SOIL SAMPLING EXTENDS CHRISTMAS GIFT GOLD ANOMALY BY 1.16KM AND IDENTIFIES NEW GOLD WITH BASE METAL TARGETS

Highlights

- **Recent soil sample gold results extend potential strike to 1,160m** at Christmas Gift to Cullinga Extended, with new soil sampling extending the anomaly by **240m** to the north
- 35 compelling targets identified with coherent multi-line **gold, zinc and copper soil anomalies** (Figure 1 and Table 1).
- 12 high priority gold targets mapped, with the historic **McLeod's Shaft target** a potential Christmas Gift look-alike (Figure 1 and Table 1).
- Highly anomalous gold soil targets west of the Christmas Gift mine indicate a **subparallel zone of gold mineralisation** that has not been tested by drilling.
- Highest gold value in new soil assays of **1.86 g/t Au** from a surface soil sample 2km northwest of the Christmas Gift mine on the unexplored northern tenement.
- Gold results and targets defined have the potential to add **new zones of bedrock gold mineralisation** that have not been mined or drilled in the past.
- The gold results from the recent soils campaign have highlighted the **potential for the mineralised strike north and south of Christmas Gift to extend over 4km**.
- **Zinc and copper targets** may provide potential for discovery of a new style of mineralisation in the project area.
- Final gold and base metal assay results from diamond drilling expected in June.

Tarrina Resources Chairman Francis De Souza commented: *"The integrated results from the recent auger soil sampling program at Christmas Gift confirms the existence of more gold potential within the system. Encouragingly, low level gold results highlight that strong anomalism continues for more than 4km from south to north of the historic mine area, with new highly anomalous zones west of the Christmas Gift mine that have not been explored to date.*

The 12 high priority targets, including the exciting target at McLeod's Shaft, offer potential for new discoveries of gold mineralisation, similar to that mined historically.

We now look forward to receiving the gold assay results from drilling in the coming weeks, which will provide further insight into the geology, the scale and gold prospectivity of the Christmas Gift system."

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Tarrina Resources Limited (ASX: TR8) (Tarrina or the **Company**) is pleased to announce receipt of all the low level gold assays from its regional auger soil sampling program at the Christmas Gift Gold Project in the Lachlan Fold Belt of southern NSW, which when combined with the previously announced zinc and copper data provide high-priority targets for follow-up[1].

Historical mining and drilling have demonstrated potential for a **high-grade orogenic lode-style gold system** with significant scope for extensions along strike and at depth[1]. Results from the soil sampling confirm **potential extensions and new discoveries of gold** and potentially **zinc and copper** may be present both north and south of the Christmas Gift gold mine (Figure 1 and Table 1).

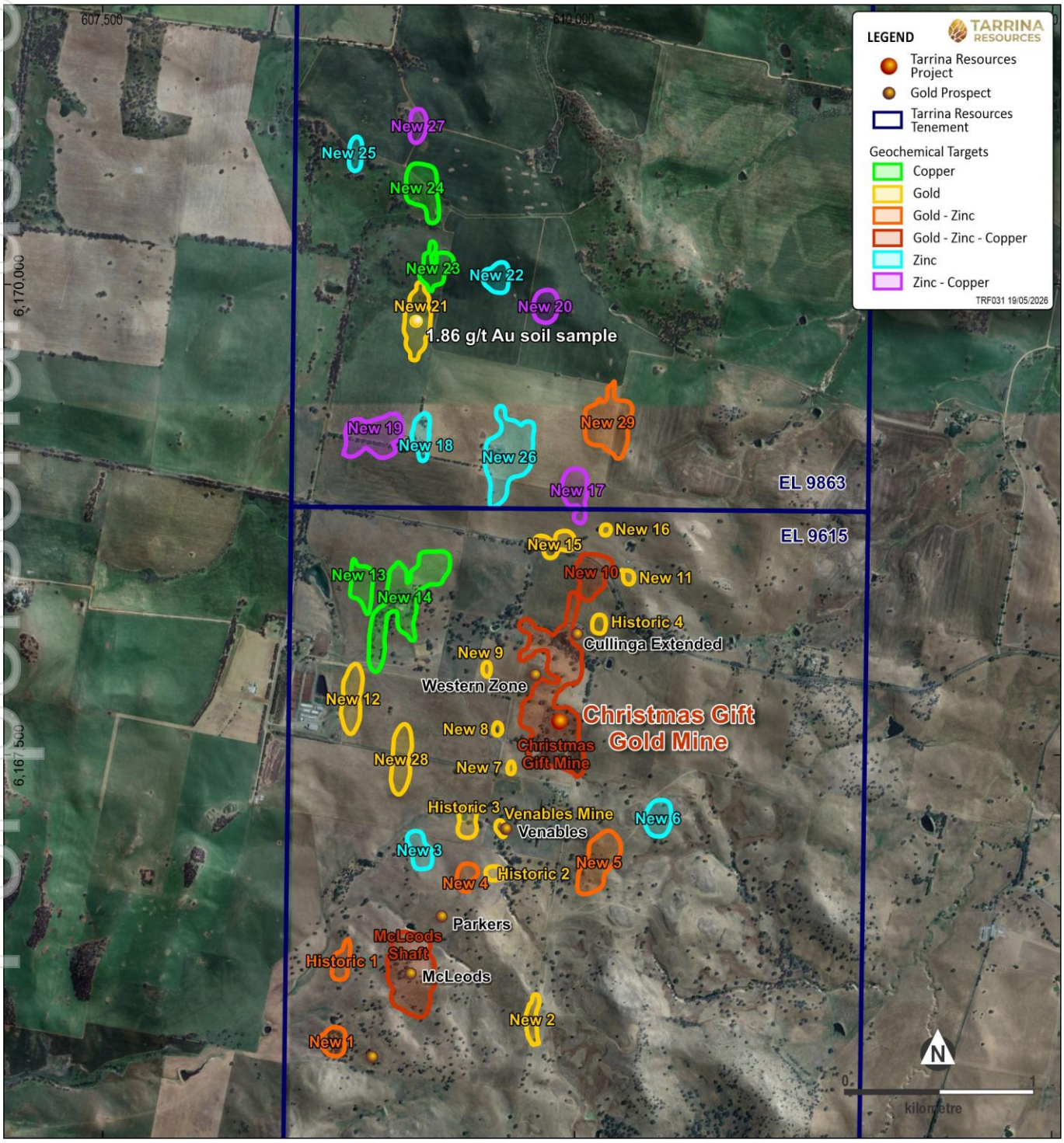

Figure 1. Christmas Gift project area geochemical targets mapped relative to the tenements and known gold mines (Table 1).

Target	Anomaly	Priority	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Area m^2	Length	Comments
Christmas Gift	Gold-Zinc-Copper	High	13,800	866	1,100	182,699	1,163	Known bed rock gold
McLeod's Shaft	Gold-Zinc-Copper	High	4,100	740	9,100	89,901	377	Gold in augers and very anomalous
Venables Mine	Gold	High	550	270	100	3,224	72	Bed rock gold CGH003 targeted
Historic 2	Gold	High	1,390	190	155	5,981	89	High gold in auger hole
Historic 3	Gold	High	4,540	50	52	14,039	145	No drilling
Historic 4	Gold	High	490	215	95	5,958	89	Anomalous gold in Auger drilling
New 1	Gold-Zinc	Moderate	80	35	370	16,239	148	High Zn and Au
New 2	Gold	Low	33	18	58	12,522	193	
New 3	Zinc	Low	5	120	250	18,122	174	
New 4	Gold-Zinc	Moderate	50	185	240	11,737	134	Anomalous gold in auger holes
New 5	Gold-Zinc	Low	18	51	222	45,834	283	
New 6	Zinc	Low	2	37	232	22,007	172	
New 7	Gold	High	700	30	45	1,993	54	
New 8	Gold	High	200	18	25	2,523	58	Not tested
New 9	Gold	High	225	68	59	2,676	62	Not tested
New 10	Gold-Zinc-Copper	High	280	320	270	32,695	235	Potential extension to CG trend.
New 11	Gold	Low	43	85	100	3,676	74	
New 12	Gold	High	774	50	51	30,124	261	High gold and good strike
New 13	Copper	Low	6	293	128	22,764	222	
New 14	Copper	Moderate	19	1,443	168	99,794	713	High copper not explored
New 15	Gold	Moderate	59	129	86	17,144	195	On CG trend
New 16	Gold	Low	50	31	56	2,403	56	
New 17	Zinc-copper	Moderate	9	239	126	60,192	362	High copper and zinc
New 18	Zinc	Low	4	171	169	17,381	184	
New 19	Zinc-Copper	Low	7	333	141	53,258	316	High copper
New 20	Zinc-Copper	Low	6	437	121	18,565	157	High copper
New 21	Gold	High	1,863	76	72	39,956	299	High grade sample untested
New 22	Zinc	Low	3	264	133	17,091	155	
New 23	Copper	Low	5	302	121	24,351	272	
New 24	Copper	Low	8	737	87	39,072	265	
New 25	Zinc	Low	3	141	145	10,346	135	
New 26	Zinc	Low	8	185	183	80,352	445	
New 27	Zinc-Copper	Low	4	389	96	12,785	141	High copper
New 28	Gold	Low	32	39	40	30,500	262	Reasonable strike
New 29	Gold-Zinc	Moderate	19	194	271	60,192	362	On CG trend

Table 1. list the main targeting criteria and priority for the soil targets on the map above.

The auger soil sampling program was recently completed with 2,527 samples collected (Figure 2). Soil samples were analysed for a variety of elements, particularly copper and zinc using pXRF in the field and for low-level gold (ppb Au) by SGS laboratories[1]. The combined soil data were collected every 20m on east-west oriented 80m to 160m spaced lines over a 5km north-south length and 2km east-west length centred on the Christmas Gift gold mine (Figure 2). The database now contains 4,760 soil samples that have been analysed for various elements, with low level gold (4,281 assays), zinc (4,599 assays) and copper (4,583 assays) used to define targets for follow-up exploration **over the 5.1km length and 2.1km width of the project area** (Figure 2).

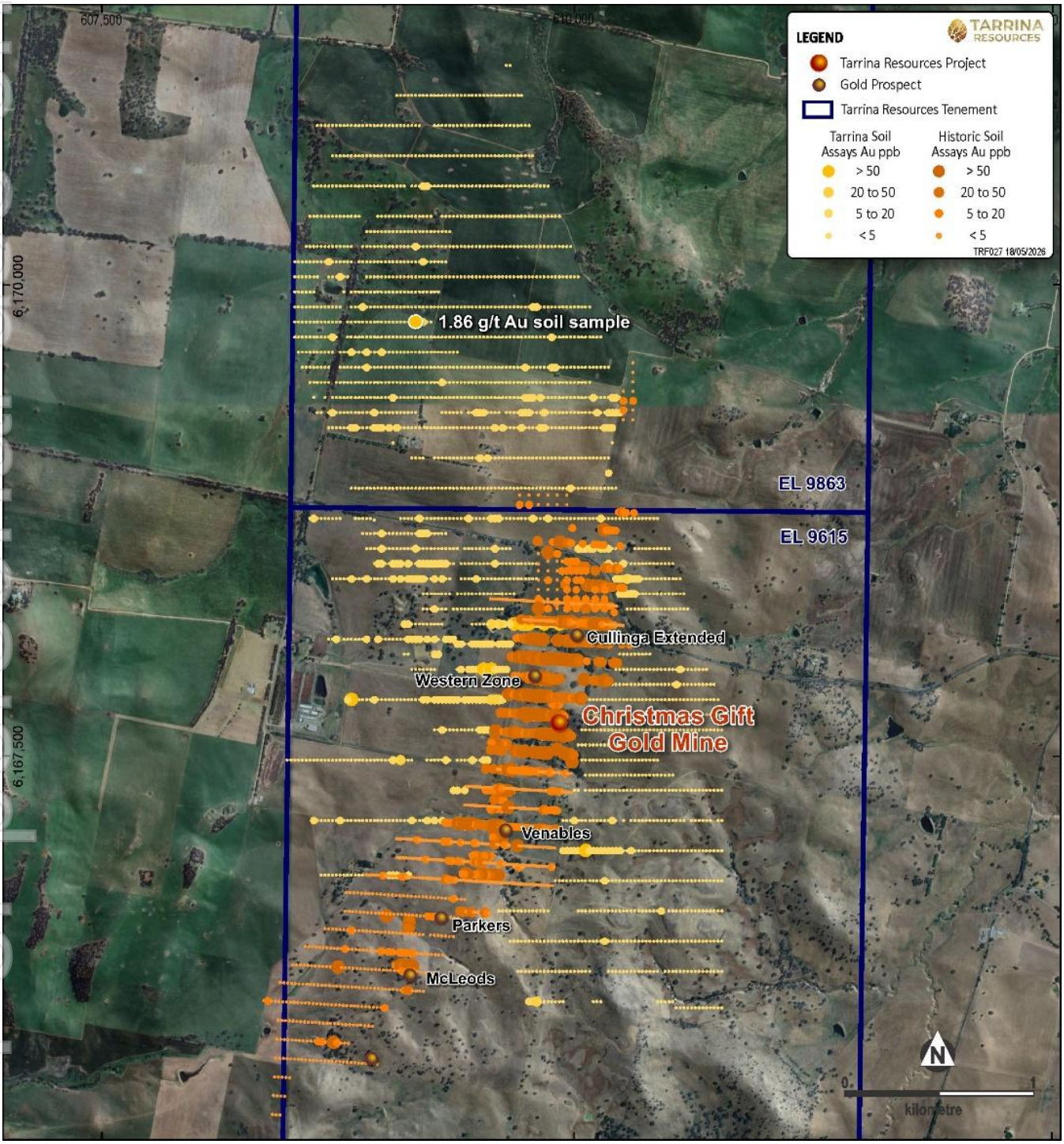

Figure 2. Existing Christmas Gift soil samples in black in relation to the new soil samples in white, showing the gold samples that are defined statistically as outliers in relation to known mining activity.

A detailed statistical review of the gold, zinc and copper soil sample data for the new soil was completed with statistics provided in the Other Substantive Exploration Data section of the Part A – JORC (2012) Table 1. There are 746 gold samples, 267 zinc samples and 333 copper samples that are anomalous outliers based on the statistical analysis that require high priority follow up field assessments (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The following anomaly cut offs based on the statistical information were used to map potential drill targets for gold only targets and targets with combinations of gold, zinc and copper:

	Au ppb	Zn ppm	Cu ppm
Above background	5-14	84-119	28-77
Anomalous	14-70	119-350	77-140
Highly Anomalous	>70	>350	>140

Gold, zinc and copper soil sample data were gridded using the Inverse Distance Weighting technique using a 10m cell size with an inverse power of 2 using a 42m east-west search ellipse and a 210m north-south search ellipse (Figure 3, Figure 4 and Figure 5).

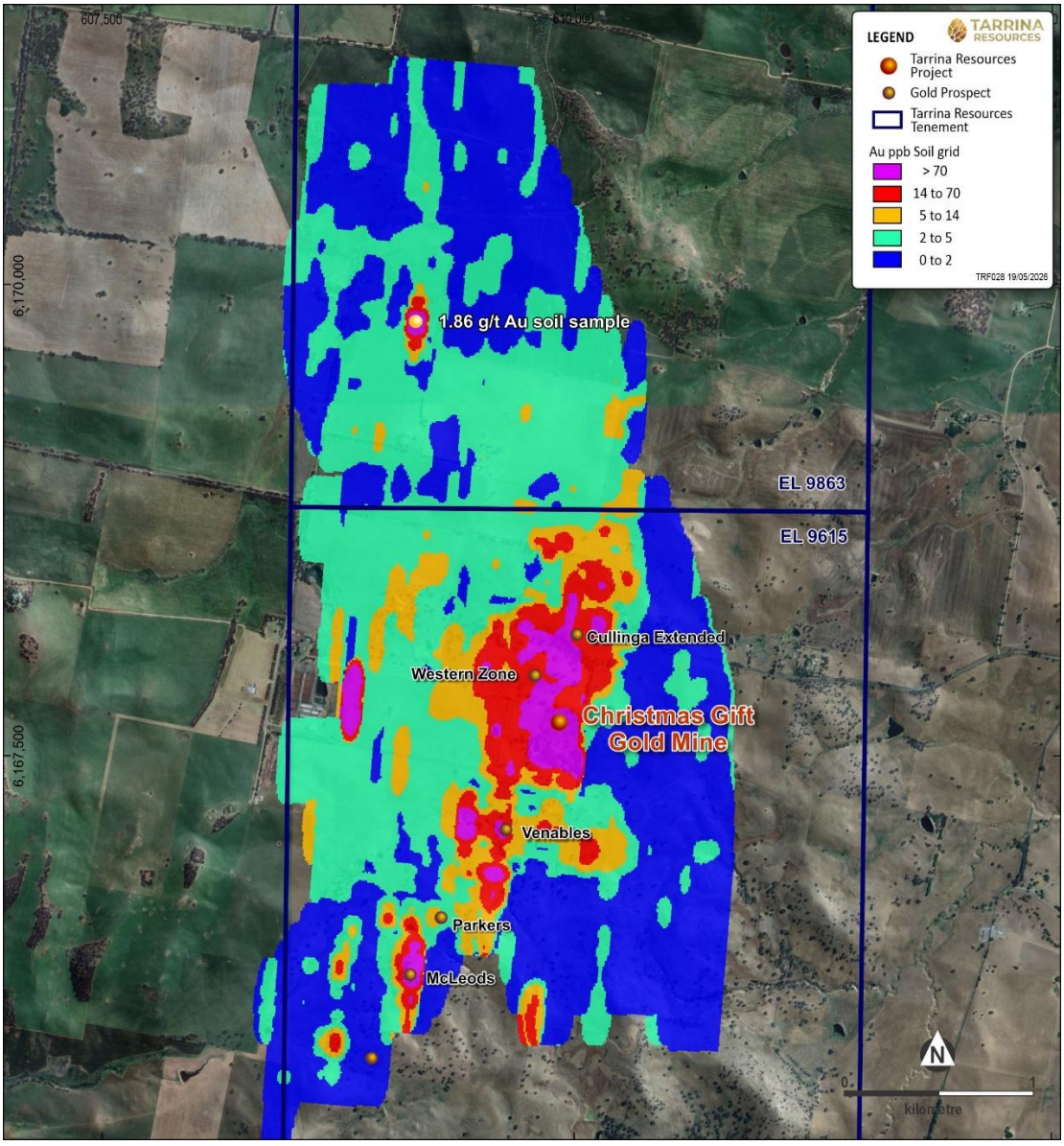

Figure 3: Grid map for gold using the anomaly levels defined by the statistical analysis mapped in relation to historic mining.

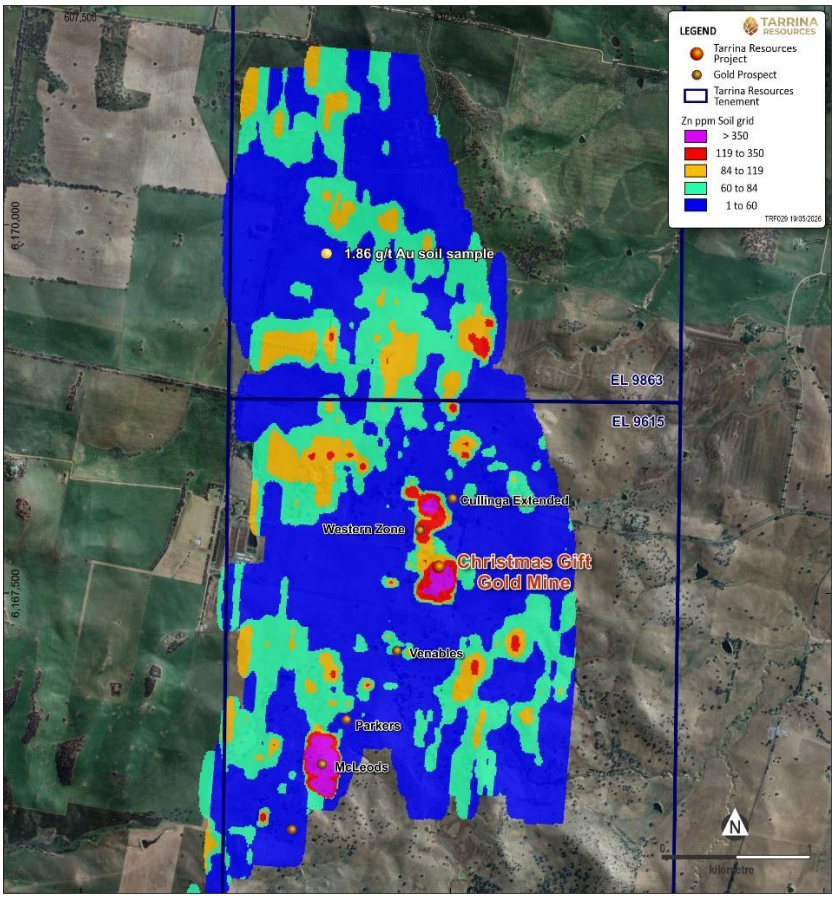

Figure 4: Grid map for zinc using the anomaly levels defined by the statistical analysis mapped in relation to historic mining.

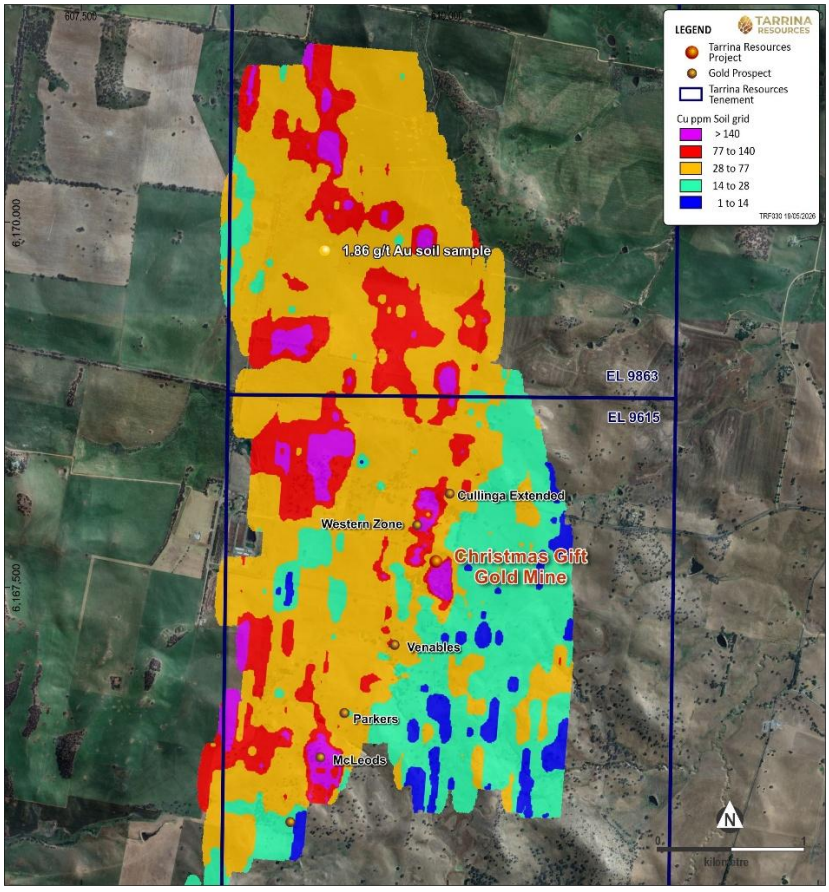

Figure 5: Grid map for copper using the anomaly levels defined by the statistical analysis mapped in relation to historic mining.

The soil sampling program identified 29 new soil targets that have not been explored to date with 6 historic targets also included (Table 1). Six of the new targets are a high priority for follow up field checking, with maximum gold soil values ranging from **0.2 g/t Au** to **1.86 g/t Au**.

The six historic targets, all untested by drilling, are a high priority for follow up work as they have evidence of historic mining activity and have maximum gold soil values from **0.5 g/t Au** to **13.8 g/t Au**, with the historic McLeod's Shaft target standing out as a potential look-alike to the Christmas Gift mine (Figure 1 and Table 1).

The new soil sampling has extended the gold, zinc and copper soil anomaly over Christmas Gift and Cullinga Extended mines by 240m from 928m to 1,163m in length. The anomaly is around 200m wide with three highly anomalous targets that may represent a subparallel zone of gold mineralisation to the west of the mine area, which could represent a new unexplored bedrock target in the footwall of the Christmas Gift mine (Figure 1 and Table 1).

The highest soil sample result from the recent sampling program of 1,863 ppb or 1.86 g/t Au is in the northern tenement 2.2km to the north of the Christmas Gift gold mine where there has been no historic exploration or mining activity. The anomaly has a strike of around 300m and covers an area around 40,000 m^2. This area is also a high priority for follow up field checking (Figure 1 and Table 1).

The results of the recent soil sampling campaign have highlighted the potential for the known strike to extend to over 4km, south and north of the Christmas Gift mine, across both tenement areas with the majority untested by modern exploration drilling.

NEXT STEPS

Planned activities at Christmas Gift include:

- Complete gold, zinc and copper assaying of the Phase 1 diamond core.
- Continue targeting using the low-level gold, zinc and copper to help prioritise exploration targeting and plan follow up exploration drill testing.
- Field check all anomaly target areas mapped from the soil sampling program and plan follow up drilling to test the anomalies for bed rock gold, zinc and copper mineralisation.
- Update 2D and 3D geological models incorporating new drilling data.
- Undertake follow-up exploration drilling to infill and extend the new gold mineralisation between the Christmas Gift mine and the Cullinga Extended mine along strike and down dip.

These programs are designed to confirm and extend known mineralisation, generate datasets required to validate historic drilling for use in future Mineral Resource estimation work, and systematically test several high-priority zones including McLeod's Shaft, Venables, Cullinga Extended, the Western of the Christmas Gift mine anomaly and new targets in EL 9683.

Final gold and base metal assay results from diamond drilling are expected to be available by the end of June. Subject to results, exploration drilling is planned to follow with the objective of determining the potential scale of the gold mineralisation, and if successful, progressing toward pattern RC resource drilling.

Concurrent with its work at Christmas Gift, Tarrina continues to advance its South Australian projects at Walparuta and Yongala through geological studies, geochemistry, geophysics and planned drilling programs and is well funded to do this.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

– ENDS –

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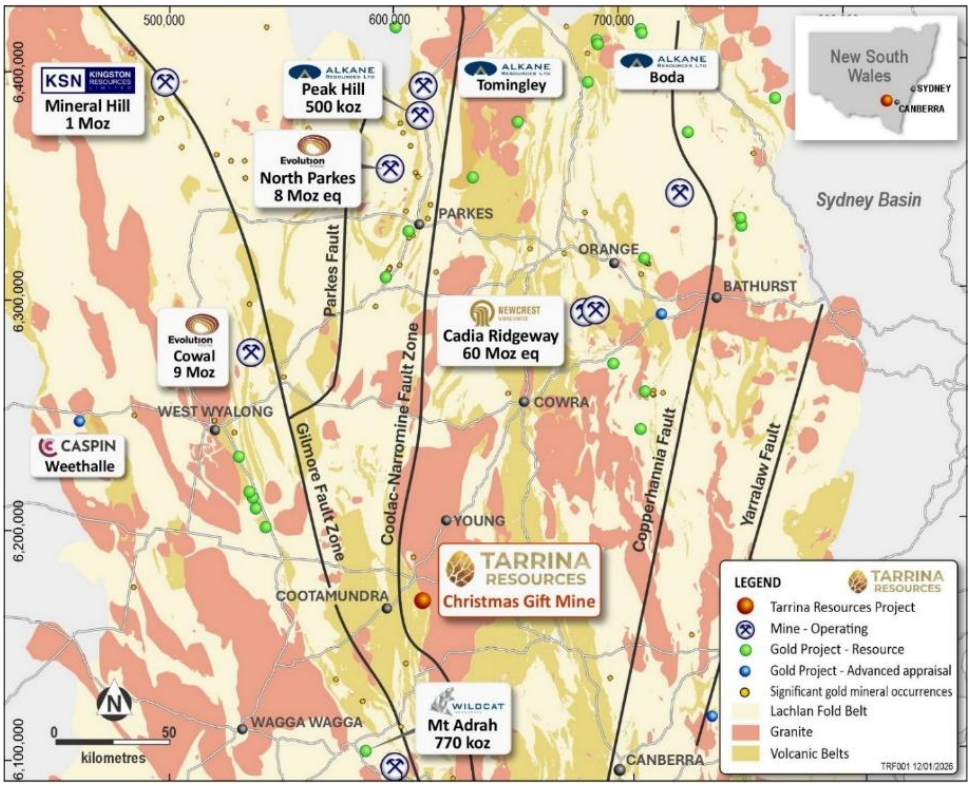
ABOUT TARRINA RESOURCES (TR8)

Tarrina Resources Limited (ASX: TR8) is an Australian mineral exploration company with a portfolio of projects in New South Wales and South Australia prospective for gold, copper, silver and rare earth elements. Its flagship Christmas Gift Gold Project in the Lachlan Fold Belt of NSW is supported by historical high-grade production and drilling, while the Walparuta and Yongala projects in South Australia offer exposure to IOCG copper–gold, sedimentary copper–silver and carbonatite-related REE targets. Tarrina's strategy is to generate shareholder value through systematic exploration, drilling and the potential definition of maiden Mineral Resource estimates, while also assessing complementary and value-accretive acquisition opportunities.

For further information regarding Tarrina Resources, please visit the ASX platform (ASX: TR8) or the Company's website at www.tarrina.com.au.

ABOUT CHRISTMAS GIFT

The Christmas Gift Gold Project comprises EL 9615 and EL 9683, covering approximately 22km², located 15km east of Cootamundra and 180km northwest of Canberra within the Lachlan Orogen, a region that hosts several large orogenic gold mines and numerous advanced gold projects.



Location of the Christmas Gift Gold project within the Lachlan Fold Belt, showing the Cootamundra map sheet, regional geological features, and nearby operating mines and gold projects.

Historic drilling beneath and along strike from the old workings has defined broader zones of gold mineralisation with multiple high-grade intersections, yet only two holes have been drilled deeper than 150m and both intersected gold mineralisation. Exploration has historically been concentrated on the southern tenement (EL9615), which includes the historic Christmas Gift mine as well as a series of smaller gold workings along strike.

Significant historic intersections in the area where the diamond drilling is planned include:

- 13.0m at 13.20 g/t gold from 68m in DDH076;
- 8.0m at 17.23 g/t gold from 12m in FRB012;
- 9.0m at 11.54 g/t gold from 46m in DDHC007;
- 13.0m at 6.60 g/t gold from 30m in PDH22;
- 4.5m at 16.53 g/t gold from 12m in RAB84013;
- 4.0m at 16.80 g/t gold from 12m in RAB-623; and
- 7.0m at 7.97 g/t gold from 55m in XGRC001.

DISCLAIMER AND FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENT

This Announcement contains forward-looking statements which are identified by words such as 'believes,' 'estimates,' 'expects,' 'targets', 'intends', 'may', 'will', 'would', 'could', or 'should' and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this Announcement, are expected to take place.

Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, the Directors and management of the Company. These and other factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements.

The Company has no intention to update or revise forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this Announcement, except where required by law. The Company cannot and does not give assurances that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements contained in this Prospectus will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

COMPETENT PERSON AND COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The information in this ASX announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Gregor Partington, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Partington has sufficient experience 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 Resources and Ore Reserves*' (the JORC Code).

Dr Partington is employed by Tarrina Resources as Chief Executive Officer and consents to the inclusion of the information in this ASX announcement in the form and context in which it appears.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENTS REFERENCED IN THIS RELEASE

The information in this announcement referenced below relate to exploration results that have previously been released to the ASX. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in those original market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

1 ASX: TR8 11 March 2026 – Drilling and Soil Sampling Confirms Targets at Christmas Gift Gold Project

Part A – JORC (2012) Table1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
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.*
		• The diamond core from the initial Tarrina 2026 drilling program was sampled by cutting the core in half with a diamond saw. Half core is taken for analysis, with the other half remaining in the core tray. 100% of the core was sampled, in lengths of 0.3-1 m. Samples are sent to SGS in Orange for analysis, where they are crushed and pulverised and analysed by 50 g fire assay for gold (GO_FAP50V10) and XRF analysis for Zn, Cu and Pb.
		• New soil sampling was carried out by OZEX Pty Ltd for Tarrina Resources. Sampling was done using a LV mounted auger, with two 1 kg samples taken between 60 and 90cm to ensure no contamination from surface farming practices and to ensure in situ regolith, The samples were collected at nominal 20m intervals over 160m - 80m line spacing. Samples were sieved to -2mm and bagged, with one sample analysed on site using pXRF for multi-element geochemistry and then stored, and the duplicate sample submitted to SGS in Perth for analysis where they were screened to -80 mesh, pulverised, and analysed by 50 g fire assay for gold (GE_FAM50V10).
		• Historic sampling include:
		  ○ Rock chip sampling by multiple explorers (BHP 1980, Freeport 1984, Cortona Resources 2006, Hughes 2017-2021) with maximum grades up to 14.1 g/t Au at Christmas Gift.
		  ○ Soil sampling campaigns spanning 1980–2007 by BHP, Freeport, and Cortona Resources, generally using B- and C-horizon material at 10–100 m spacings. BHP collected 634 B-horizon samples on 10 x 100 m grid in 1981. Freeport collected 1,409 B-horizon samples in 1986.
		  ○ Stream sediment sampling by BHP in 1980, with 1,598 samples of -80 mesh material analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, As, with every tenth sample analysed for Au.
		  ○ The diamond core was drilled in segments and placed in core trays. Each interval was labelled with depth markers for accurate logging.
		  ○ Lithology, structure, alteration, and mineralisation were logged and the intervals were cut, halved and sent for assay.
		  ○ The remaining core was retained for reference. Most holes drilled at 50° toward grid west.
		  ○ RAB samples collected as 1-2 m composites. Shallow reconnaissance drilling to define surface anomalies and test soil geochemistry. Depth Typically 10–20 m. Most holes drilled at 50° toward grid west.
		  ○ RC samples collected as 1 m intervals using a splitter. Intermediate-depth drilling to test mineralisation continuity and grade. RC holes were often diamond-tailed for deeper structural information. Most holes drilled at 50° toward grid west.
		  ○ Tailings and mullock sampled via auger by Paragon Gold (1990), Cortona Resources (2010), and Challenger Mines (2015), yielding historic estimates

		of 31,000 tonnes @ 1.8 g/t Au for tailings. • Analytical methods included AAS and fire assay; however, QAQC protocols from the 1980s-1990s are not consistently documented in available reports.

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).*	• The initial Tarrina diamond drilling program was planned to confirm and QAQC the historic drilling and test for extensions to the known mineralisation to the north, with five holes completed. Six diamond drill holes were drilled, for a total of 1,180 metres. Two holes CGDH001 and CGDH002 did not reach the planned depth due to intersecting mine workings, and one replacement hole was drilled to drill beneath the workings, which was successful. An additional hole was added to the planned program to test the down dip extension of the new zone of mineralisation. The diamond drilling was carried out using a Sandvik DE840 drill rig mounted on a MAN 8x8 truck supported by a Hino 4x4 5T, water truck and solids control unit SRT11 (Wombat). HQ triple tube and NQ2 standard tube, all core oriented using an ACT Mk.3 HQ/NQ Core Ori kit. (NQ- ACT 3 11253 - ACT 3 1371 HQ- ACT 3 7512 – 6951). HW casing followed hole progress until full water recovery was achieved. When voids were intersected, casing was driven 3m into the opposing wall and the hole size was reduced to NQ2. If further voids were intersected and water return was not possible, the hole was abandoned.
		• 592 drill holes completed historically between 1968-2020, comprising:
		  ○ RAB drilling: Rotary Air Blast holes, typically 10-20 m depth.
		  ○ RC drilling: Reverse Circulation, various depths to ~250 m.
		  ○ Diamond core: HQ and NQ diameter core.
		• Key operators: Exploration Holdings (1968-1974), Occidental Minerals (1972), Freeport/Poseidon (1983-1994), Cortona Resources/Moly Mines (2002-2013), Hughes (2017-2021).
		• Hole orientations generally 50°–60° toward local grid west.
		• Diamond tails used on some RC holes during 1988 infill program (18 of 36 RC holes were diamond tailed).
		• Core orientation methods not documented in available reports.

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.*	• Core from the Tarrina diamond drilling program was measured and compared to driller's core blocks to determine where and how much core loss exists. This forms part of the drill logs. Triple tube drilling is used in the upper HQ sections to maximise sample recovery through weathered and fractured rock. Core recovery was 100% once below the saprolite horizon unless fractured ground was intersected. In faulted ground, recovery was greater than 90%. • Recovery records are limited or inconsistently reported in historic drilling programs. • Some reports of broken ground and poor recoveries in historic underground workings areas. • Freeport reported intersecting open stopes in some holes, affecting sample quality. • No systematic recording of core recovery or sample quality documented for early programs (1968-1980s). • Potential sample bias due to preferential loss in broken ground zones cannot be assessed from available data.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource*	• Core from the Tarrina diamond drilling program was geologically logged to the nearest centimetre. Geological logging is qualitative, magnetic susceptibility is quantitative. All core is photographed. 100% of the core is logged.

	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.*	• Historic core has been geologically logged to varying standards depending on the operator and time period. • Cortona Resources and Hughes conducted re-logging of historic core to modern standards. • Logging generally qualitative in nature, focusing on lithology, alteration, and mineralisation. • Core photography not systematically undertaken in early programs. • Detailed structural logging limited, though some programs noted shear-foliation oriented N-S with steep dip. • Most intersections appear to have been logged, though detail level varies significantly between operators.
Subsampling 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 insitu 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*	• The new core is being cut with a diamond saw. Half core is being taken for analysis, with the other half remaining in the core tray. 100% of the core is sampled, in lengths of 0.3-1 m. Samples are being sent to SGS for analysis, where they are crushed and pulverised and analysed by 50 g fire assay for gold. Sampling is high quality, and representative with good core recoveries documented. • Two soil samples were collected from the new soil sampling program from each location, sieved to -2mm and bagged. One sample from each location was used for handheld XRF readings and then stored. The other sample was sent to SGS for analysis where they are screened to -80 mesh, pulverised, and analysed by 50 g fire assay for gold (GE_FAM50V10). Sampling is high quality, and representative and appropriate for the mineralisation style. • Soil samples are to be sent to SGS for analysis, where they are being crushed and pulverised and analysed by 50 g fire assay for gold (method GO_FAP50V10), which is high quality, appropriate for the mineralisation style, and considered a total analysis method. • Core sampling methods not consistently documented across all historic programs. • RAB samples typically collected as 1-2 m composites. • RC samples collected at 1 m intervals in most programs. • Sample preparation procedures varied between operators and time periods. • No documented field duplicate or second-half sampling programs. • Quality control procedures for sub-sampling not systematically documented for early programs.

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.*
		• Core samples are sent to SGS for analysis, where they are crushed and pulverised and analysed by 50 g fire assay for gold (method GO_FAP50V10), which is high quality, appropriate for the mineralisation style, and considered a total analysis method.
		• Historic assaying conducted using:
		  ○ Fire assay for gold analysis (considered total extraction method)
		  ○ Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) for gold and base metals.
		• Analysis for Au was routine and for selected samples for Ag, As, Au, Ba, Be, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Pt, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn.
		• Laboratories used not consistently documented for the historic exploration.
		• QAQC procedures: Standards, blanks, and duplicates not systematically implemented in early programs (1970s-1980s).
		• Modern programs (2000s onwards) implemented better QAQC but specific details not provided in available reports.
		• No documented external laboratory checks or round-robin testing.

		• Accuracy and precision levels not established for historic data.
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*	• Data collected into Excel templates and backed up on cloud drives. Data is subject to a validation process using Micromine software and entered into the project database. The project database is cloud and locally hosted. Standards and blanks were submitted with the core samples that have been used for QAQC reviews. • Limited verification of significant intersections documented. • Some holes intersected open stopes, providing indirect verification of historic mining. • Twinned holes: XGRC001 (2005) intersected 7 m @ 11.38 g/t Au between two historical intersections, confirming continuity. • Data entry and verification procedures not documented for most historic programs. • Primary data storage protocols vary by operator - some data may be housed with NSW Department of Primary Industries. • No systematic independent verification of historic results undertaken
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole 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 collar locations are currently handheld GPS, accurate to ~3 m. These will be located to 10 cm accuracy on completion of the program. Downhole surveys are recorded at 10 m intervals using a gyro tool. • Soil sample locations are taken with handheld GPS, accurate to ~3 m. • Grid system used is GDA94, MGA55. • Where possible all historic data have been verified in the field by Tarrina, using a modern GPS. • Historic survey methods not consistently documented. • Local grid systems used by different operators may not be consistent. • Coordinate system conversions between different programs may introduce errors. • Down-hole surveys: Methods not documented for most programs. • Topographic control: Adequate for the low-relief terrain (maximum relief ~550 m). • Grid system: Various local grids used historically; modern programs used MGA94 Zone 55. • Collar survey accuracy estimated at ±5-10 m for early programs, improving to ±1-2 m for modern programs.
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*	• Christmas Gift mine area: Closely spaced drilling on approximately 25-50 m sections. • RAB drilling: Typically 20 m spaced holes along lines. • RC/Diamond drilling: Variable spacing, generally 25-100 m apart. • Data spacing sufficient for resource estimation at Christmas Gift mine but insufficient along most of the 2.5 km strike length. • Sample compositing: Applied in various resource estimates using different cut-off grades (0.5 g/t to 1.0 g/t Au). • Most of the prospect strike length only tested by shallow RAB drilling with wide spacing.
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*	• Historic drilling generally oriented 50°-60° toward local grid west. • Mineralisation orientation is 50° to the east, so most drill holes are oriented close to perpendicular to the dip of the mineralisation. • Main lode plunge: Christmas Gift ~25° to north; Federal mineralisation plunges steeply south. • Drilling orientation appears appropriate for intersecting the steeply-dipping mineralised zones.

	should be assessed and reported if material.	• Potential bias: Some oblique intersection of moderately north-plunging shoots, but not considered to introduce significant sampling bias. • Cross-cutting structures noted which may affect continuity interpretation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security*	• Samples are protected from disturbance in the field. Samples are sent by tracked courier to SGS, and SGS has established protocols to ensure sample security. • Sample security measures not documented for historic programs. • Chain of custody procedures not consistently reported. • Sample storage and handling protocols varied between operators and time periods. • No evidence of systematic sample security issues affecting results.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No systematic audits or reviews of historic sampling techniques documented. • Re-logging of historic core by Cortona Resources and Hughes represents informal review. • No independent technical audits of historic exploration programs identified. • Data compilation and review ongoing as part of current technical assessment.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
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*	• *Tenements: EL9615 (11 km²) granted 21/11/2023, expires 21/11/2029; EL9683 (11 km²) granted 07/08/2024, expires 07/08/2030.* • *Ownership: 100% owned by Rox 1 Pty Ltd (wholly owned subsidiary of Tarrina Resources Limited).* • *Location: 180 km northwest of Canberra, 15 km east of Cootamundra, NSW.* • *Access: Via Hume Highway and sealed rural roads from Jugiong.* • *Land use: Primarily grazing and cropping on gently undulating hills.* • *Overlapping permits: Single Group 2 exploration licence (Mineral Carbonation International) for magnesium-rich rocks.* • *Native Title: No Native Title applications or determinations over project area.* • *Strategic Agricultural Land: Portion of project area designated as strategic agricultural land.* • *Environmental: No mineral production, coal, petroleum, or infrastructure permits within tenement areas.* • *Land access agreements have been signed with relevant land owners and government approvals agreed for the soil sampling and drilling being carried out by Tarrina Resources.*

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Historic mining (1892-1941): Cullinga Goldfield produced ~30,000 oz Au at average grade 18 g/t Au, mostly from Christmas Gift mine (21,540 oz Au from 37,400 tonnes ore plus 3,858 oz from tailings at 61.5 g/t Au)*
		• *Modern exploration (1968-2020s):*
		  ○ Exploration Holdings (1968-1974): Early geological mapping, drilling, soil surveys
		  ○ Occidental Minerals (1972): Geological mapping, drilling
		  ○ BHP (1980-1982): Comprehensive soil

		sampling, stream sediments, rock chips, geophysics ○ Freeport/Poseidon (1983-1994): Major drilling campaigns (>400 holes), resource estimates ○ Gold Mines of Australia (1997-1999): Soil and rock chip sampling ○ Cortona Resources/Moly Mines (2002-2013): Drilling, core re-logging, resource estimates ○ Challenger Mines (2014-2016): Tailings studies ○ Hughes (2017-2021): Rock chips, geophysics, core re-logging, tailings studies.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The Jindalee Group is the oldest unit in the Christmas Gift area and has been assigned a mid to late Ordovician age. This unit comprises metamorphosed distal marine sedimentary rocks and mafic to ultramafic lithologies and forms the basement to the overlying stratigraphy in the west of the regional project area around Cullinga. The ultramafic units have been serpentinised, resulting in talc-carbonate rocks with magnetite alteration, which gives these units a high magnetic intensity.* • *The upper contact of the Jindalee Group follows the Thuddungra Fault and separates the Jindalee Group from the overlying Honeysuckle Beds . The Thuddungra Fault is believed to have controlled the location of the gold mineralisation at the Christmas Gift gold mine. The Honeysuckle Beds in the Christmas Gift area are believed to be to early Silurian in age and have been mapped in the Cullinga area starting with a distinctive andesite tuff unit that is overlain by dacite tuff followed by mudstone and then a distinctive mafic tuff similar to mafic volcanic units in the underlying Honeysuckle beds mapped elsewhere on the Cootamundra map sheet. The Honeysuckle Beds lithologies have a distinctive moderate to high magnetic intensity that allow the units to be interpreted using the magnetic data from areas of outcrop and logged geology from drilling to the north and east of the Christmas Gift project area. The structure (and younging) of the Honeysuckle beds in the Christmas Gift project area has been defined by detailed relogging of core at the Christmas Gift mine, where the units dip steeply to the east at around 70 degrees. The tuffaceous units have been logged as fining upward sequences from agglomerate at the base fining up to siltstone and mudstone at the top. A similar sequence of rocks has been recognised to the east along the contact of the Young Granodiorite as defined by the distinctive magnetic signature of this package. This geometry is interpreted to be the result of a reginal scale syncline that explains the repetition of the Honeysuckle sequence of rocks to the east. More detailed mapping of the units to the east is required to confirm this interpretation.* • *The lithologies that overlie the Honeysuckle Beds in the Christmas Gift project area comprise mudstone, calcareous intermediate tuff, dacite tuff and at the top of the sequence a porphyritic dacite that is the main rock type mapped to the east of the Christmas Gift mine, which belong to the Blowering Formation. This sequence of lithologies have moderate to low magnetic intensities with the upper dacite tuff and porphyritic dacite having distinctively low magnetic intensities. These unit have been interpreted to be*

		repeated to the east, like the Honeysuckle Beds, based on these magnetic signatures. The porphyritic dacite is the dominant rock type in the core of the interpreted syncline, which may explain spatial distribution of this unit relative to the other units in the sequence. • *The eastern side of the Christmas Gift geology map is dominated by the Young Granodiorite, which has been mapped as being in a faulted contact with the Honeysuckle Beds and the Jindalee Group elsewhere in the region. The Young Granodiorite is uniform in composition but with textural variations and porphyritic phases present near the eastern and southern contacts. The Young Granodiorite is an S-type granite with an interpreted source from Cambra-Ordovician or Precambrian sediments.* • *The gold at the Christmas gift gold mine is spatially associated with mafic to intermediate turbiditic tuffs from the Honeysuckle Beds and Blowering Formation metamorphosed to mid-greenschist facies. Gold occurs in centimetre-scale, foliation-parallel quartz–calcite veins with pyrite, galena, sphalerite, and minor chalcopyrite. The gold mineralisation is related to silica-chlorite–pyrite ± calcite ± epidote alteration that over prints the original textures in the host rocks. Semi-massive pyrite has been logged in some drillholes, which appears to pre-date gold mineralisation and may be exhalative synchronous with the deposition of the tuffaceous turbidites.* • *Age: Middle Devonian Tabberabberan Orogeny (~390 Ma), though lead isotope data suggests potentially younger (Permian).* • *Analogues: Similar to Tomingley, Adelong deposits in East Lachlan Orogen.* • *The geology of the Christmas Gift Project area was remapped using a combination of historic field geology mapping, recently completed field mapping and interpretation of bedrock geology using the Cootamundra Reduced-to-Pole (RTP) magnetic survey. This mapping resulted in an updated geological interpretation and a revised understanding of the controls on gold mineralisation. Integration of the updated geological mapping with regional magnetic data has enabled the development of a new exploration model for the Project.*
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 intersection 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*	• *Six diamond drill holes were drilled, for a total of 1,180 metres in the new diamond program by Tarrina Resources.* • *Total historic drilling: 592 holes (RAB, RC, Diamond) completed 1968-2020* • *Key intersections from Christmas Gift area listed in Christmas Gift drill intersection table. Composites calculated using a minimum mineralised intersect of 1m, a maximum of 5m internal waste to cover mined stopes, and cutoff grades of 0.5 g/t Au.* • *Depth testing: Only 2 holes drilled >250 m depth, both intersected gold mineralisation.* • *Collar coordinates: Historic local grids, conversion to modern coordinate system completed.* • *Complete drill hole database: Requires compilation and validation from multiple operators in the field.*

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 intersections 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.*	• *Current diamond hole result composites are calculated using a minimum mineralised intersect of 1m, a maximum of 5m internal waste to cover the mining voids, and cutoff grades of 0.5 g/t Au* • *Historic reporting: Intersections reported at various cut-off grades (0.5-1.0 g/t Au).* • *Resource estimates: Used 0.5 g/t and 1.0 g/t Au cut-offs with 10 g/t Au top cuts applied.* • *Minimum widths: 3 m minimum intersection width typically applied.* • *Aggregation methods: Length-weighted averaging used in resource estimates.* • *High grade treatment: Top cuts of 10 g/t Au applied in 1988-1989 resource estimates.* • *Internal dilution: Not consistently handled across different programs.* • *Composites in drill intersection table calculated using a minimum mineralised intersect of 1m, a maximum of 5m internal waste, and cutoff grades of 0.5 g/t Au.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intersection 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').*	• *Mineralisation geometry: East-dipping mineralised zones (typically 40-50° dip).* • *Drill hole orientation: Generally, 50-60° toward grid west.* • *True width estimation: Most intersections are at moderate angle to mineralisation, true widths estimated at 70-90% of down-hole length.* • *Plunge variations: Christmas Gift main lode plunges ~25° north, Federal lode plunges steeply south.* • *Reporting: Historic results predominantly reported as down-hole lengths.* • *Structural complexity: Cross-cutting structures and fault offsets complicate width calculations in some areas.*

Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intersections 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*	• *Previous reports and announcements include key figures:*
		  ○ Regional location and geology maps.
		  ○ Tenement location map.
		  ○ Long section showing key drilling intersections.
		  ○ Cross-section across Christmas Gift.
		  ○ Soil geochemistry results.
		  ○ Rock chip sampling results.
		• *See also relevant Figures in announcement.*

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.*	• *Historic reporting documents both high-grade intersections and lower grade zones.* • *Resource estimates included various cut-off grades showing grade-tonnage relationships.* • *Christmas Gift intersection table lists all significant intersections.* • *RAB drilling results document both anomalous and background values* • *Soil sampling documents both anomalous zones and background areas* • *High-grade intersections not followed up in historic programs, indicating potential remaining targets.*
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.*	• *A review of the gold, zinc and copper soil sample data for the new survey confirm that the values have similar strong log normal distributions to the historic soil data, so can be combined with the historic data without the need for levelling for exploration targeting. The pXRF assay data, particularly copper and zinc, were also statistically compared with historic soil geochemical data from 94 samples collected to overlap the historic soil survey around the Christmas Gift mine. Both datasets have similar statistical*

		distributions and are statistically comparable at a 95% confidence level, which also confirms that the data can be combined and used for targeting without levelling. • *Gold, zinc and copper data were also compared spatially with the data over the known bed rock gold mineralisation in drilling and mining over the Christmas Gift and Cullinga Extended gold mines. The maximum value for gold is 1,863 ppb Au in the new samples and 13,800 ppb in the historic samples, the 90-percentile value is 20 ppb Au and the background value is 5 ppb Au for the combined samples. The maximum value for zinc is 730 ppm Zn in the new samples and 9,100 ppm Zn in the historic samples, the 90-percentile value is 87 ppm Zn and the background value is 84 ppm Zn for the combined samples. The maximum value for copper is 1,443 ppm Cu in the new samples and 866 ppm Cu in the historic samples, the 90-percentile value is 115 ppm Cu and the background value is 28 ppm Cu for the combined samples.* • *Geochemistry: Extensive soil sampling programs, stream sediment surveys, pathfinder elements (Pb, Zn) correlate with Au.* • *Geophysics: Ground magnetics (Freeport 1984, Hughes 2018-2020), IP surveys (various operators), ground gravity (Hughes 2018).* • *Tailings resource: Historic estimates of 31,000 t @ 1.8 g/t Au (Paragon 1990) and 20,000 t @ 1.06 g/t Au (Cortona 2010).* • *Metallurgy: Limited historic metallurgical testing, Challenger Mines (2015) conducted feasibility study for tailings treatment.* • *Bulk density: Not systematically measured in historic programs.* • *Structure: Strong N-S shear foliation, multiple fault sets, fold hinge interpreted at Christmas Gift.* • *Alteration: Well-documented chlorite-pyrite-calcite alteration assemblages.* • *The historic drill geochemical database was statistically re-analysed for all elements analysed previously.* • *Silver and arsenic, which are typically associated with orogenic gold systems, both show correlation with gold, although silver grades are higher and arsenic values lower than typically found in comparable systems.* • *Gold a significant statistical association with lead, zinc and copper; with lead and particularly zinc values significantly higher than expected for an orogenic gold system.* • *Zinc was not routinely analysed in historic drilling, and its distribution and grade within the gold mineralisation is therefore not well understood.* • *Re-logging of historic core has identified visible sphalerite (zinc sulphide), confirming the presence and tenor of zinc mineralisation, which is also suggested by the pXRF data.* • *Further drilling and systematic multi-element sampling are required to assess the distribution, grade, and economic significance of zinc and its relationship to gold mineralisation*

Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or large-scale step out drilling).*	• *Work program (Year 1-2,):*
		  ○ Field mapping and geological model updates.
		  ○ Soil and rock chip sampling programs.
		  ○ 3D geological modelling.

	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	○ ~6,000 m drilling program (RC and diamond). ○ JORC-compliant resource estimation. • *Priority targets:* ○ Down-plunge extensions at Christmas Gift (only 2 holes >250 m depth). ○ Venables prospect - shallow historical intersections require follow-up. ○ Cullinga Extended - high-grade intersections (10 m @ 13.8 g/t Au). ○ Western Zone - broad lower-grade system needs systematic drilling. ○ Northern extension - untested area in EL9683. ○ Exploration potential: 2.5 km strike length. • *The Company will continue to update its 2D and 3D geological models as new drilling, geochemical, and structural data become available. The Company will establish a comprehensive rock library using representative samples from drilling to improve understanding of lithology, alteration, and mineralisation controls within the gold system.* • *Subject to results from the drilling and the soil sampling, follow-up reverse circulation drilling will be undertaken to test extensions of the known gold system defined by the diamond drilling and soil sampling programs along strike and down dip.* • *This work is designed to confirm and extend known mineralisation, generate the datasets required to support a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate, and systematically test several high-priority target areas, including Venables, Cullinga Extended, the Western Zone, northern extensions within EL 9683, and additional soil anomalies located east of the historic mine.*