

Beatty Park Sth EIS Co-Funding and T1 Drilling

HIGHLIGHTS

- Initial results from 75-hole shallow aircore drilling program at the T1 gold-in-soil anomaly further highlights the potential for an underlying gold system.
- Anomalous 4m composite results across the 330m-long, north-west trending Beatty Park Sth include:
 - *4m at 1.46g/t Au from 24m in BPAC123*
 - *4m at 0.16g/t Au from 36m in BPAC192 (end of hole, vein quartz)*
 - *4m at 0.11g/t Au from 36m in BPAC198 (end of hole)*
- Follow-up assay of 1m split samples commenced.
- Tambourah awarded \$180,000 in the EIS Round 33 drilling co-funding grant to test the Beatty Park Sth gold target, supporting a planned 1,500m RC and diamond drilling program.
- Planning and approvals for the 1,500m RC and diamond drilling program have commenced.
- Planning for first-pass drilling of gold targets at the T2 gold-in-soil anomaly at Beatty Park Sth and RC drilling at Baxter's, adjacent to the 250koz Au Harmony mine, is underway.

Tambourah Metals Limited (ASX:TMB) is pleased to announce the recently awarded \$180,000 EIS co-funding grant, which will support a program of RC and diamond drilling aimed at identifying and testing potential extensions to the Beatty Park Sth gold target.

The Company advises that initial assay results have been received for aircore drilling completed at the T1 gold in soil anomaly at Beatty Park Sth. Beatty Park Sth is within Tambourah's 467 sq km Bryah Gold Project and is located 160km north of Meekatharra, Western Australia (see Figure 1). Tambourah's previous aircore drilling at Beatty Park Sth returned exceptional high-grade gold results¹, and the Company has since extended the aircore drilling program, completed a high-resolution SAM (sub-audio magnetic) geophysical

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

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survey and detailed soil geochemistry to provide up-to-date baseline data and refine targets for planned RC and diamond drilling (see Figure 2).

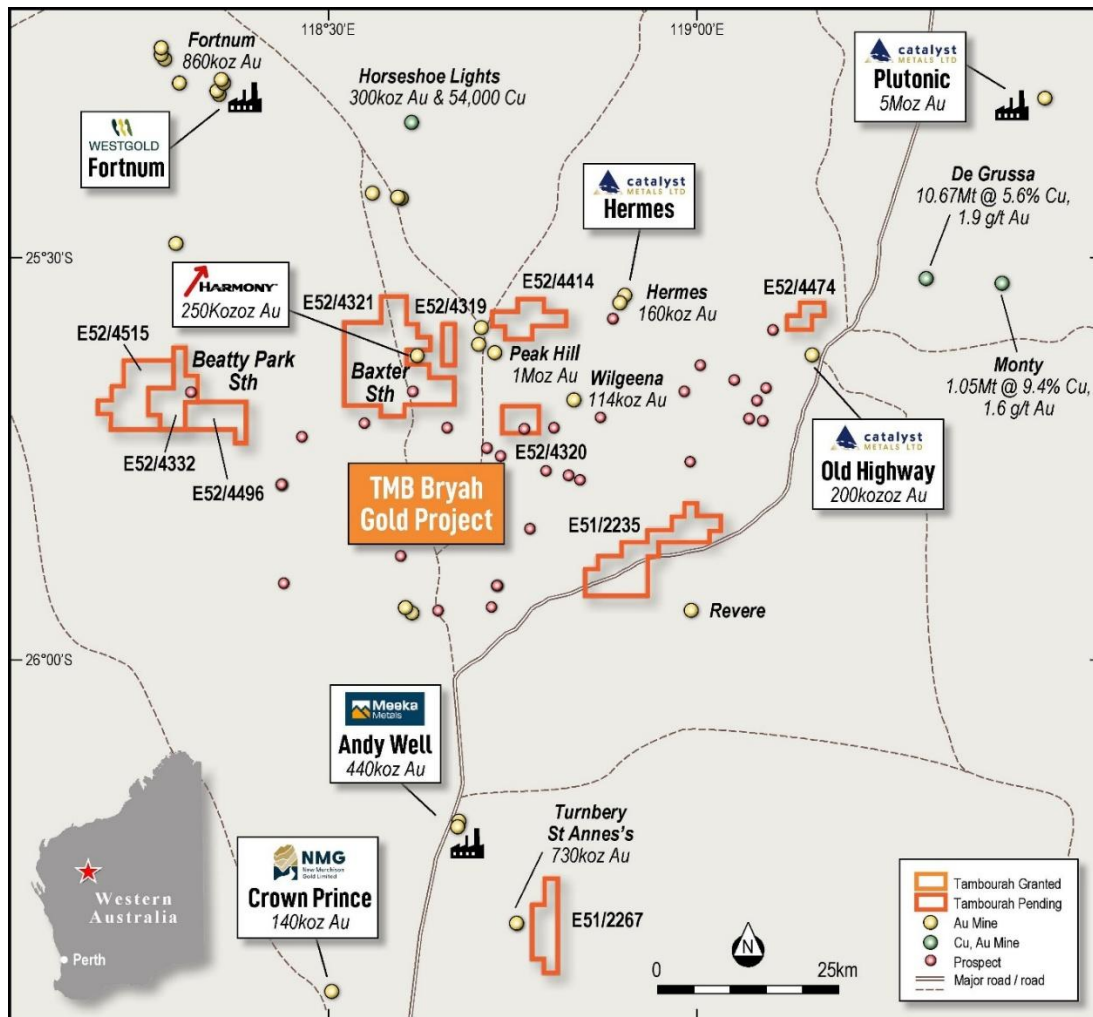


Figure 1 - Bryah Gold Project showing TMB tenements and prospects with regional gold deposits and operations.

Aircore drilling was completed on a nominal 6m by 20m spacing, closing in some areas to 30m by 20m. Drilling penetrated to blade refusal. In total, 75 holes (BPAC123 to BPAC198) were completed to an average depth of 37m for 2817m (see Figure 2).

Scattered low-level gold anomalies were returned from drilling along the primary north-west trend (see Figures 3 and 4), supporting previous drilling results that encountered discontinuous gold anomalies over a 330m strike length. The trend is characterised by strongly altered ultramafic lithologies of the Narracoota Formation displaying extensive silica, carbonate and chlorite alteration with a network of quartz veining and local sericite-pyrite alteration.

Shallow drilling has not identified the factors controlling the distribution of local very high-grade gold mineralisation.

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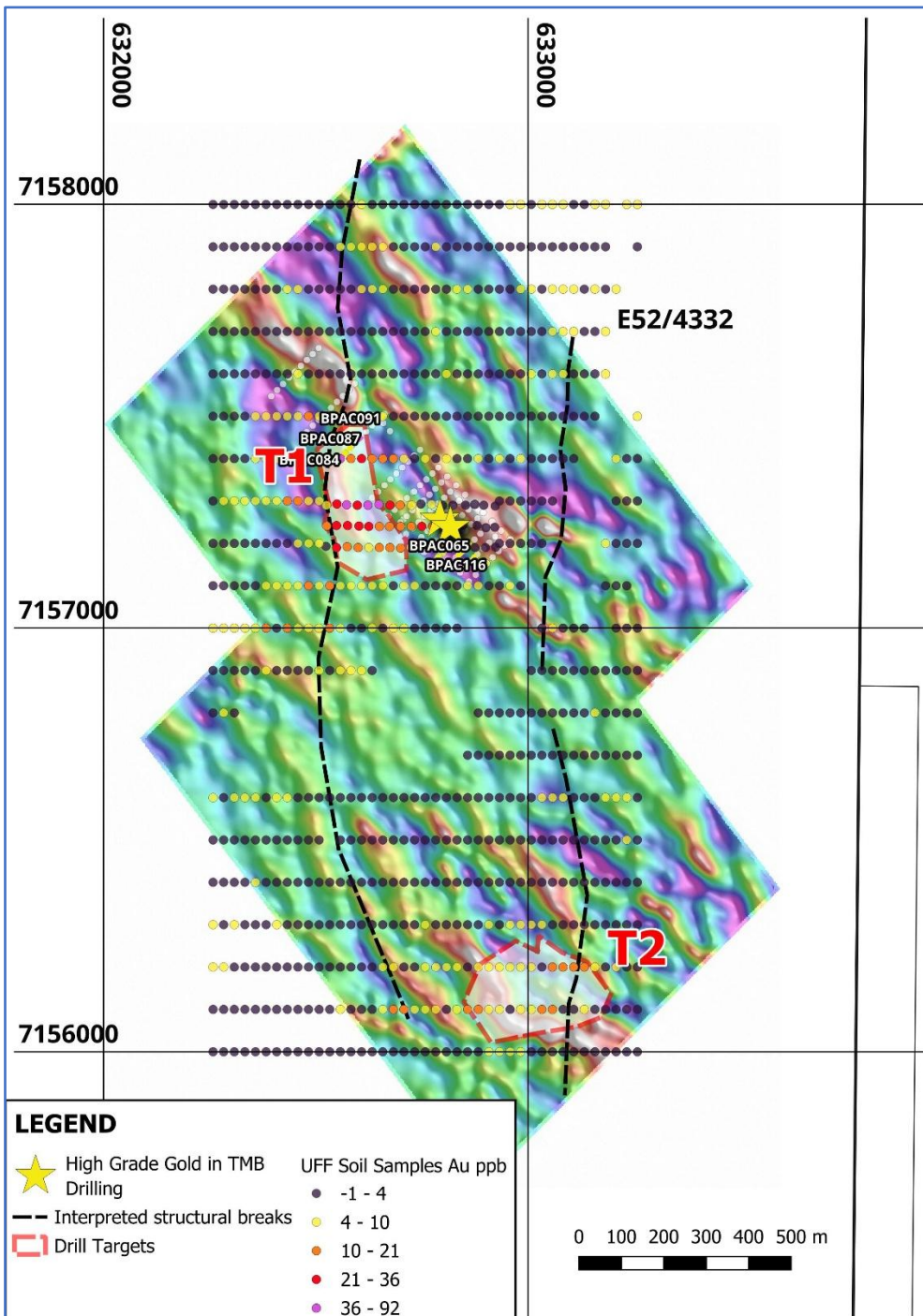


Figure 2 - T1 and T2 gold in soil anomalies on SAM MMC conductivity image (GDA94 Zone 50).

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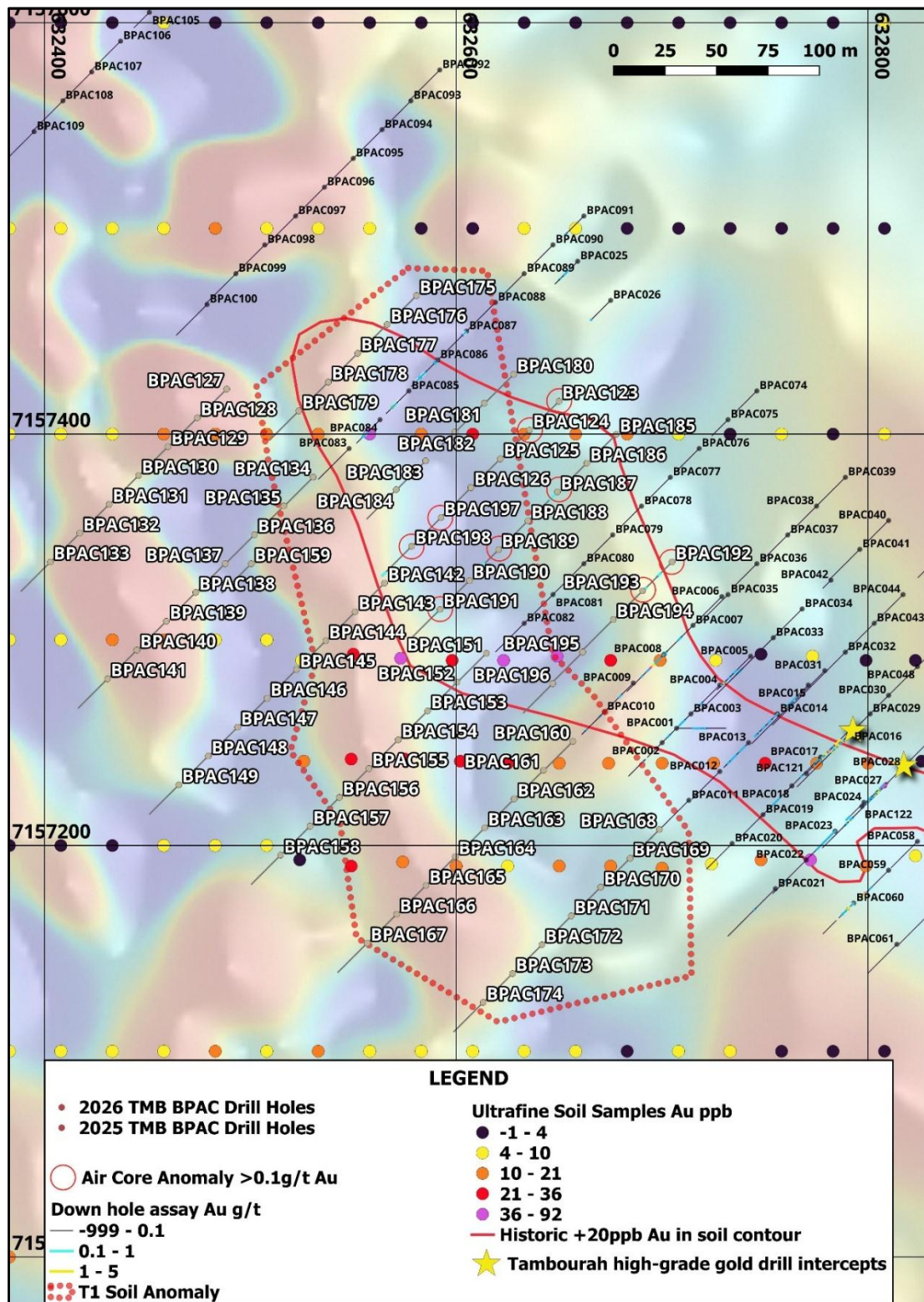


Figure 3 - Drill collar location in relation to the T1 gold-in-soil anomaly and the Beatty Park Sth primary trend over TMI RTP magnetic image (GDA94 Zone 50).

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Table 1 Significant aircore drill results >0.1g/t Au.

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
BPAC123	7157416	632650	475.4	-60	225	40	12	16	4	0.10
							20	24	4	0.21
							24	28	4	1.46
							28	32	4	0.36
BPAC124	7157402	632636	475.4	-60	225	37	20	24	4	0.16
							24	28	4	0.14
BPAC187	7157372	632649	475.3	-60	225	36	0	4	4	0.93
							4	8	4	0.10
							8	12	4	0.11
BPAC189	7157344	632621	475.3	-60	225	30	20	24	4	0.16
BPAC191	7157315	632592	475.3	-60	225	40	0	4	4	0.18
BPAC192	7157338	632705	475.3	-60	225	40	16	20	4	0.32
							36	40	4	0.16
BPAC193	7157324	632691	475.4	-60	225	40	20	24	4	0.12
BPAC198	7157345	632578	475.3	-60	225	40	36	40	4	0.11

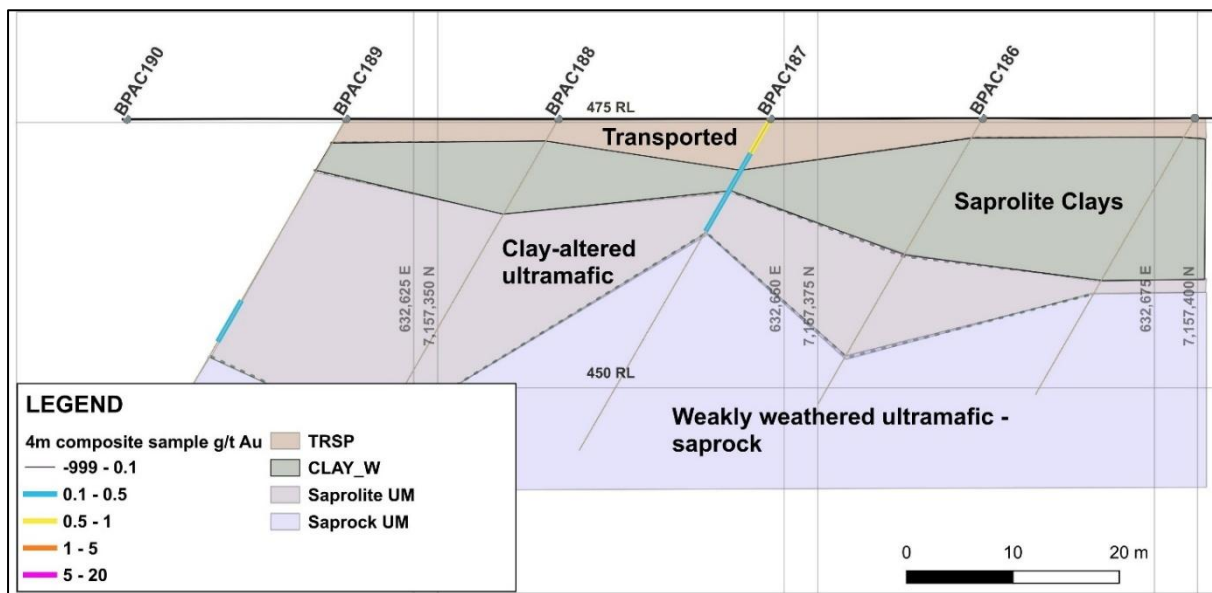


Figure 4 - Representative cross-section of A/C drilling showing drill intersections in weathering zone.

NEXT STEPS

- Re-sample 4m composite samples as 1m splits – underway.
- Aircore drilling planned for the T2 gold-in-soil anomaly at Beatty Park Sth.
- Aircore drilling planned to test an historic gold anomaly immediately west of the Harmony gold deposit.
- RC drilling to target the historic Baxter’s Sth gold anomaly
- RC and diamond drilling at Beatty Park Sth.

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Table 2 Drill collar information

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
BPAC123	7157416	632650	475.433	-60	225	40
BPAC124	7157402	632636	475.402	-60	225	37
BPAC125	7157388	632621	475.358	-60	225	40
BPAC126	7157374	632607	475.299	-60	225	40
BPAC127	7157422	632489	477.322	-60	225	40
BPAC128	7157408	632474	477.338	-60	225	40
BPAC129	7157394	632460	477.335	-60	225	40
BPAC130	7157380	632446	477.289	-60	225	40
BPAC131	7157366	632431	477.331	-60	225	20
BPAC132	7157352	632417	477.262	-60	225	40
BPAC133	7157338	632403	477.141	-60	225	40
BPAC134	7157379	632531	476.007	-60	225	40
BPAC135	7157365	632516	476.161	-60	225	39
BPAC136	7157351	632502	476.113	-60	225	40
BPAC137	7157337	632488	476.106	-60	225	40
BPAC138	7157323	632473	476.16	-60	225	20
BPAC139	7157309	632459	476.201	-60	225	40
BPAC140	7157295	632445	476.157	-60	225	40
BPAC141	7157281	632431	476.115	-60	225	40
BPAC142	7157328	632565	475.288	-60	225	20
BPAC143	7157314	632551	475.317	-60	225	40
BPAC144	7157300	632537	475.224	-60	225	40
BPAC145	7157286	632522	475.259	-60	225	20
BPAC146	7157272	632508	475.168	-60	225	40
BPAC147	7157258	632494	475.083	-60	225	40
BPAC148	7157244	632480	475.065	-60	225	20
BPAC149	7157230	632465	474.888	-60	225	40
BPAC151	7157293	632615	475.146	-60	225	40
BPAC152	7157279	632600	475.116	-60	225	40
BPAC153	7157265	632586	475.029	-60	225	40
BPAC154	7157251	632572	474.993	-60	225	40
BPAC155	7157237	632558	474.908	-60	225	40
BPAC156	7157223	632543	474.765	-60	225	40
BPAC157	7157209	632529	474.699	-60	225	40
BPAC158	7157195	632515	474.615	-60	225	40
BPAC159	7157337	632500	475.141	-60	225	40
BPAC160	7157251	632657	474.971	-60	225	40
BPAC161	7157237	632642	474.891	-60	225	40
BPAC162	7157223	632628	474.825	-60	225	40
BPAC163	7157209	632614	474.761	-60	225	40
BPAC164	7157195	632600	474.703	-60	225	40

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Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
BPAC165	7157181	632585	474.651	-60	225	40
BPAC166	7157167	632571	474.565	-60	225	40
BPAC167	7157153	632557	474.435	-60	225	40
BPAC168	7157208	632699	474.713	-60	225	40
BPAC169	7157194	632684	474.686	-60	225	40
BPAC170	7157180	632670	474.613	-60	225	40
BPAC171	7157166	632656	474.544	-60	225	40
BPAC172	7157152	632642	474.46	-60	225	40
BPAC173	7157138	632627	474.405	-60	225	40
BPAC174	7157124	632613	474.338	-60	225	40
BPAC175	7157467	632581	476.292	-60	225	20
BPAC176	7157453	632566	476.313	-60	225	40
BPAC177	7157439	632552	476.426	-60	225	40
BPAC178	7157425	632538	476.53	-60	225	40
BPAC179	7157411	632524	476.583	-60	225	40
BPAC180	7157429	632628	475.588	-60	225	40
BPAC181	7157415	632614	475.502	-60	225	40
BPAC182	7157401	632599	475.461	-60	225	20
BPAC183	7157387	632585	475.44	-60	225	40
BPAC184	7157373	632571	475.484	-60	225	40
BPAC185	7157400	632678	475.404	-60	225	30
BPAC186	7157386	632663	475.387	-60	225	31
BPAC187	7157372	632649	475.345	-60	225	36
BPAC188	7157358	632635	475.315	-60	225	40
BPAC189	7157344	632621	475.329	-60	225	30
BPAC190	7157329	632606	475.292	-60	225	34
BPAC191	7157315	632592	475.258	-60	225	40
BPAC192	7157338	632705	475.34	-60	225	40
BPAC193	7157324	632691	475.361	-60	225	40
BPAC194	7157310	632676	475.254	-60	225	40
BPAC195	7157294	632661	475.201	-60	225	40
BPAC196	7157279	632647	475.066	-60	225	40
BPAC197	7157359	632593	475.323	-60	225	40
BPAC198	7157345	632578	475.331	-60	225	40

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

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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:

- “High-Grade Gold up to 126g/t Au at Beatty Park Sth” 4th August 2025.
- “High-Grade Gold in Follow-up Drilling at Beatty Park Sth” 1st October 2025.

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

Competent Person’s Statement

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore drilling program with 1m samples collected from on-board cyclone and placed in sequence in rows on the ground. A sub-sample for assay of approximately 1-2kg was collected routinely using a riffle splitter attached to the drilling rig and placed in a numbered calico bag. A ~2.0kg composite sample over 4m intervals was collected from the sample pile using an aluminium scoop and placed in a numbered calico bag for initial assay. All holes were drilled to blade refusal. Certified reference materials (CRM's) were included in the sample stream at a ratio of 1:25. Dry sampling was maintained, and the cyclone was cleaned regularly. Sample recoveries were recorded by the geologist. A ~2kg composite sample was collected from 4 consecutive 1m drill piles and placed in a numbered calico bag. The samples were crushed, split and 750g pulverised (85% passing -75 micron) before a 50g charge was assayed for gold by fire assay with ICP-AES finish. 1m bottom of hole samples were collected and analysed for gold and multi-elements.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore drilling was completed using a 76mm blade bit and rig-mounted 600CFM/250psi compressor.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recoveries were assessed visually by the geologist and poor recoveries noted. Samples remained dry throughout the program. Sampling equipment and cyclone was cleaned regularly between drill holes. Sample recoveries were estimated to be

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>satisfactory and no relationship between sample recovery and grade has been identified.</p>
<p>Logging</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill samples were logged for lithology, alteration, veining and mineralisation. • Logging was qualitative in nature. All samples were retained as 1m chip samples in plastic trays. • The total length of the drill hole was logged.
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No core drilling was undertaken. • A rig-mounted cyclone was used to obtain a representative 1m sample. The 1m drill sample was sampled using a scoop to obtain a representative ~1-2kg sample for assay and a ~2kg 4m composite was collected routinely for initial assay. The samples submitted for assay were crushed, and a 750g split was pulverised to 85% passing - 75 microns. A 50g charge was analysed by fire assay with ICP-AES finish. The fire assay method provides a near total analysis for gold. The sampling and analytical method are suitable for an exploration drilling program. Laboratory internal QA/QC includes the use of reference standards, blanks and repeat assays. • Field duplicate samples were obtained by scooping the 1m residue samples as 4m composites (1:50). • Gold is hosted in the weathered zone and saprolite. Sulphides are expected to be oxidised. High grade gold has been reported in historic and recent drilling and fine particulate gold has been noted in panned aircore drill samples. The sample size is considered appropriate for first-pass exploration drilling.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests

- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.
- For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.
- Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.
- Samples were analysed for gold by Australian Laboratory Services Pty Ltd (ALS) in Perth using Method Au-ICP22 (fire assay with ICP-AES finish) with a lower detection limit of 0.001ppm Au. The sample preparation and analytical method are appropriate for exploration drilling for gold and the method approaches a total estimation for gold.
- No geophysical tools were used.
- Tambourah inserted CRM's and field duplicates at a ratio of 1:25. Laboratory standards, blanks and repeats were included in the laboratory report. Based on the results, acceptable accuracy and precision were achieved.

Verification of sampling and assaying

- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.
- The use of twinned holes.
- Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.
- Discuss any adjustment to assay data.
- Significant intersections have been verified by Tambourah's geology manager and exploration manager.
- No twinned holes were completed.
- Primary data is digitally entered using Tambourah's logging format and uploaded to cloud-based MX Deposit with validation rules applied.
- There is no adjustment to assay data.

Location of data points

- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.
- Specification of the grid system used.
- Quality and adequacy of topographic control.
- Drill collars were surveyed using a hand-held GPS with an estimated accuracy of $\pm 5m$.
- GDA94 MGA Z50 coordinate system was used.
- Topographic control used publicly available Aerometrix digital terrain model with vertical accuracy of $\pm 0.13m$.

Data spacing and distribution

- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.
- Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.
- Whether sample compositing has been applied.
- Early stage of exploration where the geometry, continuity and extent of mineralisation has not been determined.
- There is insufficient data to establish the degree of continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource.
- 4m composite samples were generally collected from the clay weathered zone above 30m depth and from weakly oxidised saprock below 30m.

Orientation of data in relation

- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the
- There is currently no known connection between the sample distribution and possible structures.
- At the first pass exploration stage there does

to geological structure	<p><i>deposit type.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>not appear to be any bias introduced into the sampling and the geology or assay results as a function of the orientation of the sampling with respect to the geological structure. Shallow mineralisation appears to form a sub-horizontal layer but the geometry of any underlying mineralisation is currently unknown. Drill holes were planned as short traverses perpendicular to a northwest trending gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly that may reflect a deeper, unconfirmed, structural control.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were taken from the drill site in secure bulka bags by Tambourah personnel and delivered to the laboratory. Sample reconciliation was reported by the laboratory on receipt of the samples.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling was conducted on Tambourah's tenement E52/4332, held in the name of Tambourah Metals Ltd. E52/4332 has an area of 40 sq km and expires on 11th August 2029. There are no third-party royalties applied to the tenements. The tenement is within NTT determination areas of the Nharnuwangga Wajarri and Ngarlawangga Peoples and Wajarri Yamatji Peoples. TMB has an access and heritage agreement with the local traditional owners. The area is not a designated wilderness or national park. The tenement is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All historic work referenced in this announcement has been undertaken by previous project explorers. Whilst it could be expected that the work and reporting practices were of an adequate standard, this cannot be confirmed. Initial exploration was conducted between 1984 and 1989 by a JV between Hunter Resources Ltd, Horseshoe Goldmine Pty Ltd and Lac Minerals Ltd. Work included geological mapping, an aeromagnetic survey and drainage geochemical sampling. This work targeted the

upper contact of the Narracoota Fm and overlying sediments. AFMECO identified a gold in soil anomaly at the Beatty Park South area and conducted systematic RAB drilling that intersected strong gold mineralisation within quartz-ankerite veining associated with strongly carbonate altered ultramafics of the Narracoota Fm. This work was followed by RC drilling and diamond drilling completed by MRAL (Mines and Resources Australia Ltd). 3D Resources completed auger geochemical sampling over the Beatty Park South area and confirmed a contiguous gold geochemical anomaly. 3D Resources also reviewed the historic drilling data and raised concerns over the collar locations of the original RAB drill holes. There is evidence that the local grid used for drilling was poorly located.

<p>Geology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> • Gold mineralisation has been intersected in RAB drilling as a flat-lying blanket within weathered ultramafic units of the Narracoota Fm. Wide spaced, deeper historic diamond drilling has attempted to relate the shallow mineralisation to deeper controlling structures with limited success. Alteration noted by Tambourah's geologists is consistent with hydrothermal alteration related to gold mineralising events associated with deformation and shearing. Any deeper source is likely to be shear-hosted quartz vein mineralisation analogous to other Proterozoic gold deposits in the Bryah Basin.
<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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</i> • Details of the drill holes and intercepts are provided in Tables 1 and 2.

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	<p><i>understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></p>	
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No top cuts have been applied, where intercepts are given a 0.5g/t Au cut-off was applied using 1m of internal dilution. No metal equivalent grades have been reported or used in the calculating of the assay results.
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geometry of the mineralisation is unknown and will only be resolved by additional drilling. Historic shallow drilling is generally vertical or at -60 degrees, as the geometry is unknown only down hole widths are reported. Tambourah's drilling was oriented perpendicular to the strike of a contiguous gold-in-soil anomaly.
<p>Diagrams</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See body of the announcement.
<p>Balanced reporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Tables 1 and 2. Historic drill hole intercepts represented exploration targets for confirmation by first-pass aircore drilling and step out drilling along strike from high-grade gold intercepts.

Other substantive exploration data

- Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.
- Geological logging has noted extensive silica-ankerite-chlorite-sericite-garnet alteration throughout the Beatty Park area. The alteration mineralogy is consistent with alteration patterns associated with shear-hosted gold mineralisation. Multi-element geochemistry reported elevated Cr and Ni consistent with alteration overprinting ultramafic lithologies of the Narracoota Fm. No other lithotypes have been identified.

Further work

- The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).
- Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.
- Further work at Beatty Park South will target shallow high-gold intersections at depth with RC and diamond drilling to identify underlying structures, quartz vein distribution and potential extensions to the mineralisation.

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