

TARUGA CONFIRMS NEW HIGH GRADE OUTCROP AT UAROO RIDGE

GASCOYNE PROVINCE, WA

Highlights

- **New soil and rock chip sampling confirm 500m NE gold-copper trend** at Uaroo Ridge, cross cutting the existing 1km WNW-ESE mineralised trend.
- Rock chip assay from the new outcrop include:
 - UARK042 – **1.4g/t Au and 4.3% Cu** (the highest rock chip result recorded to date),
 - UARK043 – **0.5g/t Au and 2.6% Cu**,
 - UARK041 – **0.4g/t Au and 2.4% Cu**.
- **The results and newly identified trends extend the known mineralised footprint** beyond the existing ESE corridor, opening a second, cross-cutting structural direction for follow-up regional target generation.
- **Uaroo Ridge sits approx. 5km north of Taruga's Thowagee gold and base metal prospect**, confirming a second priority prospect within the same tenement package.
- **Follow up soil sampling and geophysical surveys required** to extend coverage and define targets along the new trend.

Taruga Minerals Non-Executive Technical Director, David Chapman, commented:

"We first flagged Uaroo Ridge as a priority target during our maiden reconnaissance, with malachite and chalcopyrite visible in surface outcrop. This new soil and rock chip work has now confirmed a second, cross-cutting NE trend and returned our highest gold and copper grades at the prospect to date, opening up a much broader area to follow up."

Taruga Minerals Limited (ASX: **TAR**, **Taruga** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce new rock chip and soil sampling results confirming a high-grade gold-copper outcrop central to a NE mineralised trend at the Uaroo Ridge prospect, within the Uaroo East Project (E08/3734) in the Gascoyne province of Western Australia (Figure 1).

Uaroo Ridge was identified as part of Taruga's initial 2025 reconnaissance field work, and this follow-up sampling has now defined a new northeast trend 250m west of previously reported quartz veining and rock chip sampling. The potential of this trend is highlighted by rock sample UARK042, which returned **1.4g/t Au and 4.3% Cu** (see Figure 2), the highest-grade rock sample from the prospect to date and a strong indicator of the broader system's prospectivity.

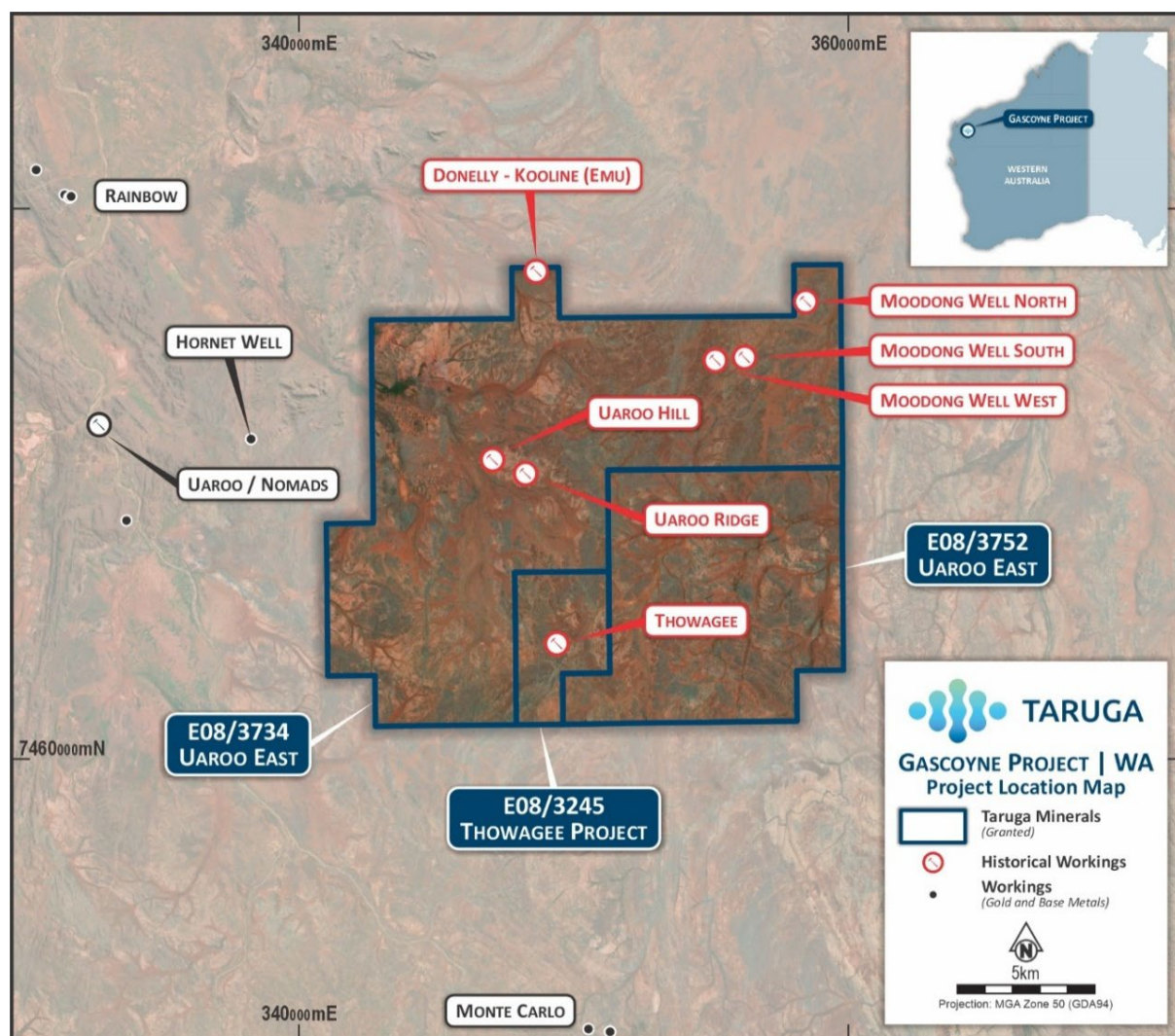


Figure 1: Tenement location map showing Uaroo Ridge and recorded location of historic workings within and around Taruga exploration licences.

New NE Trend Extends Uaroo Ridge Prospectivity

Uaroo Ridge is ~1km East of the Uaroo Hill MINEDEX locality and adjacent a gravel pit previously used for local road maintenance. Uaroo Ridge prospect lies centrally within the granted Uaroo East project (E08/3734) which is approximately 5km north of Thowagee, Taruga's other key advanced exploration prospect in the area.

Initial exploration at Uaroo Ridge identified a ~1km long outcropping WNW-ESE striking quartz ridge, ranging from 0.5 metres to 5 metres wide, with consistent gold and copper anomalism confirmed by rock chip sampling. Minor ENE/NE intersecting quartz veins and shear zones pointed to structural complexity and encouraged further investigations of the broader prospect.

Soil sampling extended along strike and laterally west of the original Uaroo Ridge quartz outcrop (see Figure 3 and Figure 4), linking Uaroo Ridge and the Uaroo Hill locality. A mid-prospect outcrop within this corridor returned the highest gold and copper grades recorded at Uaroo Ridge to date with **1.4g/t Au and 4.3% Cu** (UARK042), and sits centrally within a dominant NE anomalous gold and copper trend confirmed by the soil sampling results. The NE mineralised trend marks a step change in the Uaroo Ridge Prospect area potential, opening clear extension targets for further soil and rock sampling beyond the current 2km long and 600m wide exploration area.

Significant results from the prospect include:

- **1.4g/t Au and 4.3% Cu** (UARK042) – same outcrop as UAR041 and UARK043
- **0.4g/t Au and 2.4% Cu** (UARK041) – same outcrop as UAR042 and UARK043
- **0.5g/t Au and 2.6% Cu** (UARK043) – same outcrop as UAR041 and UARK042
- **0.5g/t Au and 0.4% Cu** (UARK001) – previously reported
- **0.4g/t Au and 0.4% Cu** (UARK028) – previously reported



Figure 2: Rock chip sample UARK042 returned 1.4 g/t gold and 4.3% copper from outcrop central to the newly identified Uaroo Ridge NE trend

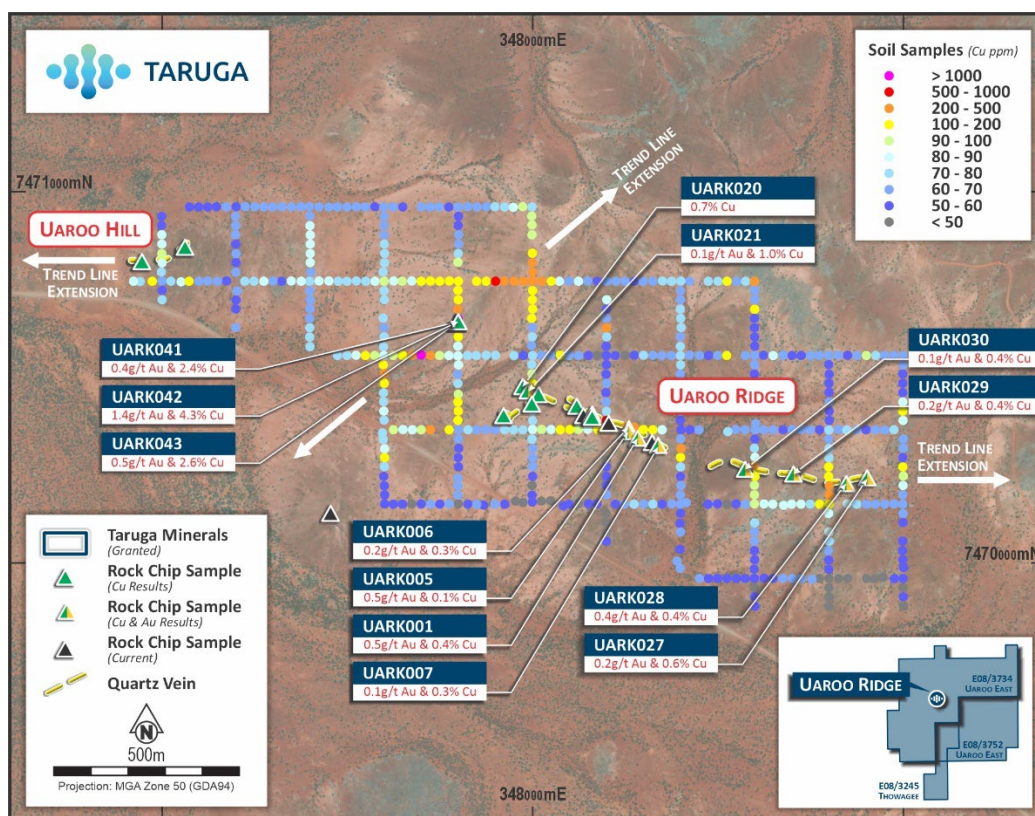


Figure 3: Uaroo Hill and Uaroo Ridge soil and rock sampling locations highlighting recent high grade rock results (UARK041, 042 & 043) and anomalous copper trends. (GDA94zone50).

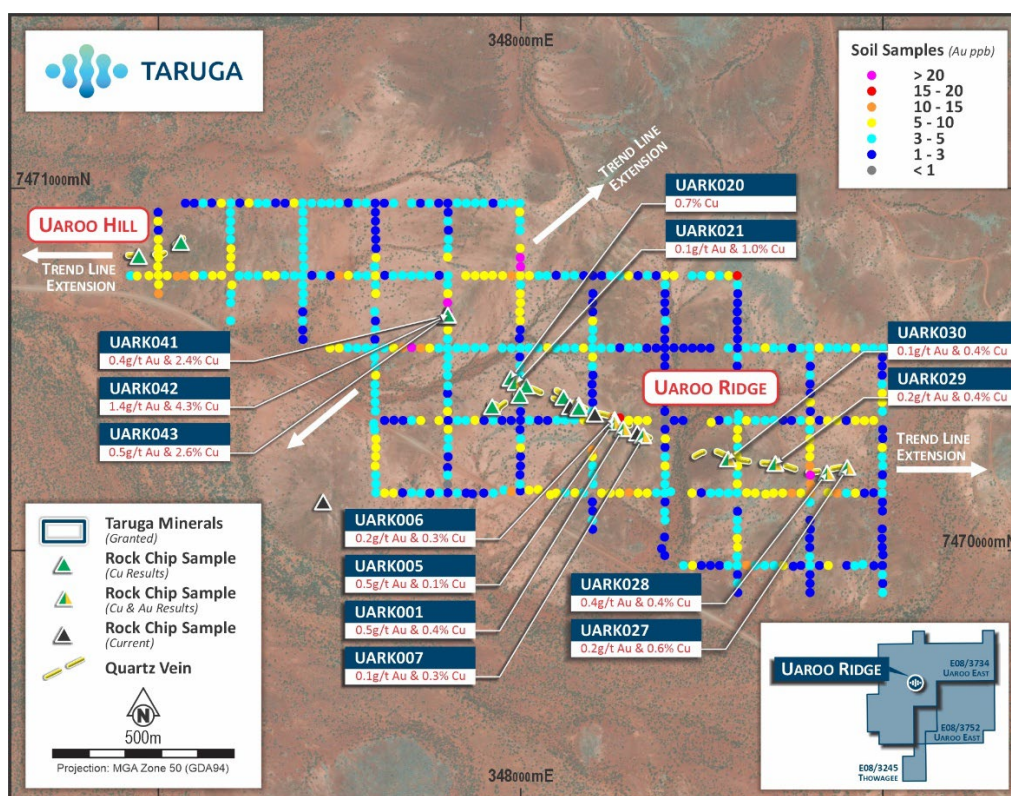


Figure 4: Uaroo Hill and Uaroo Ridge soil and rock sampling locations highlighting recent high grade rock results (UARK041, 042 & 043) and anomalous gold results and trends. (GDA94zone50).

Moodong Well

The Moodong Well area (E08/3734) is located only 8km northeast of Uaroo Ridge, and the success there of defining the new trend highlights the broader prospectivity of the tenure. Moodong Well is now well positioned as the priority prospect for future exploration. The Moodong Well area features a 1,500m long NW trending quartz rich shear ranging from 0.5 metre to 2 metres in thickness. A previously announced rock chip sample, UARK031, returned a spotty trace amount of visible malachite (copper mineral) and assayed **350 ppm Cu** and **120ppm Pb** in assay¹.

The Moodong Well NW trending shear parallels the regionally significant Goordeman and Uaroo Faults, which also run NW-SE through the permits and may represent favourable conduits for mineralising fluids. Given the coarse spacing of existing regional data over the Gascoyne tenement package, Moodong Well will require further subsurface investigation, beginning with soil sampling and detailed geophysical surveys.

Next Steps

- Carry out magnetic and gravity surveys to build a detailed, cost-effective view of the likely controlling structures across the prospect.
- Extend close spaced soil sampling lines in broad grids to define the extent of gold and base metal trends identified to date.
- Progress targeting at Moodong Well, including soil sampling and geophysical surveys, to test the parallel NW-trending shear system.

Tenement Review

Following a systematic review of prospectivity across the Gascoyne Project exploration licences, including field reconnaissance, Taruga has elected to relinquish E08/3733 in full, as well as partial areas of E08/3245 and E08/3734, concentrating its retained tenure on the highest-priority ground, including Uaroo Ridge, Thowagee and Moodong Well. The retained tenement areas are shown in Figure 1 and detailed in Table 1.

Table 1: Tenement details (September 2026)

Tenement	Holder*	Grant Date	Area (blocks)	Area (km ²)
E08/3245	460 Resources Pty Ltd	12/01/2023	5	15.8
E08/3733	460 Resources Pty Ltd	Relinquished	0	0
E08/3734	460 Resources Pty Ltd	19/08/2025	54	170.4
E08/3752	460 Resources Pty Ltd	19/08/2025	25	78.9

**460 Resources Pty Ltd is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company*

This announcement was approved by the Board of Taruga Minerals Limited.

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Competent person's statement

¹ See TAR ASX Announcement "1km of gold and copper strike identified Uaroo Ridge – Gascoyne province, WA" dated 9 October 2025

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Brent Laws, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Laws is the Exploration Manager of Taruga Minerals Limited. Mr Laws has sufficient experience that is 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 Resource and Ore Reserves". Mr Laws consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements and Important Notice

This report contains forecasts, projections and forward-looking information. Although the Company believes that its expectations, estimates and forecast outcomes are based on reasonable assumptions it can give no assurance that these will be achieved. Expectations and estimates and projections and information provided by the Company are not a guarantee of future performance and involve unknown risks and uncertainties, many of which are out of Taruga's control.

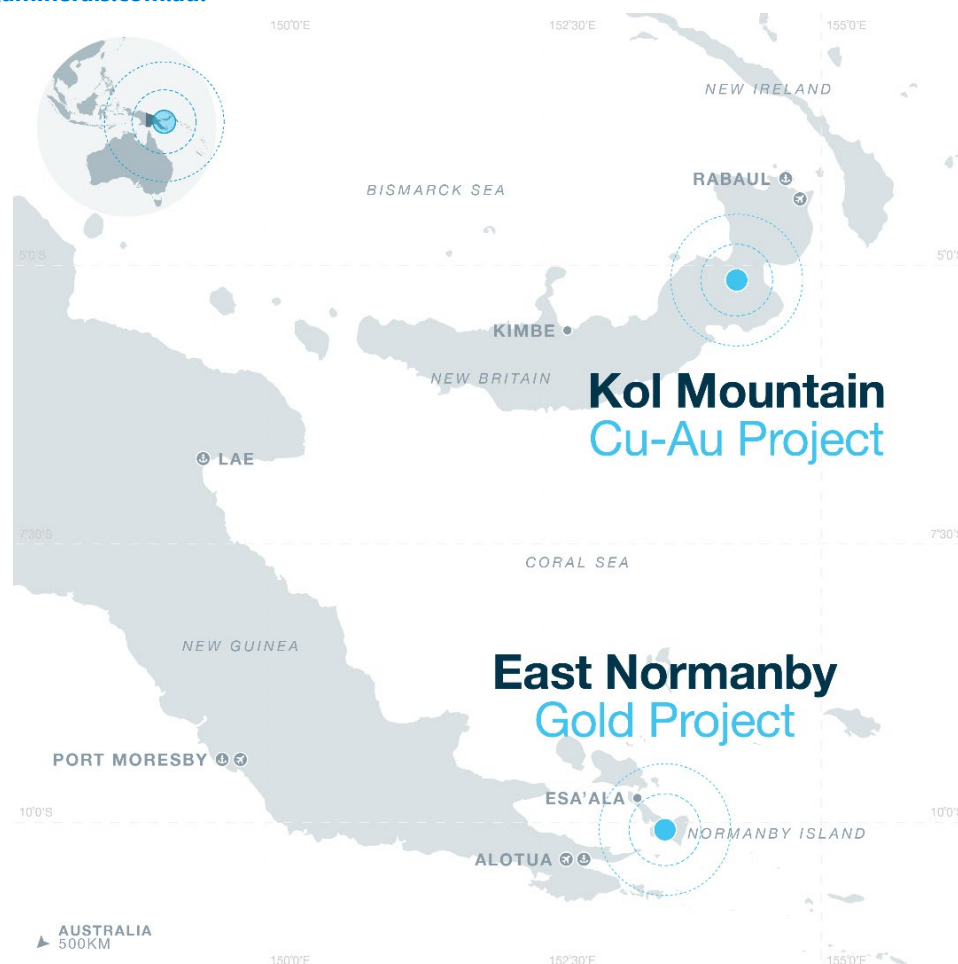
Actual results and developments will almost certainly differ materially from those expressed or implied. Taruga has not audited or investigated the accuracy or completeness of the information, statements and opinions contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by applicable laws, Taruga makes no representation and can give no assurance, guarantee or warranty, express or implied, as to, and takes no responsibility and assumes no liability for the authenticity, validity, accuracy, suitability or completeness of, or any errors in or omission from, any information, statement or opinion contained in this report and without prejudice, to the generality of the foregoing, the achievement or accuracy of any forecasts, projections or other forward looking information contained or referred to in this report. Investors should make and rely upon their own enquiries before deciding to acquire or deal in the Company's securities

About Taruga Minerals Ltd (ASX: TAR)

Taruga Minerals Limited is a Perth-based exploration company with a district-scale gold-copper portfolio in Papua New Guinea, one of the world's most mineral-rich provinces. The region is host to some of the largest copper-gold deposits in the world including the 18.2Moz Lihir Gold Deposit (Newmont Corp)², the 26.3Moz Au & 8.6Mt Cu Wafi-Golpu Deposit (Newmont/Harmony)³ and the 18.3Moz Porgera Gold Deposit (Porgera JV)⁴.

The Company holds a 12-month option over two flagship PNG projects, the East Normanby Gold Project on Normanby Island (488km², hosting the high-grade Weioko Gold District across an +8km structural corridor) and the Kol Mountain Copper-Gold Project on New Britain Island, a large-scale porphyry target previously assessed by BHP and Rio Tinto. The staged, capital-efficient acquisition structure links deferred payments to defined JORC 2012 milestones, preserving balance sheet discipline while Taruga advances exploration toward maiden drilling at Weioko and structural target definition at Kol Mountain.

Taruga is led by Chairman Paul Cronin and Non-Executive Director Eric De Mori, both of which were Co-Founders and Directors (Paul – Managing Director and CEO) of Balkans Polymetallic miner Adriatic Metals Ltd, which was sold in 2025 for A\$1.5b to Dundee Precious Metals. Paul and Eric are supported by highly experienced geologists - Technical Director and David Chapman and Head of Exploration Brent Laws.. For more information, visit www.tarugaminerals.com.au.



² See Newmont Corporation Mineral Reserves Statement dated 19 Feb 2026

³ See Harmony Resources and Mineral Reserves Report dated 30 Jun 2025

⁴ See Barrick Reserves and Resources Statement dated 5 Feb 2026 (est total based on Barricks % share)

Table 2: Rock Sample Geochemical Result Table (GDA94 Zone 50)

Prospect	Sample ID	Easting (GDA94z50)	Northing (GDA94z50)	Elevation (m_DEM)	Au (ppb)	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Sample Type and Description
Uaroo Ridge	UARK041	347801	7470658	133	348	2.36	2.1	154	355	Insitu. Quartz vein with malachite ~5%
Uaroo Ridge	UARK042	347800	7470659	133	1,410	4.26	3.3	305	191	Insitu. Quartz vein with malachite ~5%
Uaroo Ridge	UARK043	347799	7470658	133	476	2.57	2.9	232	154	Insitu. Quartz vein with malachite ~5%

Table 3: Soil Sample Anomalous Higher Grade Geochemical Result Table (GDA94 Zone 50)(Au >= 7ppb or Cu >= 150ppm)

Prospect	Sample ID	Easting (GDA94z50)	Northing (GDA94z50)	Elevation (m_DEM)	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0042	347001	7470760	129	9	69
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0044	347053	7470759	130	14	86
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0045	347075	7470760	130	14	107
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0062	347500	7470760	129	11	80
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0066	347600	7470760	128	7	96
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0072	347751	7470760	132	3	190
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0076	347850	7470760	135	5	175
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0077	347876	7470760	135	6	174
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0078	347901	7470760	135	10	632
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0079	347924	7470760	136	7	281
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0080	347952	7470760	136	9	219
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0081	347976	7470760	136	10	203
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0082	348000	7470760	135	10	214
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0083	348026	7470760	135	6	213
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0103	348526	7470760	136	5	170

Prospect	Sample ID	Easting (GDA94z50)	Northing (GDA94z50)	Elevation (m_DEM)	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0106	348600	7470760	136	17	210
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0108	347500	7470560	127	7	74
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0114	347650	7470560	128	7	119
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0115	347676	7470560	129	11	248
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0116	347700	7470561	130	22	1535
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0117	347726	7470560	130	10	252
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0131	348076	7470560	134	5	157
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0149	348525	7470560	135	2	175
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0174	347726	7470360	129	5	217
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0176	347776	7470360	130	7	161
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0192	348177	7470361	134	8	114
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0195	348256	7470370	138	12	433
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0196	348275	7470367	137	16	499
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0197	348300	7470361	137	8	191
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0198	348326	7470360	135	8	106
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0222	348925	7470360	136	8	68
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0223	348951	7470359	136	7	64
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0228	347650	7470160	130	8	58
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0241	347975	7470164	132	11	45
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0244	348050	7470169	132	7	50
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0254	348301	7470160	132	12	69
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0255	348325	7470160	133	9	75
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0271	348725	7470159	136	8	85
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0272	348750	7470160	136	10	78
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0274	348801	7470160	136	11	115
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0277	348875	7470160	137	11	78

Prospect	Sample ID	Easting (GDA94z50)	Northing (GDA94z50)	Elevation (m_DEM)	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0290	348625	7469960	130	12	57
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0294	348726	7469960	134	8	70
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0312	347000	7470785	128	9	74
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0314	347002	7470710	128	11	78
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0319	347201	7470834	130	10	64
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0320	347201	7470810	130	7	57
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0356	347601	7470510	127	5	204
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0364	347602	7470285	128	8	197
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0365	347601	7470260	128	10	78
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0376	347799	7470735	133	4	169
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0377	347800	7470710	132	8	156
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0378	347799	7470685	132	20	325
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0379	347800	7470658	132	64	1550
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0380	347801	7470635	133	9	246
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0388	347800	7470410	130	4	152
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0389	347800	7470385	130	6	185
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0402	348000	7470810	136	37	356
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0403	348001	7470785	136	21	481
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0404	348001	7470735	135	4	169
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0406	348001	7470685	134	6	160
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0414	348000	7470460	133	5	338
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0415	348001	7470435	132	3	220
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0429	348200	7470634	136	8	384
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0438	348200	7470385	136	5	596
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0441	348200	7470278	136	10	44
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0466	348401	7470310	133	6	215

Prospect	Sample ID	Easting (GDA94z50)	Northing (GDA94z50)	Elevation (m_DEM)	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0494	348600	7470310	134	8	75
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0496	348599	7470263	135	9	398
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0497	348601	7470235	134	8	150
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0505	348601	7470010	130	8	58
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0519	348801	7470284	133	10	75
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0521	348800	7470235	137	12	178
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0522	348801	7470210	137	21	445
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0523	348801	7470185	136	10	234
Uaroo Ridge	URSL0538	349000	7470435	135	7	89

Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (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.	- Sampling being reported by the Company includes geochemical soil and rock chip sampling. - Rock chip samples were collected as in-situ outcrop, sample type is noted in the result table. Rock sample sizes vary between 1kg and 3kg and are used for geochemical analysis and/or mineralogical or petrophysical assessment. Rock chip sampling should be considered highly selective unless otherwise described. - Soil sampling completed includes material collected using a shovel or pelican pick with a sample size of ~250g. Material was sieved with material passing a -2mm sieve retained as sample for analysis. Material was collected from 10-20cm below surface. Sampling was completed by experienced field personnel. Soil sampling was completed on 200m East-West and 200m North-South lines with samples collected every 25m along each line. Sample points that fell on obvious sites of potential contamination or sampling bias, such as man-made roads, were avoided and location adjusted.
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).	No drilling data is being reported in this document.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results - 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.	No drilling data is being reported in this document.
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	- No drilling data is being reported in this document. - There is insufficient information available to support a Mineral Resource estimate. - Rock chip samples were logged by a geologist including mineral assessment. - Soil samples were dry with a photo taken of the sample after sieving for colour and material reference.
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.	- No drilling data is being reported in this document. - No field duplicate or sub-sampling of rock samples was carried out. Rock sampling did included a number of samples from the same outcrop. - Soil samples were sieved with minus 2mm material retained as sample for laboratory analysis. Soil samples followed the Labwest Ultrafine preparation and analysis procedure. Soil sampling included routine field duplicates, which included a split of the original sieved sample taken every 30th sample location (ratio 1:30).
Quality of assay data and	- 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	Rock and Soil samples were analysed at LabWest, Perth. Rock samples included laboratory preparation (crush, split and pulverise) and analysis for low level detection of trace elements via microwave assisted, HF/multiacid digestion with determination of 62 elements including

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	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.	REEs by ICP-MS/OES (LabWest code MMA-04). Gold analysis included aqua-regia digestion with low level determination by ICP-MS (LabWest Code WAR-25). Soil samples (Labwest Ultrafine preparation and analysis procedure) were analysed using aqua regia microwave digestion with analysis by ICP-MS/OES for 53 elements (LabWest code UFF-PE). - Company sampling QA/QC involved the inclusion of standards (CRM) to cover blank, low, mid and higher-grade material of various base and precious metals including but not limited to lead, silver, copper, zinc and gold. Gaps in tabled sample ID sequences is likely due to that sample ID being used for inclusion of a standard, blank or duplicate as a part of implemented QA/QC procedures. - Laboratory QA/QC has additional checks including standards, blanks and repeat samples.
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 sampling being reported has been completed. - No adjustments have been applied to the laboratory results/data other than numeric rounding and conversion from ppm to % or ppb to g/t where applicable for clear and consistent reporting purposes. - Maps and data tables have been digitised into a working dataset. No significant adjustments were made. Data conversions were applied to ensure common units of measurement.
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.	- A handheld GPS with +/-5m accuracy was used to verify and record the location of sample coordinates for each sample location. - Elevation is derived from spatial data (via ELVIS) - SRTM 1 second derived Digital Elevation Model (DEM) - The grid system used in the figures and appendices in the document is GDA94/MGA Zone 50.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	- Rock geochemical sampling was completed on a reconnaissance scale with no systematic sampling. Rock chip samples should be considered highly selective unless otherwise described in the document. - Soil samples were taken on 200m East-West and 200m North-South lines with samples collected every 25m along each line. Sample points that fell on obvious sites of potential contamination or sampling bias, such as man-made roads, were avoided and location adjusted. The sampling pattern was designed as a first pass assessment of soil geochemistry over structural trends of variable orientation running in a nominal NE and NW directions. - Data is insufficient to be used in a Mineral Resource estimate.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <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>	- Rock samples should be considered as being selectively collected and may not be an exact representation of the broader rock type and mineralisation along a trend unless a systematic sampling method to remove potential bias has been otherwise described. - Soil sampling patterns are designed to sample the broader prospect area taking into account the potential influence of multiple structural and mineralised trend orientations. Close spaced sampling along east-west and north-south lines is designed to capture and identify mineral distribution influences from the north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east structural trends. - Field measurements of structure, geological contacts and historical working orientations are taken as part of mapping programs and is used to confirm local and regional trends.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	The samples were collected, processed, and despatched by experienced field personnel before being courier delivered to the laboratory for analysis.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No external audits or reviews of historical work completed has been undertaken by Taruga Minerals.

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 granted exploration licences E08/3734, E08/3752 and E08/3245 are under Taruga Minerals 100% owned subsidiary 460 Resources Pty Ltd. - Access agreements and protocols are in place for landholder and native title interests across the permit areas allowing for requisite notifications and implementation of exploration programs.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Historical Exploration conducted in or near the permit areas is varied and date back to the 1950's and 1960's with various base and precious metal mines being worked in the area. Further exploration was conducted in the 1980's with sporadic exploration since. - The location and details of historic mine workings are based on MINEDEX site records and references. Field verification of workings is completed as part of regional reconnaissance exploration to confirm accuracy of recorded locations and validity of reported production numbers. It is noted that in the broader Gascoyne area there are historic workings with the same or similar names in differing locations or reported locations that don't align with actual location. - Publicly available information regarding previous exploration conducted by other parties within or near Uaroo Ridge have been previously reported. Please refer to earlier Gascoyne announcements and the references in this report. Previously recognised exploration by included rock and stream sediment sampling by Rico Resources (Talisman Mining Ltd) and reported in the E 08/1939 2011 Annual Report. WAMEX Report A91512.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	• The tenement areas fall within the Yarney and Wyloo 1:250, 000 geology map sheet areas with the western portion of the E08/3734 area being covered by the Uaroo 1:100,000 geology map sheet. • The broad geology within the licence area is described geologically to include rocks mapped by the GSWA as Morrissey Metamorphics (Leake Springs Metamorphics) and meta-sediments of the Wyloo Group, which are overlain in turn, in the western tenement area, by sediments of the mid-Proterozoic Uaroo Basin (Edmund Basin Rocks). The Lower Proterozoic meta-sediments of the Wyloo and Leake Springs Metamorphics are intruded by the gneissic granites of the Moorarie Supersuite. Several late stage mafic dolerite dykes (Narimbunna Dolerite) trending north-south cut through the area. • The area is considered prospective for intrusion related base metal and gold. A prospectivity analysis based on potential geological models is being developed including but not limited to shear zone hosted and hydrothermal related mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	• <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> ◦ <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 understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	• No drilling data is being reported in this document. • Surface samples are considered point data with included images showing spatial location of data.

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Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</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>	- No drilling data is being reported in this document. - No data averages are being reported. - No calculated metal equivalents are being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	- No drilling data is being reported in this document. - The geometry of potential mineralisation is only defined currently by surface observations aligning to NE and NW structural trends as presented. No sub-surface orientation is currently known. Most of the historic base metal workings are reported as steeply dipping vein or shear hosted mineralisation.
Diagrams	<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>	Appropriate diagrams of reported sample location, relevant surface features and historic workings are provided within the document.
Balanced reporting	<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>	- All rock chip sample results have been presented in plan view images with results tabulated and included or have been reported previously. - All soil sample locations have been presented in plan view images with anomalous Au (Au>=7ppb) and Cu (Cu>.=150ppm) tabulated and included in this document. Grade scales and presentation of data is deemed suitable for the information being presented. - Historical information that is currently known and considered relevant to prospectivity has been presented in this document or previously. With

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		continued research and field work additional information may become available and if so will be reported at that time.
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.	All relevant and meaningful recent exploration and historical exploration information is included in this report or has been reported previously.
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.	- The proven suitability of soil sampling grids and results being reported in highlighting anomalous trends supports extended similar soil sampling programs in conjunction with field geological mapping and ongoing selective rock-chip sampling over priority target areas. - Future exploration programs could include additional rock chip sampling over highlighted trends, implementation of expanded soil sampling grids or detailed geophysical survey data collection including gravity and/or airborne or ground magnetics.