merged data grids to enhance gravity anomalism and were generated using various colour stretches.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• All work completed and reported in this ASX Announcement was undertaken within Western Australian Exploration Licence E80/5334 which is 100% owned by Tali Resources Ltd. • The West Arunta Project comprises 15 granted exploration tenements; E80/5175, E80/5333, E80/5334, E80/5423, E80/5476, E80/5477, E80/5478, E80/5489, E80/5997, E80/6018, E80/6025, E80/6026, E80/6027, E80/6033 and E80/6053, which are 100% owned by the Company. • The project also covers the Mineral Rights Agreement with Agrimin Potash Pty Ltd over the Galilee prospect area. • No joint ventures exist over these tenements.

Criteria	Commentary
	• A net smelter return royalty of 1.25% or 0.25% is held by Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Limited (**RTX**) over certain tenements owned by the Company. In addition, RTX holds buyback rights over the Maton A, Maton B and Fender prospects (See Solicitors Report). • The tenements are all in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• Historical exploration reports are referenced within the Tali Resources Ltd Prospectus dated 10 June 2025 and Supplementary Information announcement which was released on the ASX on 16 July 2025.
Geology	• The Exploration Project is located within the West Arunta Orogen (**WAO**) which represents the western-most extent of the Paleoproterozoic Arunta Orogen, and is considered to start at, and extend west of, the Western Australia – Northern Territory border. The WAO is characterised by the dominant west-north-west trending Central Australian Suture, which defines the boundary between the Aileron Province to the north and the Warumpi Province to the south. The region is considered prospective for iron oxide copper gold (**IOCG**) mineralisation, nickel-copper-platinum elements (**Ni-Cu-PGE**) magmatic sulphides, carbonatite associated mineralisation and sediment-hosted copper deposits. • Outcrop within the Exploration Project is generally quite poor, with bedrock largely covered by Neoproterozoic to Recent sediment cover, Tertiary sand dunes and spinifex country of the Gibson Desert. As a result, geological studies in the area have been limited, with a broader understanding of the geological setting interpreted from early mapping as presented on the MacDonald (Wells, 1968) and Webb (Blake, 1977 (First Edition) and Spaggiari et al., 2016 (Second Edition) 1:250k scale geological map sheets, NT-based geological studies and interpretation of regional geophysical survey datasets. • Oldest known outcropping rocks in the area are the Lander Rock Formation metasediments and volcanics (ca. 1.85-1.75 Ga), which have been intruded by Carrington Suite, Dwarf Well and Mt Webb granite-gneiss and lesser mafic rocks of similar age, and in some areas are overlain by the Lake Mackay Quartzite. This Palaeoproterozoic bedrock has undergone several intrusive, metamorphic and deformation events extending to around 1.5 Ga. Overlying Palaeoproterozoic bedrock are surrounding and internal basins filled with Neoproterozoic to lower Palaeozoic successions of the Central Australian Superbasin, including the Amadeus Basin to the south and north and the Canning Basin to the west, which have themselves undergone several deformation episodes.
Drill hole Information	• Not applicable, no drilling is reported in this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• Bouguer and free-air anomaly gridding parameters; density assumptions (2.67g/cm^3).

Criteria	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Not applicable, no interpreted width, volume, grade or other economically significant information has been provided.
Diagrams	• Refer to figures provided in this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• No drilling is reported in this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	• All meaningful data and information considered material and relevant has been reported.
Further work	• Further work is discussed in this announcement in relation to the exploration results.