ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Tali Resources Ltd (ASX: TR2) (**Tali** or **the Company**) provides the following supplementary information and updated JORC Table 1 Section 1 and 2 in addition to the information disclosed in the Independent Technical Assessment Report (**ITAR** or **the Report**) dated 6 June 2025 and included in Tali's Prospectus dated 10 June 2025. The information is in relation to historical drilling at the Lonar and Chilka prospects, historical drilling and soil sampling at Kalybas and Selenca prospects, and rock chip results at the Don Juan prospect.

Table 2 below shows additional information to Table 2 from page 37 of the ITAR included with the Prospectus. The additional information includes RL, azimuth and dip of drillholes. The additional information is from WAMEX open file report A94222 and relates to Tali's exploration licence E80/6027.

Table 2: Toro RAB Gold anomalies >0.1 g/t Au north of Pokali (updated table)

Hole ID	Drill Type	Eastings	Northings	RL (m)	Azimuth (Degrees)	Dip (Degrees)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Depth (m)
LRB0150	RAB	445994	7460983	412.0	0	-90	58	60	2	0.77	64
LRB0132	RAB	446527	7461415	405.4	0	-90	40	41	1	0.63	41
LRB0125	RAB	445503	7462002	409.9	0	-90	42	44	2	0.50	59
LRB0147	RAB	444498	7461500	412.7	0	-90	44	46	2	0.27	48
LRB0169	RAB	449010	7462002	406.0	0	-90	5	7	2	0.27	11
LRB0128	RAB	446971	7461723	405.0	0	-90	42	44	2	0.14	46
LRB0230	RAB	441972	7463530	410.4	0	-90	40	45	5	0.11	50

Table 3 below shows additional information to Table 3 from page 63 of the ITAR included with the Prospectus. Additional information includes RL, azimuth and dip of drillholes. The additional information is from WAMEX open file report A131779 and relates to Tali's exploration licence E80/6018.

Table 3: Kalybas and Selenca Significant Gold Results >0.1 g/t Au (updated table)

Hole ID	Drill Type	Eastings	Northings	RL (m)	Azimuth (Degrees)	Dip (Degrees)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Depth (m)
RCRC2201	RC	499938	7448869	440.0	223	-55	0	4	4	0.743	114
WBRC2203	RC	494500	7458199	440.0	41	-60	76	80	4	0.162	156

Table 5 below shows sample locations and data relating to Figure 38 from page 50 of the ITAR included with the Prospectus and relates to Tali's exploration licence E80/5175.

Table 5: Don Juan Rock Chips Sample Location Data (new table)

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Sample Description	Au PGM-ICP23 (ppm)	Cu ME-MS61 (ppm)	Fe ME-MS61 (%)	Fe ME-XRF11b (%)	Ce ME-MS81 (ppm)	Dy ME-MS81 (ppm)	Tb ME-MS81 (ppm)	La ME-MS81 (ppm)	Nd ME-MS81 (ppm)	Sm ME-MS81 (ppm)	Y ME-MS81 (ppm)	U ME-MS81 (ppm)
136001	360171	7502845	447	sandstone with lithic pebbles (Amadeus)	0.001	67.6	3.05	-	54.8	2.49	0.43	66.5	11.6	2.09	14.3	2.60
136002	362424	7503273	436	Banded iron formation "classic"	0.002	16.8	40.10	40.08	42.0	3.02	0.54	22.1	15.9	3.08	24.8	2.23
136003	362457	7502949	433	Massive sandstone with iron oxide cement	0.012	87.1	45.60	46.30	88.4	3.75	0.82	40.6	29.3	5.55	24.6	3.39
136004	362404	7503230	436	Banded iron formation "classic"	0.002	26.2	28.70	30.16	59.4	3.98	0.80	33.4	23.6	4.77	25.2	3.62
136005	358493	7502832	438	med-coarse clayey sandstone with qtz pebbles (Amadeus)	0.002	5.6	2.52	-	11.5	1.17	0.18	8.0	3.1	0.66	9.4	2.32
136006	358463	7502904	438	ferruginised sandstone iron oxides	0.002	7.2	25.20	28.24	16.0	1.05	0.20	9.6	6.8	1.37	5.9	2.24
136007	357531	7504705	431	ferruginised sandstone iron oxides	0.002	7.3	33.50	35.15	14.5	2.23	0.38	7.5	6.6	1.80	13.1	2.89
136008	363266	7504056	422	ferruginised sandstone iron oxides	0.002	46.2	42.40	45.67	106.0	4.34	0.98	51.6	41.2	7.88	22.7	3.48
136009	362433	7503282	423	Banded iron formation "classic"	0.002	16.8	33.40	34.83	40.5	3.56	0.64	21.8	16.3	3.17	27.8	2.20
136010	362422	7504058	424	Surface sample; calcrete	0.002	18.9	3.30	-	31.0	2.79	0.59	21.3	19.4	4.29	16.7	0.80
136011	362485	7502343	431	Opportunistic sample; calcrete	0.002	30.2	3.32	-	41.0	1.95	0.48	21.7	19.0	3.94	11.0	0.71
136012	361639	7502554	439	Opportunistic sample	0.001	56.2	14.75	-	34.5	2.80	0.53	14.9	13.1	3.11	16.5	2.42
136013	360050	7503272	430	Opportunistic sample	0.003	5.4	3.47	-	6.4	0.32	0.06	5.2	2.3	0.44	2.7	0.33
136014	360099	7504801	423	Opportunistic sample	0.001	11.5	12.05	-	12.1	1.06	0.18	7.0	4.9	1.03	8.1	1.50
136015	362245	7503808	450	iron oxides with elevated cps	0.038	440.0	38.00	50.66	6230.0	176.0	40.70	1350.0	2210.0	486.0	488.0	47.60
136016	362245	7503808	450	iron oxides with elevated cps	0.01	507.0	34.30	42.08	6750.0	224.0	51.90	2100.0	3010.0	594.0	763.0	66.20
136017	362245	7503808	450	iron oxides with elevated cps	0.007	340.0	23.20	44.25	6170.0	547.0	131.0	5610.0	8050.0	1540.0	1590.0	127.00
136018	362245	7503808	450	iron oxides with elevated cps	0.002	104.0	>50.00	50.66	280.0	10.6	2.30	126.0	152.5	29.6	42.0	4.60

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Sample Description	Au	Cu	Fe	Fe	Ce	Dy	Tb	La	Nd	Sm	Y	U
136019	362245	7503808	450	Calcrete	0.013	639.0	22.5	29.51	2880.0	99.2	22.80	940.0	1255.0	263.0	337.0	29.50
136020	362245	7503808	450	iron oxides with elevated cps	0.001	95.8	>50.0	55.46	280.0	9.10	2.03	134.0	147.0	26.0	37.0	2.60
136021	362245	7503808	450	iron oxides with elevated cps	0.018	425.0	31.9	46.19	7860.0	301.0	71.60	306.0	4440.0	855.0	888.0	69.80
136022	361763	7503840	455	iron oxides; massive	<0.001	129.0	>50.0	53.60	306.0	12.4	2.75	130.0	154.5	30.5	48.0	3.10
136023	359990	7505763	442	Schist	0.001	51.7	25.8	27.49	162.0	6.2	1.24	79.0	81.3	15.2	27.0	2.30
136024	359990	7505763	442	Sandstone	0.01	40.7	4.52	4.58	484.0	19.1	4.46	199.0	259.0	53.1	56.0	4.90
136025	359990	7505763	442	iron oxides	<0.001	44.3	43.5	46.95	77.0	4.6	0.83	38.0	37.3	7.7	22.0	2.40
136027	359990	7505763	442	pegmatoidal rock with ?phosphate	0.001	35.7	25.3	27.51	44.0	2.7	0.45	26.0	19.6	4.1	11.0	4.40
136028	359990	7505763	442	pegmatoidal rock with ?phosphate	0.001	20.5	13.85	14.1	124.0	2.4	0.53	85	40.5	6.9	8.0	2.30
136029	359990	7505763	442	Banded iron formation "classic"	0.014	25.0	19.9	21.1	160.0	6.7	1.27	113	55.0	10.7	22.0	4.00
136688	364117	7502743	445	brecciated qtz-Fe rock	0.005	91.1	20.1	-	64.9	5.26	1.13	33.2	28.3	5.9	29.2	1.85
136689	364087	7502751	446	massive iron oxides	0.012	126.0	49.6	51.06	168.5	11	2.42	82.5	85.1	17.9	52.7	7.11
136690	364015	7502791	444	banded quartzite-Fe oxide rock	0.007	25.6	0.7	-	29.7	0.73	0.16	20.2	8.7	1.4	4.5	8.83
136691	364016	7502784	444	qtz-hematite breccia	0.015	244.0	22.2	-	466.0	8.60	2.30	204.0	220.0	33.1	28.6	7.48
136692	362045	7503746	454	silicified sandstone with yellow clay	0.004	56.2	20.3	-	708.0	11.55	2.91	285.0	228.0	36.0	36.9	8.30
136693	362155	7503771	453	iron oxides with irridesence	0.019	92.6	44.4	47.32	65.7	3.7	0.77	32.8	23.1	4.94	19.6	4.87
136694	362203	7503789	449	iron oxides with white "salty" blobs	0.003	92.4	>50.0	56.21	168.0	8.75	1.83	76.3	77.4	14.6	42.0	2.22
136695	362208	7503790	449	iron oxides with elevated cps	0.002	155.5	46.7	50.01	587.0	19.5	4.74	271.0	265.0	48.7	78.0	11.65
136696	362249	7503805	453	iron oxides with elevated cps	0.009	397.0	24.9	-	12000.0	352.0	85.30	3940.0	4560.0	1045.0	942.0	134.00
136697	362240	7503809	452	iron oxides with elevated cps and white "salty" blobs	0.005	369.0	23.9	-	8910.0	712.0	165.50	6320.0	9150.0	1845.0	1810.0	199.50
136698	361760	7503843	457	iron oxides	0.001	80.5	>50.0	54.45	274.0	9.21	2.04	126.5	121.0	21.50	37.3	3.16
136699	360305	7502862	447	quartzite with qtz-hem vein	0.002	20.2	3.2	-	376.0	10.5	2.45	117.0	155.0	29.80	32.0	3.91
136700	360236	7502989	445	porous weathered iron oxides	0.001	122.0	49.4	51.57	173.0	14.6	3.17	117.5	163.5	33.10	48.4	5.53
136031	362246	7503798	449	massive ironstone with 300 cps	0.016	509.0	49.8	55.03	615.0	31.8	6.69	297.0	303.0	62.5	112.0	26.10
136032	362265	7503812	443	massive ironstone with 300 cps	0.028	278.0	44.7	49.17	339.0	22.8	4.60	149.0	166.0	35.4	99.0	25.80

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Sample Description	Au	Cu	Fe	Fe	Ce	Dy	Tb	La	Nd	Sm	Y	U
136033	362320	7503856	447	hematite-quartz breccia with 150 cps	0.003	144.0	31.1	32.01	102.0	6.0	1.13	47.0	47.1	10.0	24.0	8.70
136034	362240	7503834	446	massive ironstone with 60 cps	0.003	217.0	>50.0	53.11	154.0	13.6	2.69	83.0	79.4	16.9	71.0	3.60
136035	362217	7503807	446	massive clayey ironstone with 140 cps	0.065	101.0	49.8	53.64	181.0	5.7	1.19	65.0	55.9	10.7	26.0	5.40
136036	362163	7503809	445	shiny massive ironstone with 70 cps	0.005	158.5	>50.0	54.47	98.0	14.3	3.13	169.0	167.5	31.9	50.0	4.10
136037	362090	7503776	453	hematite-quartz breccia with 110 cps	0.004	28.2	31.4	33.45	119.0	3.0	0.57	48.0	29.3	4.6	15.0	3.10
136038	362138	7503776	455	shiny massive ironstone with 65 cps	0.002	103.0	43.8	46.78	69.0	5.4	1.07	67.0	50.6	9.3	22.0	3.30
136039	362172	7503777	449	shiny massive ironstone with 100 cps	0.003	147.5	47.7	50.48	162.0	8.7	1.71	71.0	66.6	13.0	38.0	4.80
136040	362207	7503777	446	weakly banded ironstone with 120 cps	0.006	88.2	48.5	52.82	155.0	9.7	1.88	79.0	72.5	14.5	46.0	2.90
136041	362234	7503790	449	massive ironstone with 160 cps	0.004	270.0	49.5	52.48	397.0	15.7	3.26	171.0	177.5	32.0	67.0	10.10
136042	362238	7503773	449	hematite and quartz veins and breccia with 110 cps	0.012	144.5	24.7	26.39	246.0	7.0	1.33	87.0	68.7	12.5	27.0	7.70
136043	362252	7503832	449	massive ironstone with 130 cps	0.003	219.0	45.1	48.79	247.0	16.4	3.31	169.0	140.0	26.8	69.0	5.80
136044	360125	7505850	444	massive ironstone with 140 cps	0.001	35.9	39.1	41.93	75.0	3.7	0.66	29.0	27.4	5.1	14.0	5.40
136045	360161	7506177	446	micaceous igneous rock	0.002	116.0	29.5	33.98	127.0	8.4	1.61	86.0	66.8	12.70	35.0	5.70
136046	359807	7506359	441	yellow clayey sandstone with occas qtz pebble	0.001	9.4	18.25	18.76	74.0	1.8	0.29	46.0	14.8	2.2	9.0	1.70
136047	360125	7505850	444	limonitic mica schist	0.001	23.0	41.7	43.88	40.0	2.8	0.51	23.0	17.0	3.4	14.0	5.0
136048	360125	7505850	444	limonitic massive rock	0.001	22.8	41.2	41.25	36.0	1.7	0.29	20.0	9.6	1.9	9.0	4.10
136049	360161	7506177	446	massive ironstone with 140 cps	0.001	83.8	46.9	49.93	35.0	5.1	0.84	17.0	17.4	4.2	20.0	26.40
136050	360161	7506177	446	quartz-hematite rock	0.001	43.4	27.1	26.68	34.0	2.4	0.41	18.0	12.4	2.8	10.0	10.10
131584	361326	7502933	442	quartzite, fine-med grained, with qtz and hematite veins	0.001	197.0	9.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131585	361488	7502755	446	quartzite, fine-med grained, with qtz and hematite veins	0.002	13.8	1.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Sample Description	Au	Cu	Fe	Fe	Ce	Dy	Tb	La	Nd	Sm	Y	U
131586	361572	7502715	446	Grey crystalline limestone with dark brown ferruginous weathering carapace	0.002	115.0	12.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6 below shows sample locations and data relating to Figure 52 from page 63 of the ITAR included with the Prospectus. The additional information is from WAMEX open file report A136200 and relates to Tali's exploration licence E80/6018.

Table 6: Kalybas and Selenca sample location data for soil assays >1.377ppb Au (Figure 52 threshold) (new table)

Sample ID	Sample Type	Material Type	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Grid Type	Tenement	Au (ppb)
LM13537	Soil	Sand	499452	7449099	430.6	MGA94_52	E80/5001	9.43
LM13536	Soil	Sand	499448	7449303	428.5	MGA94_52	E80/5001	7.86
LM13618	Soil	Lag	481601	7452794	429.7	MGA94_52	E80/5001	6.44
LM13524	Soil	Sand	499748	7448901	427.4	MGA94_52	E80/5001	5.62
LM13266	Soil	Sand	494398	7458403	409.1	MGA94_52	E80/5001	4.64
LM13274	Soil	Lag	493602	7458402	432.4	MGA94_52	E80/5001	3.85
LM13539	Soil	Sand	499450	7448702	429.2	MGA94_52	E80/5001	3.61
LM13330	Soil	Sand	491196	7458401	404.1	MGA94_52	E80/5001	3.29
LM13528	Soil	Outcrop	499750	7449500	431.5	MGA94_52	E80/5001	2.88
LM13337	Soil	Lag	492796	7460004	399.8	MGA94_52	E80/5001	2.53
LM13826	Soil	Sand	499200	7449199	432.3	MGA94_52	E80/5001	2.47
LM13045	Soil	Sand	500000	7451200	421.2	MGA94_52	E80/5001	2.45
LM13303	Soil	Sand	491994	7457997	411.5	MGA94_52	E80/5001	2.26
LM13527	Soil	Lag	499747	7449298	430.4	MGA94_52	E80/5001	2.23
LM13812	Soil	Sand	478402	7455520	420.8	MGA94_52	E80/5001	2.21
LM13733	Soil	Outcrop	497604	7444407	437.4	MGA94_52	E80/5001	2.11
LM13615	Soil	Sand	481586	7453991	426.4	MGA94_52	E80/5001	1.98
LM13531	Soil	Sand	499756	7450103	426.7	MGA94_52	E80/5001	1.96
LM13039	Soil	Sand	499993	7448809	430.7	MGA94_52	E80/5001	1.83
LM13566	Soil	Sand	498400	7448400	429.9	MGA94_52	E80/5001	1.73
LM13338	Soil	Sand	492801	7460403	400.9	MGA94_52	E80/5001	1.7
LM13529	Soil	Lag	499751	7449702	429.2	MGA94_52	E80/5001	1.7
LM13352	Soil	Sand	492002	7458800	476.1	MGA94_52	E80/5001	1.66
LM13532	Soil	Sand	499450	7450107	425.6	MGA94_52	E80/5001	1.66
LM13522	Soil	Sand	499752	7448498	427.7	MGA94_52	E80/5001	1.64
LM13548	Soil	Sand	499200	7446002	436.4	MGA94_52	E80/5001	1.64
LM13530	Soil	Soil	499751	7449900	428.2	MGA94_52	E80/5001	1.63
LM13534	Soil	Lag	499450	7449701	426.6	MGA94_52	E80/5001	1.61
LM13526	Soil	Subcrop	499749	7449103	429.8	MGA94_52	E80/5001	1.60
LM13734	Soil	Lag	497600	7443996	437	MGA94_52	E80/5001	1.56
LM13241	Soil	Lag	495199	7452400	418.1	MGA94_52	E80/5001	1.49
LM13044	Soil	Lag	499999	7450799	423.5	MGA94_52	E80/5001	1.46
LM13276	Soil	Lag	493595	7458019	409.2	MGA94_52	E80/5001	1.43
LM13457	Soil	Sand	488022	7458817	421.5	MGA94_52	E80/5001	1.42
LM13405	Soil	Sand	489600	7459198	408.5	MGA94_52	E80/5001	1.40
LM13398	Soil	Sand	489596	7456794	413.5	MGA94_52	E80/5001	1.39
LM13861	Soil	Sand	498400	7452800	412.4	MGA94_52	E80/5001	1.38
LM13538	Soil	Sand	499448	7448910	428.6	MGA94_52	E80/5001	1.34

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Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• For the Niobium Holdings Pty Ltd (**NHPL**) drilling in 2022 and 2023, Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling totalling 7,335m obtained drill chips during the drilling program. • 4m composite RC drill chips were collected for the entire drilled depth from each hole for geochemical analysis, with each sample weighing approximately 3kg. Composite samples consisting of equal representative sample volume from single consecutive drilled metre intervals, were manually scooped into a calico bag after they were transferred from the cyclone to the ground using a clean 20kg bucket. In some instances, select single metre intervals were sampled instead using the same methodology for geochemical analysis if deemed appropriate by the senior Company geologist. The objective of the sampling was to detect IOCG, Ni-PGE's or REE indicator minerals. • All geological units were intentionally sampled within the sedimentary cover sequence, through saprolite, saprock and into fresh rock when the depth of drilling allowed. • Portable XRF (**pXRF**) and magnetic susceptibility readings were taken from every drilled metre. Both instruments were calibrated daily as per the manufacturer's instructions. • Drill holes DJ_RPP001-004 on tenement E80/5175 from the 2023 drilling campaign were not analysed by a laboratory. For the other holes drilled by NHPL sample material was then transported to ALS Laboratories Perth (ALS Perth) for Super Trace Multi-element geochemical analysis. Sample preparation is according to industry standard, including oven drying, coarse crush and riffle split to 1kg, and pulverization to 85% passing 75 microns. • From every metre drilled a ~3kg sample (split) was sub-sampled into a calico bag via the rig mounted cone splitter. Single metre splits were placed in storage pending submission to the lab, for validation in the event the 4m composite, or select 1 m sample returned anomalism. Single metre splits direct from the cyclone into calico bags have been stored in a safe location. • For Drillholes RCRC2201 and WBRC2203, drilled in 2022 by Prodigy Gold NL, WAMEX Report A131779 states that samples were collected from the RC drill spoil residuals as 4m composites, with each sample weighing ~3kg. RC sample material was logged and chipped and transported to Bureau Veritas Minerals Perth Laboratory for sample preparation and analysis. Sampling was completed from surface to the end of hole (**EOH**). • For the 'LRB' RAB drillholes, drilled by Toro Energy Limited in 2011, WAMEX Report A94222 states that samples were collected at the cyclone in 1m intervals in plastic bags with each sample weighing ~3kg. Geochemical samples were collected manually from drill spoils using a scoop (ranging between 1m splits and 10m composites) and sent to ALS Alice Springs for sample preparation and analysis. All drill holes were lithologically logged. Sampling was completed from surface to EOH. • Kiwi North Rock chip samples were collected by Toro Energy Limited in 2011 (WAMEX Report A94222) as part of a helicopter assisted program from outcropping BIF and ironstones. Samples were sent to ALS laboratory Perth for sample preparation and analysis. • At the Kalybas and Selenca Prospects, a soil Bulk leach Extractable Gold

Criteria	Commentary
	(**BLEG**) survey was conducted by IGO in 2019 (WAMEX A136200). Samples were collected at 400m spacing on N-S lines and 800m apart. Samples were sent Intertek Genalysis Perth for preparation and analysis. • The 2008 airborne magnetic, radiometric and digital elevation surveys, flown by Toro Energy Limited covering the Chilka and Lonar Prospects were conducted by Thomson Aviation Geophysical Survey. The aircraft used for the survey was a Cessna 210, specially modified for geophysical survey with a tail boom and various other survey configuration modifications. The magnetic geophysical sampling was collected via a stinger mounted G-822A optically pumped sensor magnetometer. Nominal traverse separation of 100m, with an average ground clearance of 35m. Sampling rate was at approximately 20 Hz. Base station was a Geometrics G-856 magnetometer unit, sampling at 5Hz intervals. For the radiometric spectrometer a Two Radiation Solution Inc. spectrometer incorporating 2x RSX-4 detector packs and 33 litre crystal was used. • The 2019 airborne magnetic, radiometric and digital elevation surveys flown by NHPL were conducted by MagSpec Airborne Surveys. The aircraft used for the survey was a Cessna 206, specially modified for geophysical survey with a tail boom and various other survey configuration modifications. The magnetic geophysical sampling was collected via a stinger mounted G-823 caesium vapour magnetometer. Nominal traverse separation of 100m, with an average ground clearance of 50m. Sampling rate was at approximately 20Hz. Base station was a GSM-19 Overhauser & Scintrex Envi-Mag proton precession magnetometer units sampling at 1Hz intervals. For the radiometric spectrometer an RSI RS-500 gamma-ray spectrometer incorporating 2x RSX-4 detector packs, 32 litre crystal, sampling interval of 2Hz was used. • The 2022 airborne electromagnetic (**EM**) survey flown Using the Xcite System, covering the Don Juan, Alakol, Alakol B, Colorada, Chilka and Lonar Prospects, was completed by New Resolution Geophysics Australia via helicopter. Airborne EM was carried out using the Xcite 25Hz system. The Xcite survey consisted of 300m equally spaced survey lines, including infill lines spaced at 150m, orientated at various angles perpendicular to the expected geological strike. Xcite configuration: EM sensor height: 35m, Transmitter loop diameter: 18.4m, Transmitter pulse width: 5.4ms, Peak dipole moment: 300,000 NIA, Base frequency: 25Hz, Receiver, Z, X and Y coils. • The 2019 ground-based gravity survey, covering Galilee, Don Juan, Alakol B, survey data was acquired by Atlas Geophysics Pty Ltd using a CG-5 Autograv Gravity Meter, and two Leica System 1200 GNSS receivers, one as a base receiver and one as a roving receiver. The survey was carried out on a 400m by 800m grid along east-west orientated survey lines. • 2021 ground-based gravity survey data, covering Colorada, was acquired by Atlas Geophysics Pty Ltd using a CG-6 and CG-5 Autograv Gravity Meter, two ESVE300PRO GNSS Rover Receivers and one ESVE300PRO GNSS base receiver. The survey was carried out on a 400m by 400m grid, with infill to 200m by 200m in select area. • The geophysical sampling techniques used are deemed appropriate for the style of mineralisation. • All regional project magnetic and gravity images were generated by merging the above datasets with publicly available airborne magnetic and ground gravity datasets, with the highest resolution data on top. Each individual airborne magnetic and ground gravity dataset compiled for these regional

Criteria	Commentary
	merges have variable survey line spacings, line orientations, sensor flying height and equipment specifications.
Drilling techniques	• For the NHPL drilling in 2022 and 2023, RC holes were drilled in 2022 with a 114mm diameter face sampling hammer. Conversely holes drilled in 2023 were drilled using a 146mm diameter face sampling hammer. • For Drillholes RCRC2201and WBRC2203 drilled in 2022 by Prodigy Gold NL (WAMEX Report A131779) drilling was by RC methodology. • For the LRB drillholes drilled by Toro Energy Limited in 2011 (WAMEX Report A94222), drilling was conducted using a 4WD mounted 'aircore rig', recording RAB methodology
Drill sample recovery	• For the NHPL RC drilling in 2022 and 2023, drilling was exploratory in nature, primarily aimed at identifying rock type, alteration and detecting mineralisation, by providing drill chip samples for geochemical analysis. • RC drill chips were collected at 1m intervals with the use of a cyclone and sample bucket and laid out on the ground for subsequent logging and sampling. • RC sample recoveries were visually estimated for each metre and recorded as dry, moist or wet in the sample table. • Onsite sample weighing was carried out to monitor split performance and sample recovery. • Recoveries for dry samples were mostly consistent. Where RC drillholes encountered ground water, samples were recorded as such, with some intervals having lower recoveries as a result. These samples are still considered to be representative based on review of the quality control data and observations of the onsite Company geologist. • The sample cyclone was routinely cleaned at the end of each 6m rod and when deemed necessary. • For Drillhole RCRC2201 drilled in 2022 by Prodigy Gold NL (WAMEX Report A131779) no recovery data was reported. • For the LRB drillholes drilled by Toro Energy Limited in 2011(WAMEX Report A94222) no recovery data was reported.
Logging	• For the NHPL RC drilling in 2022 and 2023, drill chips from every drilled metre were logged for lithology, alteration, and mineralisation by the Company's geological personnel and collected in plastic chip trays. Drill logs were recorded manually and then digitally entered and verified. • Logging of drill chips was qualitative and based on the presentation of representative chips retained for all 1m sample intervals in the chip trays. • All drillholes were logged in their entirety. • Each metre interval sample was analysed on the drill pad by handheld pXRF to assist with logging and the identification of mineralisation. • All RC holes were surveyed for orientation. • For Drillhole RCRC2201 and WBRC2203 drilled in 2022 by Prodigy Gold NL (WAMEX Report A131779) drill logs show logging of one metre intervals for lithology alteration and mineralisation. • For the LRB drillholes drilled by Toro Energy Limited in 2011, WAMEX Report A94222, drillholes were logged for lithology (1m intervals) and checked with a scintillometer. Magnetic susceptibility readings were collected in fresher

Criteria	Commentary
	basement samples. For the rock chip samples collected by Toro Energy Limited in 2011 (WAMEX Report A94222), samples were logged for broad lithology and mineralogy, targeting BIF and iron stone. • For the soil samples collected by IGO in 2019 (WAMEX A136200), samples were logged for broad lithology.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• For the NHPL RC drilling in 2022 and 2023: • Not applicable for core as no diamond drilling has been undertaken. • All RC samples were collected either as single metre from the drill rig, directly into calico bags or manually scooped 4 m composites from consecutive single metre spoil piles by the onsite Company geologist. • Single metre samples were only collected as determined by the onsite Company geologist, otherwise 4m composites were collected for the entire depth of hole. • All samples were collected dry where possible. • Duplicate samples were collected at a rate in 1:50 in the drilling sequence. • Independent Certified Reference Materials (**CRMs**) were inserted at a frequency of approximately 1:50 samples. • RC samples were prepared by ALS Perth, by first drying the sample 120°C, if necessary. The sample is then crushed (>70% -2mm); Rotary split 1kg for pulverizing and riffle split. The sample is then pulverised (1kg at (>85%-75um). ALS used one of three digestion and analysis methods depending on if the hole was targeting Cu-Au, Ni-PGE's or REE's. • Cu – Au: Super Trace ME-MS61L Multi-Element Suite with Au, Pt, and Pd from the ICP-MS analysis. No overlimit Au; Ag, As, Co, Cu, Mo, Ni, Pb, S, Zn overlimits via OG62, all others via X-ICPDIL. Custom pXRF suite for resistate analytes (Cr, Nb, Si, Ta, Ti, Y, Zr). pXRF results below valid LDL's provided under pXRF-30NDL code. Au-ICP21 (lowest DL 30g/FA/ICP-AES). • Ni-PGE's: Super Trace ME-MS61L Multi-Element Suite with Au, Pt, and Pd from the ICP-MS analysis, plus PGM-MS23L (lowest DL 30g/FA/ICP-MS). No Au overlimit; Ag, As, Co, Cu, Mo, Ni, Pb, S, Zn overlimits via OG62, all others via X-ICPDIL. Custom pXRF suite for resistate analytes (Cr, Nb, Si, Ta, Ti, Y, Zr). pXRF results below valid LDL's provided under pXRF-30NDL code. • REE's: Super Trace ME-MS61L Multi-Element Suite with Au, Pt, and Pd from the ICP-MS analysis. Au >35ppb overlimit via Au-ICP21, Ag, As, Co, Cu, Mo, Ni, Pb, S, Zn over limits via OG62, all others via X-ICPDIL. Custom lithium borate fusion in Pt crucibles, super-trace detection limits. • RC sampling, preparation and analysis methods are considered appropriate for the preliminary geochemical assessment across the project area. • For Drillhole RCRC2201 drilled in 2022 by Prodigy Gold NL (WAMEX Report A131779) geochemical samples were collected from the RC drill spoil and manually scooped into 4m composites, with each sample weighing ~3kg. RC sample material was transported to Bureau Veritas Minerals Laboratory for sample preparation, drying, weighing and pulverisation. • For the LRB drillholes drilled by Toro Energy Limited in 2011 (WAMEX Report A94222) collected using a scoop (ranging between 1 m splits and 10m composites) and sent to ALS Alice Springs for sample preparation, drying, weighing and pulverisation. Ten basement samples were sent for petrological examination. • For the Kiwi North Rock chip samples were manually collected by Toro Energy Limited geologists in 2011 (WAMEX Report A94222) as part of a helicopter

Criteria	Commentary
	assisted program from outcropping BIF and ironstones. Samples were sent to ALS laboratory Perth for sample preparation, drying weighing and pulverisation. • For the 2019, IGO BLEG soil samples (WAMEX Report A136200), samples were spaced at 400m on N-S lines and 800m apart. Samples were sent Intertek Genalysis Perth for preparation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• For the NHPL RC drilling in 2022 and 2023, all laboratory testing was completed by ALS Perth. Analysis of samples was completed using Au-ICP21 (Gold Fire Assay), ME-MS61L (Super trace four acid digestion with ICP-MS finish), ME-MS81s (Lithium-borate fusion digestion with an ICP-AES or ICP-MS finish), PGM-MS23L (Super trace Pt, Pd and Au by fire assay and ICP-MS finish) and overlimit determination by pXRF-30RT and pXRF30NDL. • Duplicate samples were collected at a rate of 1:50 in the drilling sequence by the Company geologists. • CRMs were inserted by the Company's geologists at a rate of one for every 50 samples. The CRM results have passed an internal QAQC review. • Standard laboratory QAQC was undertaken and monitored by the laboratory and then by the senior Company geologist upon receipt of assay results. • Lab QAQC protocol for XRF analysis includes a quartz blank at the beginning of every run, whilst the XRF is calibrated using internal lab standards. • The laboratory standards have been reviewed by the Company and have passed ASL internal QAQC checks. • Samples for petrological examination were selected based on the freshness of the drill chips. Samples were not selected from all drillholes. • For Drillholes RCRC2201 and WBRC2203 drilled in 2022 by Prodigy Gold NL (WAMEX Report A131917), geochemical samples were sent to Bureau Veritas Minerals for Au/Pt/Pd Fire assay. QAQC measures included Au standards included every 25 samples and blank material every 50 samples, which all passed the 2x standard deviation QC check. The FA002 suites was used for fire assay. • For the LRB drillholes drilled by Toro Energy Limited in 2011(WAMEX Report A94222), geochemical samples were sent to ALS Alice Springs for ICP-MS multielement assay with triggers sets for gold and platinum group elements. The report mentions that QC procedures could have been improved with some repeatability issues. • For the Kiwi North Rock Chips collected by Toro Energy Limited in 2011, (WAMEX Report A94222) assays were assayed via ALD via method of ME-MS81 Fused bead, acid digestion and ICP-MS and/or ME-MS81h Furnace or Thermogravimetric Analyser (TGA), >25% Fe then ME-XRF11b KOH fusion and ion selective electrode with gold assayed via fire assay and ICP-AES finish. • The 2019 IGO soil samples (WAMEX Report A136200), were assayed via Intertek Genalysis Perth, via their 20g bulk cyanide leach (BLEG) with ICP-MS analysis for gold with a 0.1ppb detection limit.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• For the NHPL RC drilling in 2022 and 2023, drill chips have been viewed and assessed by Tali's Exploration Manager for lithology, alteration and mineralisation. • Portable XRF readings were taken in the field to aid interpretation. • Logging and sampling data was recorded manually (physically) and then digitally in the field and verified.

Criteria	Commentary
	• No twinned holes have been drilled at this time. • No adjustments to any assay data have been undertaken. • All sampling records and corresponding assay results have been uploaded into the Company's database by an external consultant and then checked and verified. • Independent petrographic analysis of selected drill chips has been undertaken by A&A Crawford Geological Research Consultants Pty Ltd. • Analytical QC is monitored by assessing internal and laboratory inserted standards as well as repeat assays. • Performance of duplicates indicate that the splitting of the material in the laboratory performed well. • For Drillhole RCRC2201 and WBRC2203 drilled in 2022 by Prodigy (WAMEX Report A131917), no additional data was recorded in the WAMEX report. • For the LRB drillholes drilled by Toro Energy Limited in 2011, WAMEX Report A94222, no additional data is reported , however the report mentioned that QC procedures could be improved. • For the Kiwi North rock chips collected by Toro Energy Limited in 2011 (WAMEX Report A94222) samples were initially assayed by Four Acid leach and IC P-AES/IC P-MS and then reassayed via Fused bead, acid digestion and ICP-MS methods. • For the 2019 IGO BLEG soil samples (WAMEX Report A136200) no additional data was reported in the WAMEX report.
Location of data points	• For the NHPL RC drilling in 2022 and 2023, drillhole collars were initially sighted using a handheld GPS and compass. Drill collars were then surveyed with a DGPS system upon completion of the drillhole. • All co-ordinates are provided in the GDA2020 MGA Zone 52 coordinate system with an estimated accuracy of ± 5m for the DGPS. • Azimuth and dip of the drillholes is recorded after completion of the hole using a reflex gyro. A reading is taken at least every 30 m with an assumed accuracy of ± 1 degree azimuth and ±0.3 degree dip. • For Drillhole RCRC2201 and WBRC2203 drilled in 2022 by Prodigy (WAMEX Report A131917) , location of data points was recorded with a hand held GPS, in GDA94 MGA Zone 52. • For the LRB drillholes drilled by Toro Energy Limited in 2011, WAMEX Report A94222, location of data points was recorded via GPS 60 hand held device, in GDA94 MGA Zone 52. • For the Kiwi North rock chip samples (Toro Energy Limited in 2011, WAMEX Report A94222) samples data points were located via hand held GPS, in GDA94 MGA Zone 52. • For the 2019 BLEG Soil samples collected by IGO (WAMEX Report A136200) data points were located via hand held GPS, in GDA94 MGA Zone 52. • The 2008 airborne magnetic, radiometric and digital elevation, flown by Toro Energy Limited, covering Chilka and Lonar, navigation was by electronic means using a mobile Novatel OEMV-1 VBS receiver to provide flight guidance to the pilot as well as recording the flight path for subsequent processing. Differential GPS data was obtained in real time using static GPS data obtained from the "Omnistar" wide area GPS service. Position relative to the survey line was displayed to the pilot by a system proprietary to Thomson Aviation which has proven highly effective. Under normal circumstances differential GPS is expected to yield positional accuracies in the order of 5m RMS or better. All

Criteria	Commentary
	coordinates are provided in the MGA Zone 52 datum and projection. • The 2019 airborne magnetic, radiometric and digital elevation, flown by NHPL, using Integrated Novatel OEM719 DGPS receiver to provide navigation information to the pilot via an LCD steering indicator. All data were synchronised to a one pulse per second triggered by the GPS time. GPS accuracy tests for the airborne magnetic survey conducted on static aircraft (X,Y,Z) were within 2 m. All coordinates are provided in the MGA Zone 52 datum and projection. • The 2022 airborne electromagnetic survey was flown using the Xcite System, covering Don Juan, Alakol, Alakol B, Colorada, Chilka and Lonar, using real-time GPS navigation system utilising Novatel DL-V3L1L2 system with a recording rate of 20 Hz. All coordinates are provided in the MGA Zone 52 datum and projection. • For the 2019 ground-based gravity survey, covering Galilee, Don Juan and Alakol B, gravity station locations were surveyed using Leica System 1200 GSNN (global navigation satellite system) receivers, using Post Process Kinematic and Post-Process Static modes, yielding an accuracy of better than 10 mm in position and height. Gravity stations were acquired in GSNN-derived WGS-84 coordinates and then transformed into GDA-94 coordinates. MGA coordinates were then derived by projecting the GDA94 geodetic coordinates with a Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) transform using Zone 52. • For the 2021 ground-based gravity, covering Colorada, gravity station locations were surveyed using ESVE300PRO GNSS (global navigation satellite system) receivers, using Post Process Kinematic and Post-Process Static modes, yielding an accuracy of better than 10 mm in position and height. Gravity stations were acquired in GSNN-derived WGS-84 coordinates, and then transformed into GDA-94 coordinates. MGA coordinates were then derived by projecting the GDA94 geodetic coordinates with a UTM transform using Zone 52.
Data spacing and distribution	• For the NHPL RC drilling in 2022 and 2023, see drillhole table in Appendix B of the ITAR for hole position and collar information. • Sample compositing was only deployed within individual drillholes. • Compositing of drill chip samples within individual drillholes was routinely done to ensure sufficient sample material was collected for the detection of notable path finder minerals. This is deemed appropriate as at this stage of exploration, given the primary objective was to determine whether these indicators or key minerals are present in notable concentrations. • No resource has been reported for this exploration data. • Drillholes were exploratory in nature, and therefore no consideration was made regarding drillhole spacing. • For Drillholes RCRC2201 and WBRC2203, drilled in 2022 by Prodigy Gold NL, WAMEX Report A131779, Samples were not evenly spaced or distributed. • For the 'LRB' RAB drillholes, drilled by Toro Energy Limited in 2011, (WAMEX Report A94222) sample spacing was on an approximate 500x500m grid pattern. • For the Kiwi North rock chip samples collected by Toro Energy Limited in 2011 (WAMEX Report A94222) sample spacing was randomly distributed across an ~7km strike extent of iron stone outcrop. • For the 2019 BLEG soil survey conducted by IGO (WAMEX A136200). samples were collected at 400m spacing on N-S lines and 800m apart.

Criteria	Commentary
	• The 2008 airborne magnetic, radiometric and digital elevation, flown by Toro Energy Limited, covering Chilka and Lonar Prospects, data was collected on 100 m equally spaced survey lines, orientated 000°- 180°. • For the 2019 airborne magnetic, radiometric and digital elevation, flown by NHPL, data was collected on 100m equally spaced survey lines, orientated 000°- 180° (Alakol B), or 043°- 223° (Galilee). • For the 2022 airborne electromagnetic survey flown using the Xcite System, covering Don Juan, Alakol, Alakol B, Colorada, Chilka and Lonar Prospects, data was collected on 300m, or 150m equally spaced survey lines, with survey lines orientated at varying angles perpendicular to the expected strike direction. • For the 2019 ground-based gravity, covering Galilee, Don Juan, and Alakol B, gravity station data was collected using a 400m by 800m grid along east-west orientated survey lines. • For the 2021 ground-based gravity survey, covering Colorada, gravity station data was collected using a 400m by 400m grid with 200m by 200m infill in select areas.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• For the NHPL RC drilling in 2022 and 2023, see drillhole table in Appendix B of the ITAR for collar information. • The orientation of geological structures is unconstrained with only a single hole having been drilled into the anomaly in most cases. • Drillholes were designed based on observations from modelled geophysical data. • True and apparent widths have not been interpreted from the available data. • No sample bias is known currently. • For Drillhole RCRC2201 and WBRC2203 drilled in 2022 by Prodigy Gold NL (WAMEX Report A131917), no further structural information is known. • For the LRB drillholes drilled by Toro Energy Limited in 2011(WAMEX Report A94222) no further structural information is known. • For the 2008 airborne magnetic, radiometric and digital elevation, flown by Toro Energy Limited, covering Chilka and Lonar Prospects, surveys were flown perpendicular to known regional structures. • For the 2019 airborne magnetic, radiometric and digital elevation, flown by NHPL, survey data was flown perpendicular to known regional structures. • For the 2022 airborne electromagnetic survey flown using the Xcite System, covering Don Juan, Alakol, Alakol B, Colorada, Chilka and Lonar Prospects, the Xcite airborne EM survey lines are approximately perpendicular to the expected geological strike direction. • For the 2019 ground-based gravity, covering Galilee, Don Juan, Alakol B Prospects, the survey lines were orientated east-west, approximately perpendicular to the expected geological strike. • For the 2021 ground-based gravity, covering the Colorada Prospect, survey data was orientated on an even spaced east-west and north-south grid. The results achieved unbiased sampling.
Sample security	• For the NHPL RC drilling in 2022 and 2023, sample security was ensured under a chain of custody between onsite Company personnel and the chosen laboratory (ALS Perth). • 1m splits are stored in a secure location. • For Drillhole RCRC2201 and WBRC2203 drilled in 2022 by Prodigy Gold NL

Criteria	Commentary
	(WAMEX Report A131917) sample security information was not recorded. • For the LRB drillholes drilled by Toro Energy in 2011 Limited (WAMEX Report A94222), no sample security information was recorded. • For the Toro Energy Limited, 2011 samples (WAMEX Report A94222), no sample security information was recorded. • For the 2019 IGO BLEG soil samples (WAMEX A136200) no sample security information was recorded.
Audits or reviews	• For the NHPL RC drilling in 2022 and 2023, senior Tali geological personnel review the exploration information on an ongoing basis. • For Drillhole RCRC2201 and WBRC2203 drilled in 2022 by Prodigy Gold NL (WAMEX Report A131917) audit and review information were not recorded. • For the LRB drillholes drilled by Toro Energy in 2011 (WAMEX Report A94222), audit and review information were not recorded. • For the rock chips samples collected by Toro Energy in 2011(WAMEX report A94222) audit and review information were not recorded. • For the BLEG soil samples collected by IGO in 2019 (WAMEX Report A136200) audit and review information were not recorded. • A review of the geophysical survey data was completed by the contractor for any errors and compliance with contract specifications, and then individually verified by the Company's external geophysicists, Resource Potentials Pty Ltd. • For the 2008 airborne magnetic, radiometric and digital elevation survey, flown by Toro Energy Limited, covering the Chilka and Lonar prospects, primary aeromagnetic data was verified by Thomson Aviation Geophysical Survey for any errors and compliance with contract specifications. Data transferred from acquisition system to infield data processing computer. The data were individually verified by the Company's external geophysicists. • For the 2019 airborne magnetic, radiometric and digital elevation surveys, flown by NHPL, the primary aeromagnetic data was verified by Magspec Airborne Surveys for any errors and compliance with contract specifications. Data transferred from acquisition system to infield data processing computer. Final processed data delivered to client electronically through secure FTP server. The data were individually verified by the Company's external geophysicists. • Figures 29 and 30 in the ITAR, are based on merging the above magnetic data grids with publicly available airborne magnetic datasets, with the highest resolution datasets merged on top of lower resolution datasets. Each individual airborne magnetic survey compiled for this regional merge have variable survey line spacings, line orientations, sensor flying heights, and equipment specifications. Each individual survey dataset was individually verified by the Company's external geophysicists. • For the 2022 airborne electromagnetic survey flown using the Xcite System, covering Don Juan, Alakol, Alakol B, Colorada, Chilka and Lonar Prospects the primary airborne EM data verified by New Resolution Geophysics Australia for any errors and compliance with contract specifications. The data were individually verified by the Company's consultant geophysicists. • For the 2019 ground-based gravity, covering Galilee, Don Juan and Alakol B, a review of the data has been completed by Atlas Geophysics Pty Ltd. All gravity meters were calibrated prior to the program and all data was levelled against a gravity control station on the project. Repeat readings (2.85%) were taken to ensure reproducibility and any readings outside QC procedures were repeated.

Criteria	Commentary
	Gravity data were individually verified by the Company's consultant geophysicists. • For the 2021 ground-based gravity survey, covering Colorada, a review of the data has been completed by Atlas Geophysics Pty Ltd. All gravity meters were calibrated prior to the program and all data was levelled against a gravity control station on the project. Repeat readings (3.27%) were taken to ensure reproducibility and any readings outside QC procedures were repeated. Gravity data were individually verified by the Company's consultant geophysicists.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The West Arunta Project comprises 15 granted exploration tenements; E80/5175, E80/5333, E80/5334, E80/5423, E80/5476, E80/5477, E80/5478, E80/5489, E80/5997, E80/6018, E80/6025, E80/6026, E80/6027, E80/6033 and E80/6053, which are 100% owned by the Company. • The project also covers the Mineral Rights Agreement with Agrimin Potash Pty Ltd over the Galilee prospect area. • No joint ventures exist over these tenements. • A net smelter return royalty of 1.25% or 0.25% is held by Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Limited (**RTX**) over certain tenements owned by the Company. In addition, RTX holds buyback rights over the Maton A, Maton B and Fender Prospects (See Solicitors Report). • The tenements are all in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• Refer to the body of the Report for detail of previous exploration. Historical exploration reports are tabulated in Section 14.2.
Geology	• The Exploration Project is located within the West Arunta Orogen (**WAO**) which represents the western-most extent of the Paleoproterozoic Arunta Orogen, and is considered to start at, and extend west of, the Western Australia – Northern Territory border. The WAO is characterised by the dominant west-north-west trending Central Australian Suture, which defines the boundary between the Aileron Province to the north and the Warumpi Province to the south. The region is considered prospective for iron oxide copper gold (**IOCG**), nickel-platinum elements (**Ni-PGE**), rare earth elements (**REE**) and sediment-hosted copper-style deposits. • Outcrop within the Exploration Project is generally quite poor, with bedrock largely covered by Neoproterozoic to Recent sediment cover, Tertiary sand dunes and spinifex country of the Gibson Desert. As a result, geological studies in the area have been limited, with a broader understanding of the geological setting interpreted from early mapping as presented on the MacDonald (Wells, 1968) and Webb (Blake, 1977 (First Edition) and Spaggiari et al., 2016 (Second Edition) 1:250k scale

Criteria	Commentary
	geological map sheets, NT-based geological studies and interpretation of regional geophysical survey datasets. • Oldest known outcropping rocks in the area are the Lander Rock Formation metasediments and volcanics (ca. 1.85-1.75 Ga), which have been intruded by Carrington Suite, Dwarf Well and Mt Webb granite-gneiss and lesser mafic rocks of similar age, and in some areas are overlain by the Lake Mackay Quartzite. This Palaeoproterozoic bedrock has undergone several intrusive, metamorphic and deformation events extending to around 1.5 Ga. Overlying Palaeoproterozoic bedrock are surrounding and internal basins filled with Neoproterozoic to lower Palaeozoic successions of the Central Australian Superbasin, including the Amadeus Basin to the south and north and the Canning Basin to the west, which have themselves undergone several deformation episodes.
Drill hole Information	• Provided in Appendix B and Sections 4-9 of the Report and above in this release.
Data aggregation methods	• No cutting of intercept grades has been undertaken. • No aggregation of samples undertaken. • Assays are reported as pure elements. • For Drillhole RCRC2201 and WBRC2203 drilled in 2022 by Prodigy Gold NL (WAMEX Report A131917) one metre samples were aggregated into 4m samples for assay.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Drillholes are a mixture of angled and vertical. See drillhole table in body of the Report for details. • Only downhole lengths reported, true width unknown. • For Drillhole RCRC2201 and WBRC2203 drilled in 2022 by Prodigy Gold NL (WAMEX Report A131917) relationship information is unknown.
Diagrams	• Refer to figures provided within the report that display the sample results in a geological context. • There are no sectional views that could be constructed that would materially add to the understanding of the previous work by the current holder as no significant results were returned other than for DJRC0001. In the case of the drilling reported in Table 2 the drillholes are of reconnaissance spacing (400m by 400m) and have the effect of providing point data (i.e. not relevant at that spacing in 3d or in section form). In the case of the drilling reported in Table 3 sectional views would not materially add to the understanding of the work.
Balanced reporting	• All significant drill results are reported in the Report, including previous work where possible – see Appendices.
Other substantive exploration data	• Covered in the body of the Report. • Geophysical survey data underwent reprocessing, gridding and modelling by an independent geophysical consultant to produce the target models shown in this report.

Criteria	Commentary
Further work	• Covered in the body of the Report.

ENDS

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

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Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Ms Lynda Burnett, BSc (Hons), MSc, a Competent Person who is a member of the AusIMM. Ms Burnett is as associate of VRM and has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation, geology, and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 JORC Code and a Specialist under the 2015 VALMIN Code. Ms Burnett consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer

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About Tali

Tali Resources Ltd is based in Perth, Western Australia and was admitted to the official list of the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) in July 2025. Tali's shares are traded under the code TR2.

Tali is the largest tenement holder in the West Arunta region of Western Australia. Its objectives are to discover a Tier 1 mineral deposit and support and make a positive contribution to the remote communities in which it operates. Its exploration activities will be led by an experienced leadership team with a strong track record of success in Western Australia's remote regions.

Forward-Looking Statements

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