ASX Release – 24th June 2026

South Australia Exploration Update

- **All Yogi submitted samples assays have been received**
- **Broad hydrothermal system identified with gold mineralisation potential**

Taiton Resources Limited ("**Taiton**" or "**Company**") wishes to advise all submitted assay results from the recently completed diamond hole at the Highway project (**Figure 1**) have been received. The drill programme consisted of a single diamond hole (**Figure 2**) drilled to a depth of 810.4m to adequately test a gravity anomaly[1] for potential IOCG-type mineralisation.

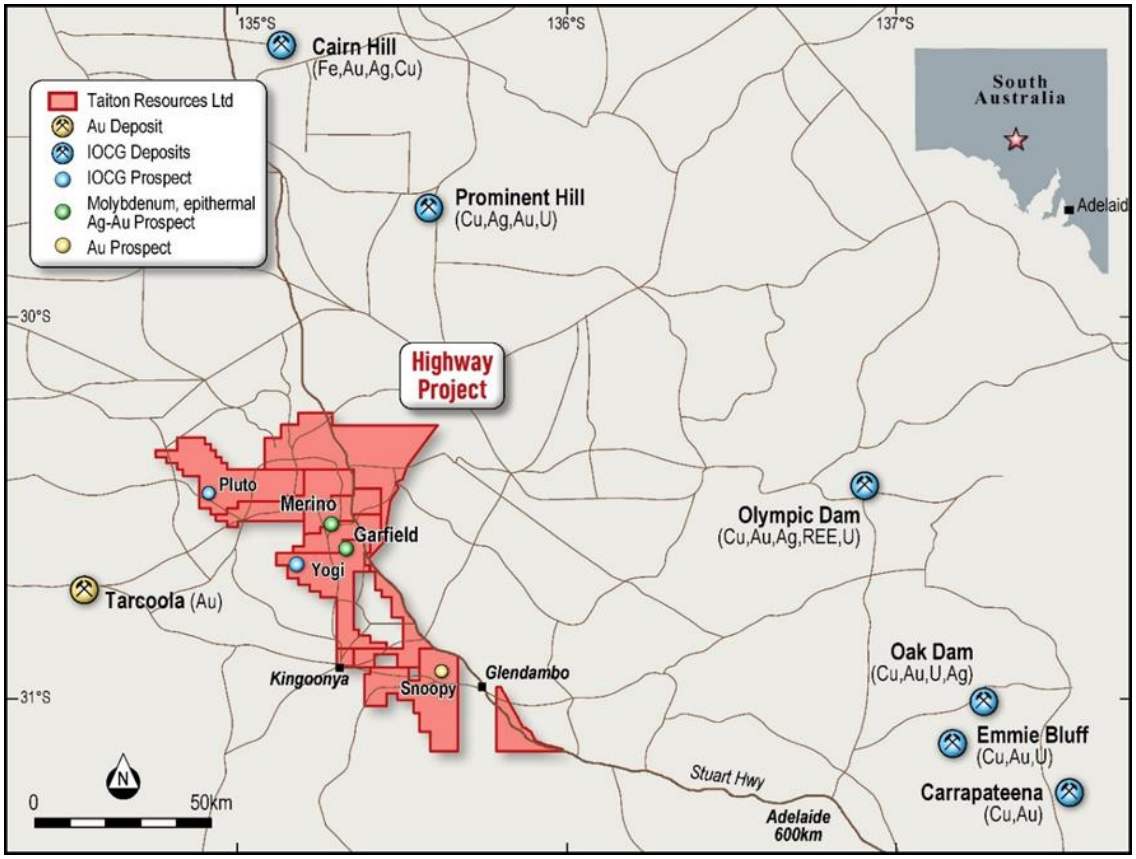

Figure 1: Location of Highway project in South Australia.

Drilling intersected a thick sequence of basaltic volcanic rocks affected by pervasive chlorite-carbonate alteration with subordinate amphibole, epidote, albite and locally developed mica and pyrite associated with quartz veining and shearing. The alteration is interpreted to represent a hydrothermal event superimposed on a tholeiitic basalt.

Alteration features intersected in HDD26-01 do not support the potential for IOCG-type mineralisation at the Yogi prospect. The gravity anomaly[1] is attributed to a thicker sequence of dense basalt, which could be a potential deeper-seated feeder structure within the volcanic architecture or a trough within the basalt flow. Additionally, density variations within the basalt sequence may be related to more iron-rich tholeiitic basalt.

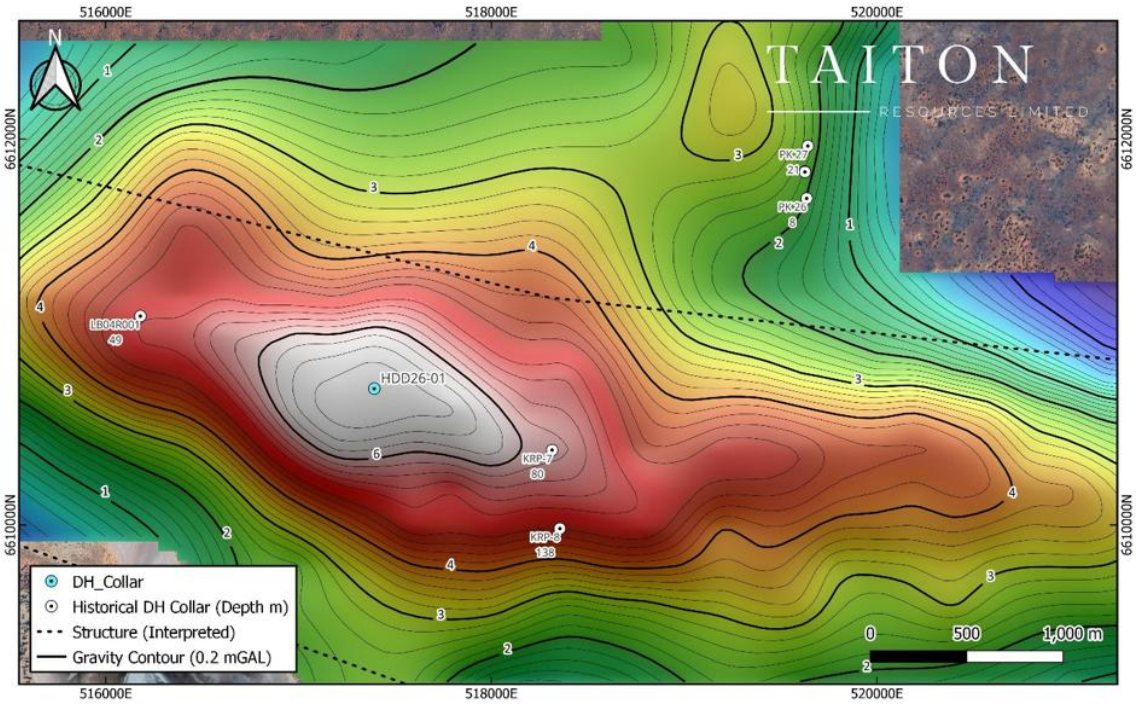

Figure 2: Drill hole collar location with gravity contours underlain by residual Bouguer gravity anomaly image.

Table 1. Drill hole details

Hole ID	Prospect	Hole Type	GRID	East	North	RL	Total Depth	Dip	Azi
HDD26-01	Yogi	DD	GDA94_53	517393	6610707	127	810.4	-85	180

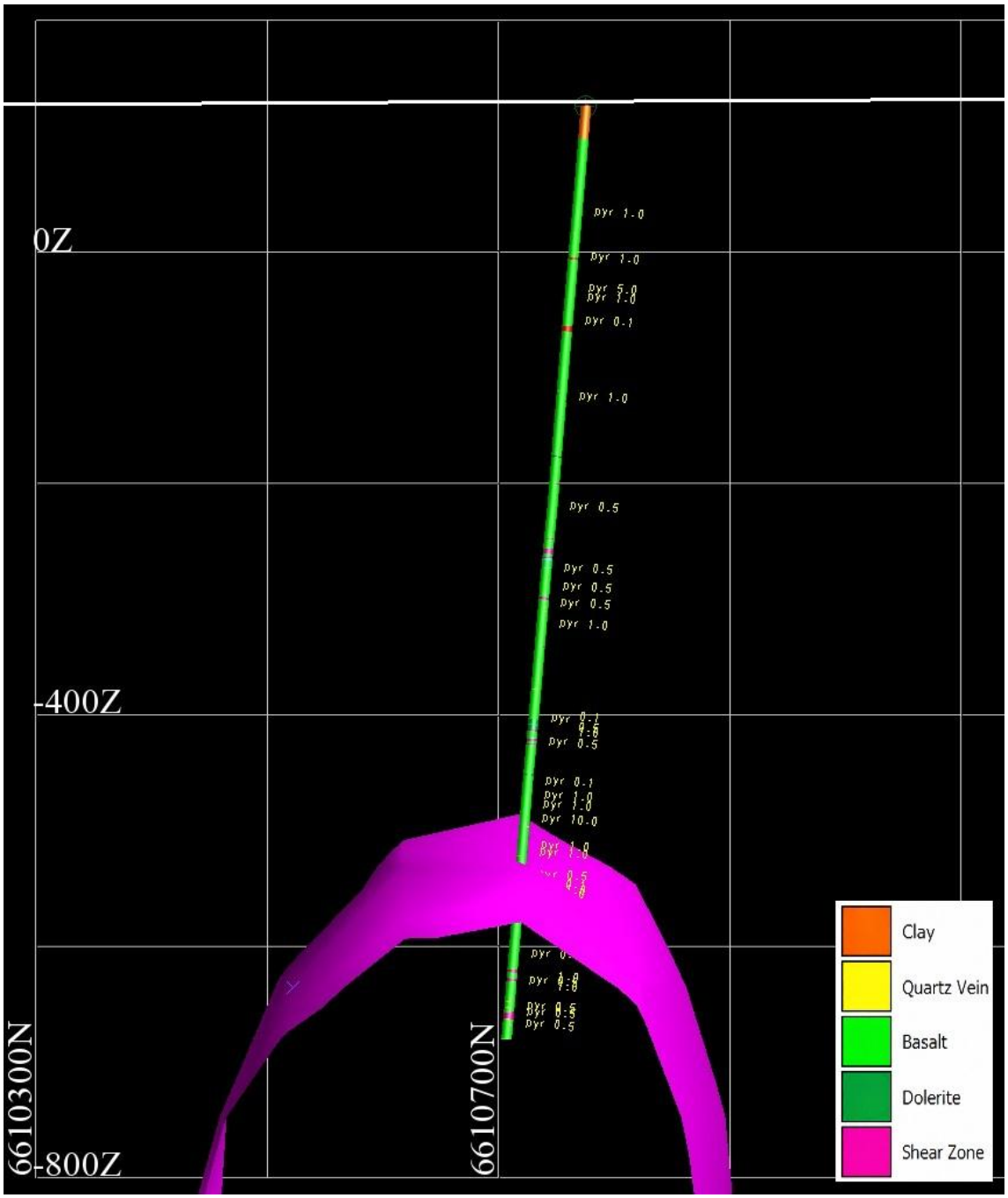

Figure 3: Drill hole cross section (looking west), coloured by lithology and zones of logged pyrite and percent by volume (yellow text), showing hole intersecting the gravity anomaly target (magenta).

Gold Potential

Broad zones within HDD26-01 exhibit propylitic alteration (chlorite-epidote–carbonate ± albite) with intermittent shear zones and associated quartz veining, pyrite and sericite alteration located throughout.

Selective sampling (**Figure 4**) of zones exhibiting increased alteration and deformation returned anomalous pathfinder elements (maximum values shown in Table 1). Pathfinder anomalism (As–Sb–Bi–Te–Mo) observed at Yogi is generally recognised as indicators of a fertile hydrothermal systems and are commonly associated with precious metal-bearing fluids.

Notable is the pathfinder anomalism indicates intrusion related source for potential mineralising fluids. Within HD26-01 there are small aplite dykes which are interpreted to be derived from Hiltaba Suite Granite. The presence of aplite dykes indicates a proximal felsic intrusion.

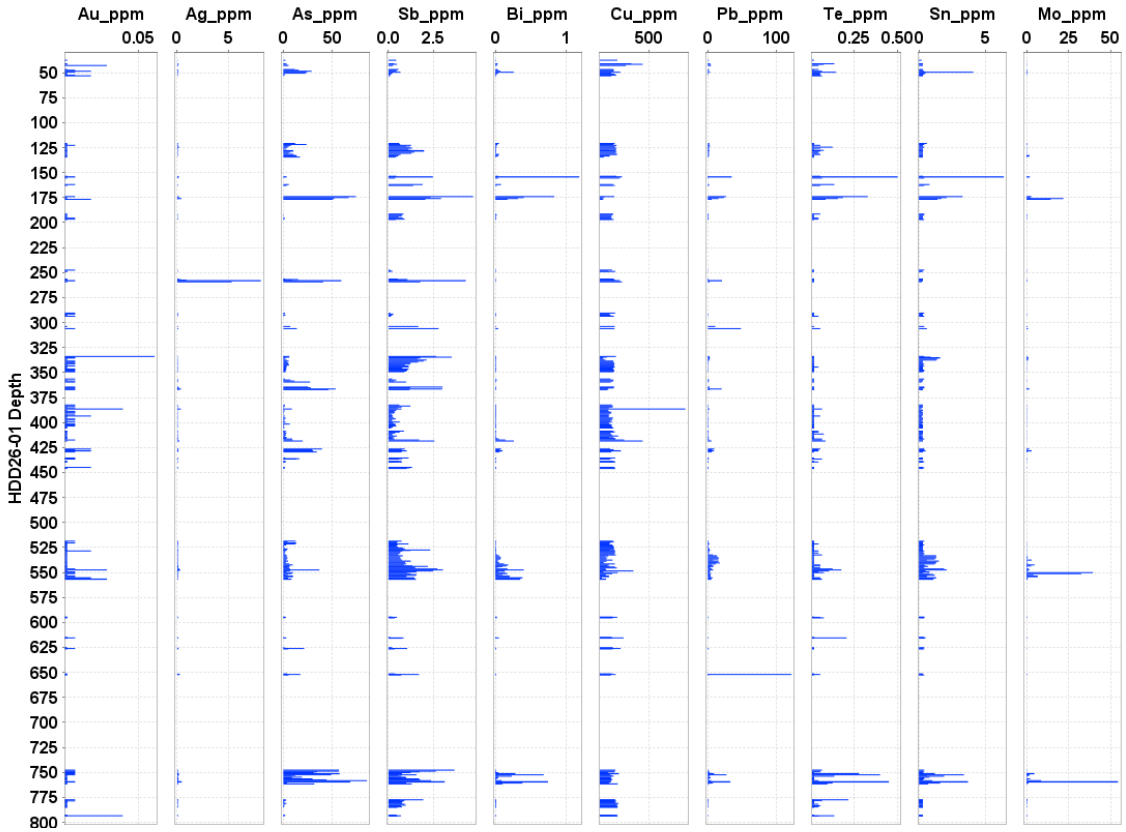

Figure 4. HDD26-01 selected element assay log.

Figure 5. HDD26-01 – showing intense quartz-carbonate veining occurring within at least two phases of alteration. Depth 44.3m to 53.1m

Figure 6. Shear zone with quartz veining / breccia with pyrite stringers and silicification of basalt. Anomalous pathfinders 3.65m @ 61.66 ppm As, 0.44 ppm Bi, 9.7 ppm Mo, 3.04 ppm Sb and 0.2 ppm Te from 173.45m. Similar geology; alteration, structurally and pathfinder element anomalism occur throughout the depth of the hole.

Figure 7. HDD26-01 logged aplite (reddish orange) indicating proximal felsic intrusion a potential driver of mineralised fluids.

Table 2. Assay results basic statistics of pathfinder elements

Variate	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Te ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
Count	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
Minimum	<0.01	<0.01	<0.2	<0.01	25.7	<0.05	<0.5	0.06	<0.05	<0.1	53
Maximum	0.06	8.22	85.7	1.18	862	54.4	121.5	4.71	0.5	3.4	942
Mean	0.01	0.13	9.74	0.05	141.91	1.19	3.90	0.99	0.05	0.34	119.12
Median	0.01	0.05	3.20	0.01	140.00	0.12	1.20	0.75	0.03	0.10	109.00
Range	0.06	8.22	85.60	1.18	836.30	54.38	121.25	4.65	0.48	3.35	889.00
Standard Deviation	0.01	0.66	15.59	0.14	72.26	5.36	10.15	0.80	0.06	0.52	78.06

Note; < = below detection limit. Where BDL occurs to calculate statistics half the BDL value is assigned.

Future Exploration

In the immediate term Taiton exploration will focus on identifying gold targets within the broader Yogi prospect (**Figure 8**). This will include completing a review of the litho-structural interpretation focusing on identifying lower order structures. The area of interest has little to no surface sampling coverage so initial reconnaissance soil sampling programmes with be carried out with infill sampling as required.

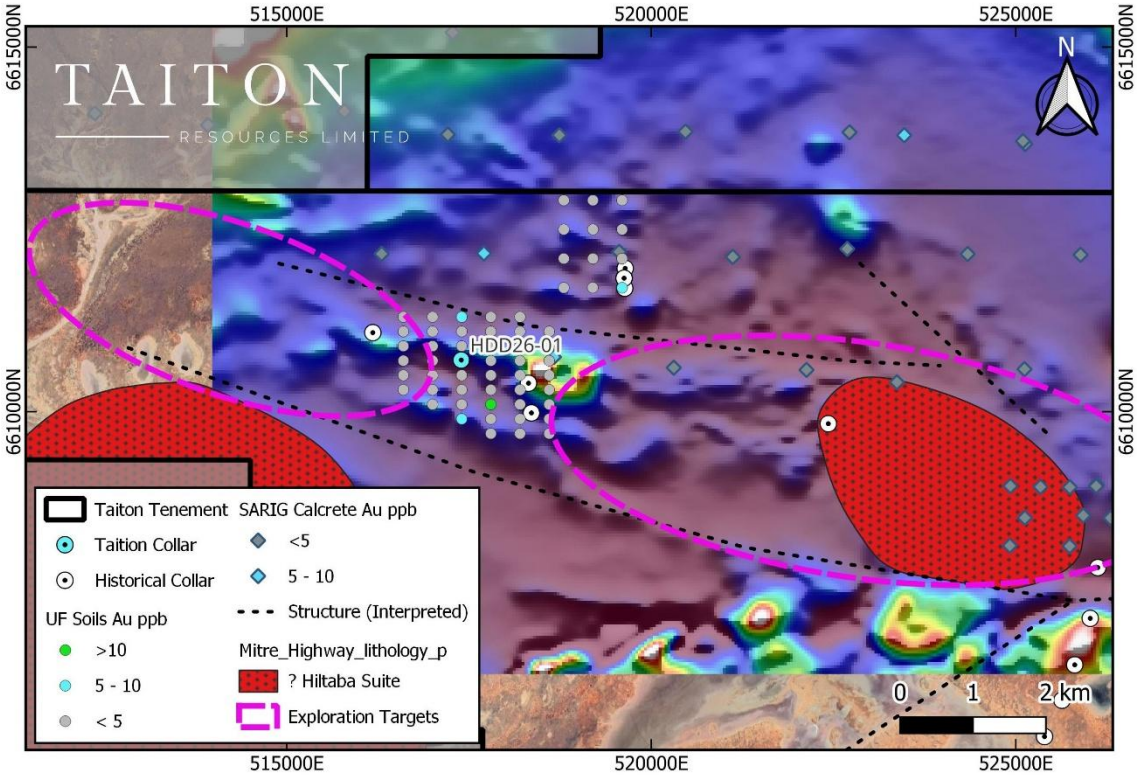

Figure 8. Areas for future exploration, covering structural corridor and potential felsic intrusions (Hiltaba Suite ?), underlain by TMI RTP magnetic image.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Executive Directors of Taiton.

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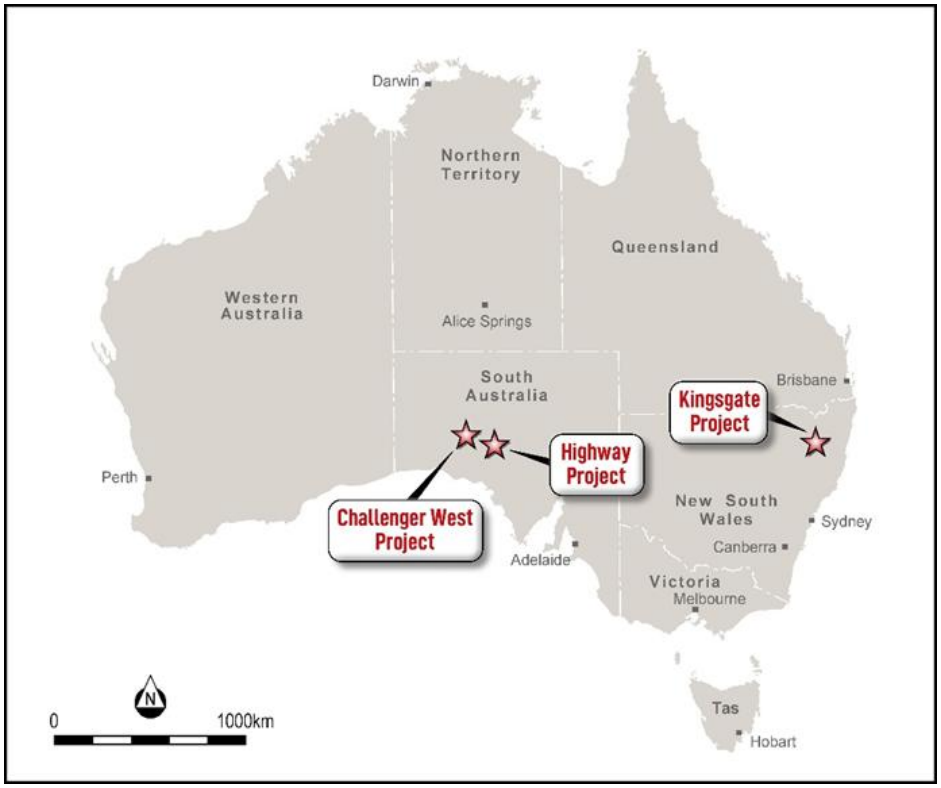
About Taiton Resources Limited

Taiton Resources Limited (ASX: T88) is an early-stage mineral exploration and development company with a portfolio of projects across South Australia and New South Wales comprising the following:

a) **Highway Copper-Gold Project** – Covers ~2,930km^2 of tenure in the highly prospective Gawler Craton host to world class IOCG deposits such as Olympic Dam, Carrapateena and Prominent Hill.

b) **Challenger West Gold-Uranium Project** – ~1,858km^2 tenement package neighbouring the 1.2Moz Challenger Gold Mine and 1.6Moz Tunkillia Gold Project, with strong potential for gold and paleochannel uranium deposits.

c) **Kingsgate Molybdenum-Bismuth-Silica Project** – A historical high-grade molybdenum–bismuth mining district with over 100 known mineralised pipes and prior production.



Taiton Resources Limited (ASX: T88) project locations.

References

1. ASX Release – 18th September 2024, Gravity Anomalism up to 6 mGal Solidifies Support for IOCG Targets at Highway Project

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to exploration results and geological data for the Highway Project is based on information generated and compiled by Shane Tomlinson, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and a Technical Director of Taiton Resources Limited.

Shane Tomlinson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Tomlinson consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION:

This announcement contains forward-looking statements. Wherever possible, words such as "intends", "expects", "scheduled", "estimates", "anticipates", "believes", and similar expressions or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved, have been used to identify these forward-looking statements.

Although the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement reflect management's current beliefs based upon information currently available to management and based upon what management believes to be reasonable assumptions, Taiton cannot be certain that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. A number of factors could cause events and achievements to differ materially from the results expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. These factors should be considered carefully, and prospective investors should not place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements necessarily involve significant known and unknown risks, assumptions and uncertainties that may cause actual results, events, prospects and opportunities to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Although Taiton has attempted to identify important risks and factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors and risks that cause actions, events or results not to be anticipated, estimated or intended, including those risk factors discussed in Taiton's public filings.

There can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, prospective investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this announcement, and Taiton assumes no obligation to update or revise them to reflect new events or circumstances, unless otherwise required by law.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Highway Project – Yogi Prospect Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Drilling was completed with diamond drill rig using blade for surface to 30m due ground conditions and diamond drilling (DD) technique from 30m to end of hole, producing core samples of various sizes. • DD core samples are HQ3 and NQ2 core with sample intervals defined by the geologist to honour geological boundaries ranging from 0.2 to 1.7m in length. • DD core was aligned and measured by tape, comparing back to down hole core blocks consistent with industry practice. • DD was completed to industry standard using varying samples lengths (0.2 to 1.7m) based on geological intervals. • DD samples were submitted at intervals defined by the geologist for drying, crushing and pulverising to produce a 0.22 sample for multielement analysis (ME) and a nominal 50g charge for gold analysis by Fire Assay (FA).
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond drill rigs used consisted of Sandvik DE840 multipurpose rig mounted on a 8x8 truck and a Boart Longyear KWL 1600 multipurpose rig mounted on a 8x8 truck. • Diamond drilling used HQ_3 (triple tube) and NQ_2 wireline techniques. • Core was routinely orientated using Axis Champ Ori tool. • Diamond holes were surveyed downhole using the Axis Champ north seeking gyro tool.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential*	• Recovery of diamond core was recorded by drillers on core blocks and placed in the core tray after each drill run. This was checked and compared to the measurements of the core by the geologist. • Areas of diamond core loss were marked on the core blocks; logging and sampling intervals honour intervals of core loss. • There is no known relationship between recovery and grade in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	diamond core.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All DD drilling has been geologically logged by a qualified geologist. • Logging included where practicable, but not is limited to lithology, alteration, mineralogy, vein quantification and description, and orientation information of selected geological or structural features. • All core was marked with depth, orientation lines, sample intervals and photographed before being cut and/or sampled. • Logging is qualitative in nature. • All holes are geologically logged in full. • RQD and fracture count is routinely recorded for all diamond core. • Geotechnical logging has not been carried out.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• DD core was sampled as half core for both HQ_3 and NQ_2 core. • Sample intervals are selected / defined by a qualified geologist to honour geological boundaries. • Sample length varied between 0.2 to 1.7m. • Sample preparation for drill samples involved drying the whole sample, pulverising to 85% passing 75 microns. A 0.25g sample charge was subjected to Four Acid (4A) digest used for ICP-MS multielement analysis and a 50g sample charge was then used for FA with AAS finish for gold analysis. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of material sampled. • QAQC samples were collected in the field as per Taiton's QAQC sample procedure. Duplicates were collected at 1:20 samples to assess the variability of material sampled.
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.*	• The assaying and laboratory procedures used are appropriate for the material tested. • A 0.25g sample charge using a nitric acid digest and lithium borate fusion. This process provides complete dissolution of most minerals including silicates. • A 50g sample charge was used for the fire assay (AAS finish); the detection limit is 0.005 ppm. This is considered an estimation of total gold content. • Taiton QAQC procedures collect field duplicates and insert certified

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		reference materials (CRMs). Standards were inserted at a rate of 1:20 while blanks were inserted at 1:50. • Laboratory CRMs and repeats have been assessed and used to assess laboratory reproducibility and accuracy. • No geophysical tools were used in determining element concentrations.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No independent verification of results has been conducted. • All sampling and assay data were stored in a secure database with restricted access. • Field data was collected digitally using Microsoft software loaded onto a Toughbook. This data was then loaded into Taiton's database. • No adjustments were introduced to the analytical data. • Digital sample submission forms provided the sample identification numbers accompanying each submission to the laboratory.
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 collar were located using a handheld GPS by Taiton geologists. GPS has an accuracy +/- 3m. • The grid system used is GDA94/MGA94 Zone 53. • Downhole surveys were completed using an Axis Champ gyro.
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.*	• Only one hole was drilled. • This was considered sufficient to test the gravity anomaly. • No Resources or Ore Reserve estimations are presented
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Gravity anomaly was being target by drill hole. The anomaly was modelled as a oblong sphere with surface to top depth of nominal 600m. • To assess the gravity anomaly a subvertical drill hole with a dip of -85° was drilled to allow for structure readings to be taken. • No sampling bias from the drilling is believed to exist. • No significant assay results are being reported.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Core trays were sent to ALS Global in Adelaide via road by Taiton field personnel for processing which included cutting, additional

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		photography to site and sampling.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been completed to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Highway project consists of tenements EL6658, EL6706, EL6784, EL6785 and EL6857, which are 100% owned by Taiton Resources Limited. The Highway project overlaps the Native Title Determination area for the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara People and the Department of Defence Woomera Prohibited Area • The Company also holds an Exploration Permit (Number: REX 058-22) to access the Woomera Permit Area. A Part 9B Native Title agreement has been signed with the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara People.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Calcrete sampling programs have been completed by Mount Isa Mines Ltd (1996) and Dominion Mining Ltd (1998) predominantly assaying for gold. • Early 1980's sporadic shallow (<40m) RAB drilling by BHP, Rotary – percussion (maximum depth 138m) by Amoco Minerals Australia, and a single RC (49m) by Dominion Gold Operations in 2004. • Gravity surveys by Joint Venture partners was carried out between 2004 and 2005.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Iron-Oxide-Copper-Gold (IOCG) deposits form through magmatic hydrothermal activity resulting in a mineralised breccia complex consisting of economic Cu ± Au ± U concentrations. • Intrusive related and structurally controlled gold mineralisation. • These deposit types are hosted within the Gawler Craton of South Australia.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.*	• Drill hole information summary for drilling associated with the announcement is available in announcement. • All historic drilling is included in the Plan View map.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Not applicable due to insignificant gold and or copper results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Not applicable as no mineralisation intercepted.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to figures in body for spatial context of drill collars. No significant results being reported.
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.*	• All relevant data and targets discussed are included announcement with applicable plan and cross-section to articulate drill result and geophysical target.
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.*	• Gravity survey being carried out at Yogi-Garfield and Pluto prospects, gravity and GNSS data were acquired using a Scintrex CG-5 digital gravity meter and Hi Target differential GNSS receivers. • The expected accuracy of the gravity survey would be better than 0.02 mGal with recorded elevations accurate to better than 2cm. • Both prospects will have sample spacing of 400m by 400m on an east-west grid with infill sampling to 200m by 200m as required. • Modelling of gravity data was completed to identify gravity target. See ASX Release – 18th September 2024, Gravity Anomalism up to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		6 mGal Solidifies Support for IOCG Targets at Highway Project • No other material is considered material for this presentation.
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.*	• Compiling and reinterpretation of geological and geophysical datasets. • Surface soil sampling.