

ASX Announcement



2 September 2025

ABN: 45 116 153 514

ASX: TMX

FRA: T4Y

22 metres @ 2.71 g/t Gold Intersected at Lightning & Monza Gold Prospect

Terrain Minerals Limited diversified mineral explorer, ("Terrain" or the "Company") is pleased to report that the first batch of assay results from its recently completed reverse circulation (RC) drilling campaign at its Lightning & Monza Gold Prospect has returned a significant gold intersection.

The intersection of **22 metres at 2.71 grams per tonne gold from 105 metres down hole** at the Lightning structure (see Tables 1 and 2) suggests, at this early stage, that the Lightning & Monza Gold Prospect has the potential to host thick zones of gold mineralisation with gold grades consistent with that reported by others across the Yalgoo-Singleton Greenstone Belt¹.

Highlights:

- **Strong single-hole gold intersection:**
 - o Single hole result of **22m @ 2.71 g/t gold from 105m downhole** (hole SBRC074), this hole only targeted the Lightning structure.
 - o Represents the first gold assay results returned from the recently completed 22-hole (totalling 4,995m) drill campaign at Lightning & Monza (parallel structures).
 - o Gold assays from a further 21 batches of samples still pending, for the remaining 19 holes. Results expected during September.
 - o This result reaffirms Terrain's induced polarisation (IP) targeting strategy.
- **Multi-element assay yet to be completed:**
 - o Initial hole assessed for gold only with multi-element assay, including silver, yet to be completed
 - Previous RC drilling by Terrain into the same IP chargeability anomaly successfully intersected highly encouraging gold and silver mineralisation of 11 metres @ 6.03 g/t gold + 43.5 g/t silver from 75 metres down hole (SBRC063), including 1 metre @ 10.28 g/t gold + 123.0 g/t silver from 76 metres down hole² at Lightning structure (see Diagram 2).
 - o All holes returning gold mineralisation will be submitted for multi-element analysis.

¹ As reported by Warriedar Resources via the ASX Market Announcements Platform on 29 August 2025 and Capricorn Metals via the ASX Market Announcements Platform on 18 October 2024

² As reported by Terrain Minerals via the ASX Market Announcements Platform on 31 March 2025

Commenting on this next stage of exploration at Monza Gold Prospect, Executive Director of Terrain Minerals, Mr Justin Virgin stated:

"These initial results are highly encouraging and reinforce the strong potential of the Lightning & Monza Gold Prospect to host significant zones of gold mineralisation. With a standout intercept of 2.71 g/t over an impressive 22 metres, our induced polarisation targeting strategy is clearly yielding promising early-stage results."

"This marks only the first of the assay results from our 22-hole drill campaign at Lightning & Monza. It is an exciting initial result that strengthens our confidence in our strategy and highlights the potential as we continue to deploy this first-pass exploration tool across our portfolio."

"The drilling campaign was designed to refine our still limited understanding of the controls of the mineralisation, at both parallel structures and Terrain has an additional 35 holes approved by the department for follow up drilling"

Table 1: Drill hole coordinates, orientations and depths

The data for the collars are provided in the Geocentric Datum Australia (GDA2020 Zone 50).
Elevation is nominal height above mean sea level.

Drill hole	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (metres)	Hole depth (metres)	Azimuth	Dip
SBRC072	500494	6774138	395	250	252	-60
SBRC073	500462	6774075	391	104	252	-60
SBRC074	500500	6774091	392	176	252	-60

Table 2: Mineralised drill hole intercepts >0.5 g/t gold

All intercepts are downhole widths; true width is not currently known.
Maximum two metre internal dilution

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Expression
SBRC072	11	12	1	0.51	1 metre @ 0.51 g/t gold from 11 metres downhole
SBRC073	-	-	-	-	No significant intersections
SBRC074	105	127	22	2.71	22 metres @ 2.71 g/t gold from 105 metres downhole
Including			1	5.69	1 metre @ 5.69 g/t gold from 111 metres downhole
			1	8.32	1 metre @ 8.32 g/t gold from 114 metres downhole
			1	18.04	1 metre @ 18.04 g/t gold from 124 metres downhole
SBRC074	133	134	1	0.60	1 metre @ 0.60 g/t gold from 133 metres downhole

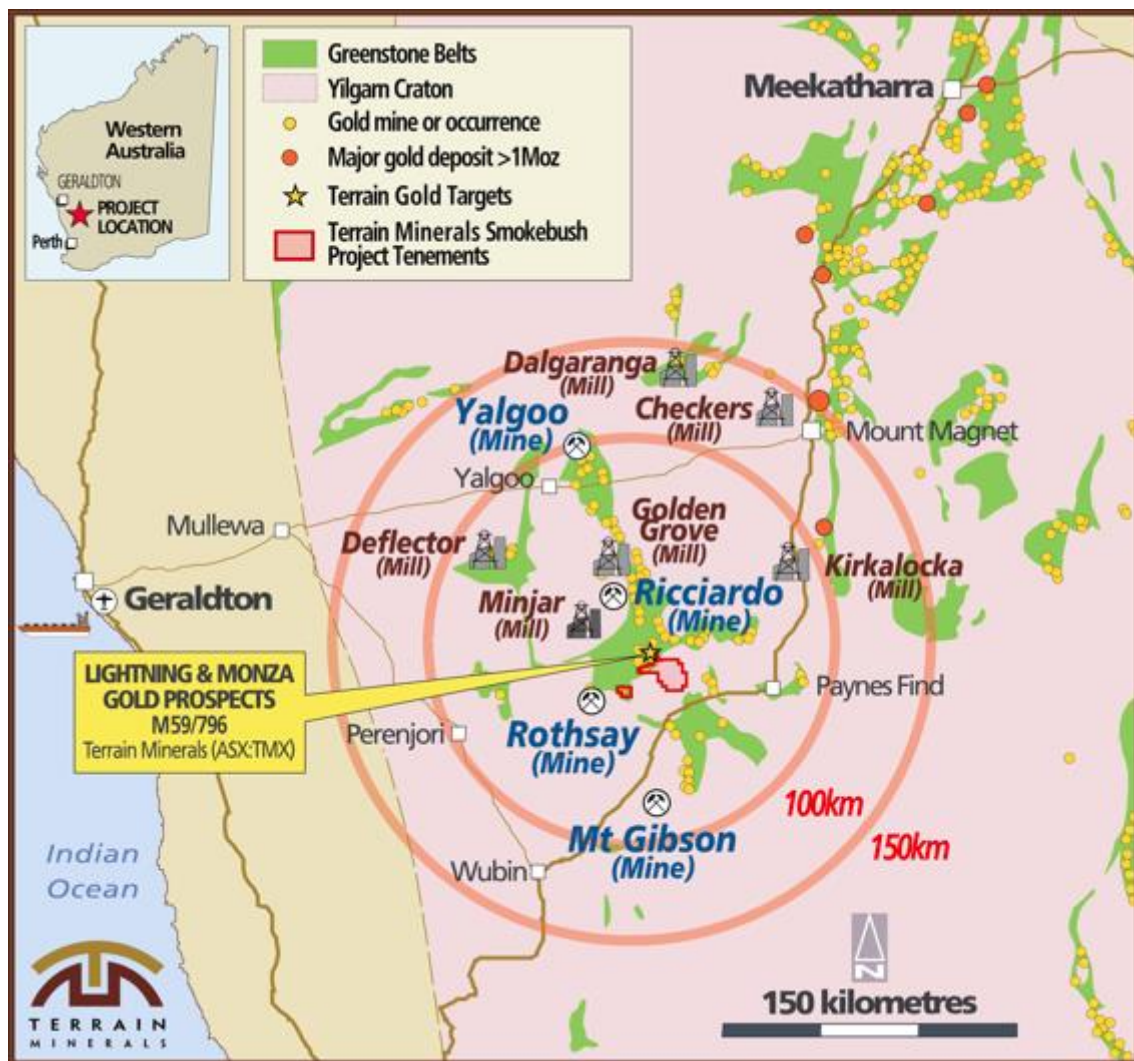


Diagram 1: Location of Terrain Minerals 100% owned Lightning & Monza Gold Prospect, part of the Smokebush project, located within the Murchison gold region of Western Australia.

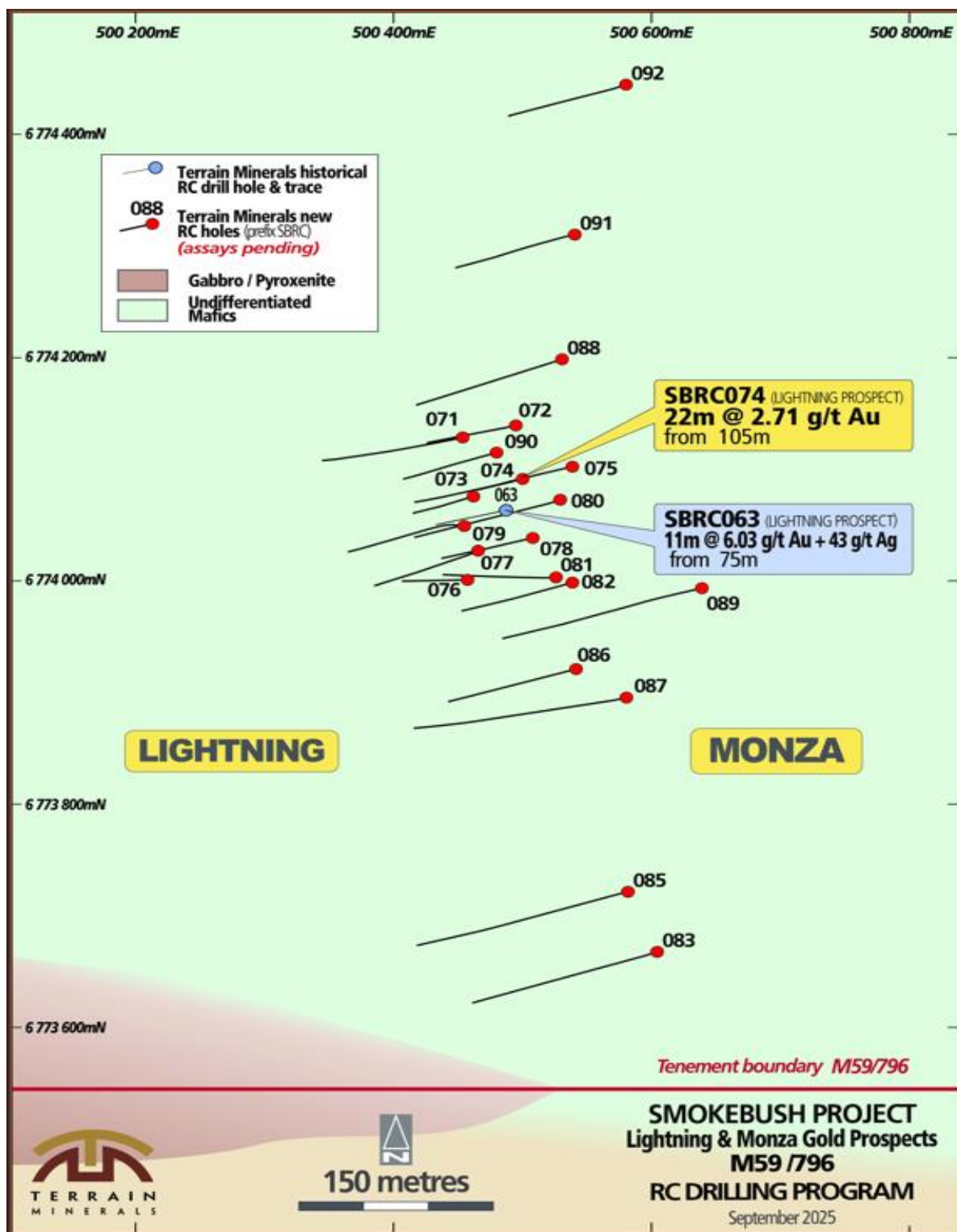


Diagram 2: Drill collar location plan showing the reverse circulation (RC) holes completed by Terrain Minerals over its Lightning & Monza Gold Prospect during the Company's May to July 2025 drilling campaign. The collar information and gold assay results related to holes SBRC072, SBRC073 and SBRC074 are described in Tables 1 and 2 of this report. The assay results from holes SBRC071 and SBRC075 to SBRC092 are still pending.

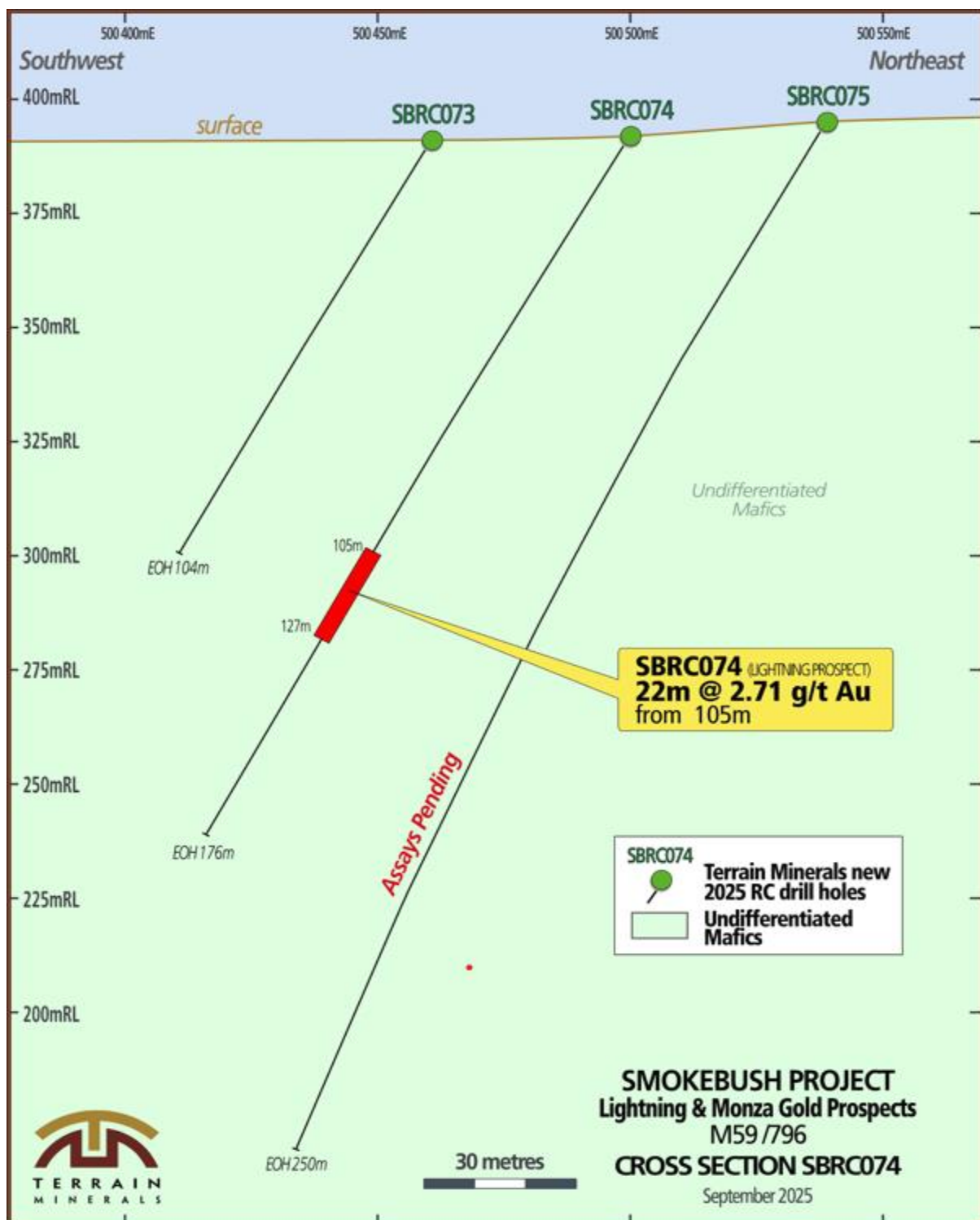


Diagram 3: Schematic geological cross section of hole SBRC074, which formed part of Terrain Minerals May to July 2025 drilling campaign at its Lightning & Monza Gold Prospect. Drill hole SBRC074 was designed to test the Lightning target, which appears to have no surface expression and was first identified via the Company's dipole - dipole induced polarisation (IP) survey in 2023³.

³ As reported by Terrain Minerals via the ASX Market Announcements Platform on 22 May 2023

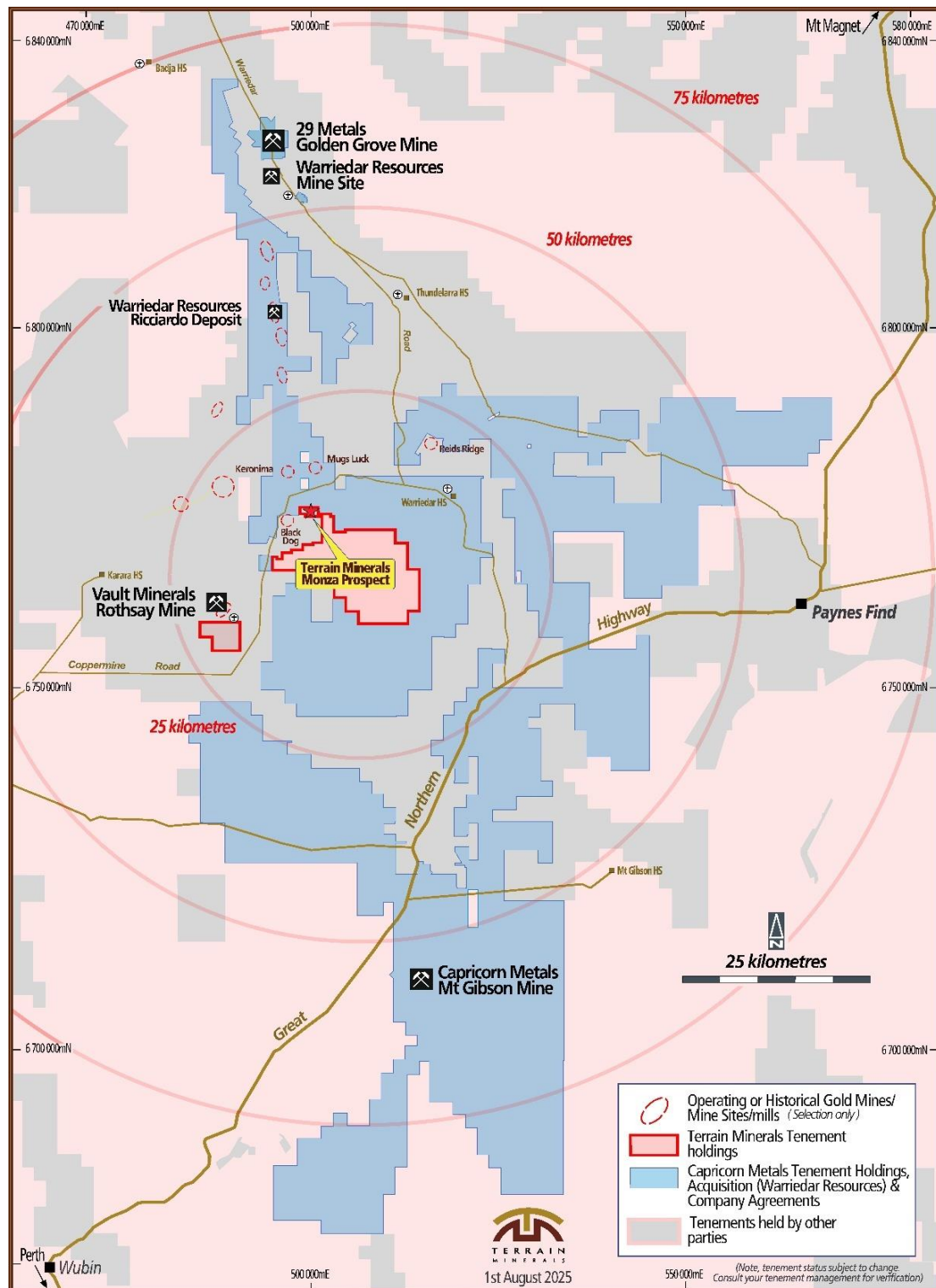


Diagram 4: Generalised tenement holding map of the Terrains Smokebush project area as of August 2025.

Address: Suite 2, 28 Outram Street, West Perth WA 6005 **Postal:** PO Box 79, West Perth, WA 6872

T: +61 8 9381 5558 **E:** terrain@terrainminerals.com.au **W:** www.terrainminerals.com.au

Overview of the Lightning & Monza Gold Prospect

Terrain completed an extended RC drilling campaign across its 100% owned Lightning & Monza Gold Prospect in July 2025. This program comprising 22 holes for 4,995 metres of drilling followed the previous drill program of 3,500 metre across the prospect area, which successfully intersected highly encouraging gold and silver mineralisation namely:

- **11 metres @ 6.03 g/t gold + 43.5 g/t silver from 75 metres down hole⁴ (SBRC063), including:**
 - o 1 metre @ 10.28 g/t gold + 123.0 g/t silver from 76 metres down hole,
 - o 1 metre @ 11.41 g/t gold + 86.9 g/t silver from 80 metres down hole and
 - o 1 metre @ 10.37 g/t gold + 14.0 g/t silver from 74 metres down hole.
- **3 metres @ 6.12 g/t gold from 26 metres down hole⁵ (SBRC064) including:**
 - o 1 metre @ 15.68 g/t gold + 10.5 g/t silver from 26 metres down hole.

The Company is also working steadily towards its goal of completing an initial Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") of the Lightning & Monza Gold Prospect for release in early to mid-2026, with Terrain having already submitted a Mining Lease application over the prospect area⁶.

Gold and Silver Potential of the Lightning & Monza Prospect

A gold and silver target was first identified by Terrain in May 2023 during the Company's modelling of the dipole - dipole induced polarisation (IP) geophysical survey data, which suggested that additional gold mineralisation parallel to the Monza structure may be present 50 metres west of the historical drilling⁷ and at the now Lightning structure.

The mineralisation potential of the IP target was confirmed by Terrain in November 2023, when a drill hole testing the chargeability anomaly successfully intersected 2 metres @ 6.22 g/t gold from 82 metres down hole (SBRC012)⁸. Further modelling of the geophysical data suggested the IP chargeability anomaly may have a potential strike length of up to 600 metres⁹.

In February 2025, Terrain drilled two RC holes located immediately north and south of the 2023 hole (SBRC012). Both holes — SBRC063 and SBRC064 — returned impressive gold and silver grades, with hole SBRC063 demonstrating an equally impressive width¹⁰.

Preliminary analysis of multi-element analyses returned from the February 2025 drilling suggests a strong positive correlation exists between the gold mineralisation and lead, zinc, silver and arsenic, with a moderate positive correlation existing between gold mineralisation and antimony.

Ground-based IP geophysics is a proven and effective exploration tool for directly detecting disseminated sulphide mineralisation¹¹. Given gold mineralisation appears closely associated with (but not bound to) sulphide mineralisation across the Lightning & Monza Gold Prospect, the Company is in the process of reviewing and remodelling its 2023 IP survey data to identify further

⁴ As reported by Terrain Minerals via the ASX Market Announcements Platform on 31 March 2025

⁵ As reported by Terrain Minerals via the ASX Market Announcements Platform on 31 March 2025

⁶ As reported by Terrain Minerals via the ASX Market Announcements Platform on 31 March 2025

⁷ As reported by Terrain Minerals via the ASX Market Announcements Platform on 22 May 2023

⁸ As reported by Terrain Minerals via the ASX Market Announcements Platform on 14 November 2023

⁹ As reported by Terrain Minerals via the ASX Market Announcements Platform on 22 May 2023

¹⁰ It should be noted that the samples from the Company's 2023 RC drilling campaign over the Lightning target were not submitted for silver or multi-element analysis at the time.

¹¹ Source: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/B9780323956086000056>

targets within the broader project area as well as extending the survey area to cover the nearby Wildflower Gold Prospect. The Company proposes to make further announcements in relation an IP survey over the Wildflower Project area later this month.

Terrain notes that the drill results to date, as well as the geophysical results, suggest the gold and silver mineralisation across the Lightning & Monza Gold Prospect remains untested along strike and at depth.

The Company looks forward to providing further updates over the coming months and would encourage shareholders and stakeholders to contact the Company's Executive Director should they like more information about this, or any of the Company's other exploration activities.

This announcement is intended to lift the trading halt entered into by the Company on 29 August 2025.

Justin Virgin
Executive Director

For further information, please contact:

Justin Virgin - Executive Director
Email: terrain@terrainminerals.com.au
Phone: +61 8 9381 5558

Note: For additional information refer to ASX announcement on Smokebush project:

- 02 December 2019 - Farm-in Agreement for the Smokebush Gold Project at Mt Mulgine, 65km West of Paynes Find WA.
- 18 December 2019 - Smokebush Exceptional Historic Drilling Results Identified During Project Due Diligence.
- 03 March 2020 - Exciting Results from Smokebush Gold Project.
- 08 October 2020 - High Grade Rock Chips at Smokebush Gold Project.
- 12 October 2020 - Exciting Drilling Results at Smokebush Gold Project.
- 03 December 2020 - New Application Granted with Exciting Historic Results at the Paradise City Gold Prospect - Smokebush Gold Project.
- 12 February 2021 - Ground Geophysics & Mapping Refines Targeting Matrix at Smokebush Gold Project.
- 17 March 2021 - Drilling & Project Update - Smokebush Gold Project.
- 22 April 2021 - 2,100m RC Drilling Program Commenced at the Smokebush Gold Project.
- 27 May 2021 - New Rock Chip Samples & Drilling Update Smokebush Gold Project.
- 19 July 2021 - Positive First Pass Drilling Results Smokebush Gold Project.
- 13 September 2021 - New Geological Interpretation (Monza) & Exploration Update, Smokebush Gold Project.
- 23 August 2022 - New Project Calytrix & Smokebush & Wild-viper Gold Project Updates.
- 02 December 2022 - Acquisition Smokebush JV Tenement Now 100% owned.
- 06 December 2022 - Smokebush - Pegmatite Swarms Identified, Sampling for Lithium Mineralisation Underway.
- 07 February 2023 - Smokebush - 2023 Field Season Now Underway, IP Survey & MMI Soils Programs.
- 17 March 2023 - Smokebush - IP Survey & Lithium Update Priority Gold Drill Targets Emerging.
- 02 May 2023 - Smokebush IP Survey Expanded & Update.
- 16 May 2023- Smokebush - New Gold & Copper/Ni Anomalies.
- 22 May 2023 - 600-metre-long chargeability anomaly identified parallel to Monza Gold prospect, Smokebush Project.
- 06 June 2023 - Commencement of Pegmatite Drilling at Smokebush.
- 19 June 2023 - First phase of RC drilling successfully intersects pegmatites at Smokebush.
- 05 July 2023 - Smokebush "Phase 2" Gold & Pegmatite RC Drilling has Commenced.
- 14 August 2023 - Heritage approval received for maiden REE drilling at Lort River & Smokebush Exploration Update.
- 16 August 2023 - Gallium (Ga) Discovered at Smokebush RC drilling campaign.
- 18 October 2023 - Larin's Lane - MMI Extends & Identifies New Copper/Nickel/Gold & Silver Anomalies.
- 14 November 2023 - Smokebush high grade gold mineralisation intersected, confirming 600-metre-long gold target zone.
- 28 November 2023 - Larin's Lane - Maiden drilling testing poly-metallic targets.
- 19 December 2023 - Larin's Lane, Maiden drill program completed.
- 11 March 2024 - Highly encouraging REE & Gallium results at Larin's Lane Project Only ~25% of samples assayed to date
- 27 May 2024 - Exciting Gallium & REE drilling results at Larin's Lane.
- 05 August 2024 - Exploration drilling at Wildflower Gold Project; Testing strike and depth extension of 15m @ 1.49g/t gold.
- 26 September 2024 - Commencement of Drilling at Wildflower Gold Project.
- 12 November 2024 - Wildflower Air-Core results.
- 10 December 2024 - RC Gold Drilling Commenced at Wildflower Gold Project.
- 20 December 2024 - Christmas & New Year - Drilling Pause at Wildflower Gold Project.
- 28 January 2025 - Wildflower Gold drilling started and Lort River drill update.
- 10 March 2025 - Continued Execution on Gold Exploration Program.
- 31 March 2025 - 11m @6.03 g/t Gold and 43.5 g/t Silver from Lightning & Monza.
- 07 May 2025 - 3,550m Gold RC Drilling Campaign Lightning & Monza.

Address: Suite 2, 28 Outram Street, West Perth WA 6005 **Postal:** PO Box 79, West Perth, WA 6872

T: +61 8 9381 5558 **E:** terrain@terrainminerals.com.au **W:** www.terrainminerals.com.au

- 20 May 2025 – Drill Crew has Commenced Gold & Silver Expansion Drilling at Lightning & Monza Prospects.
- 26 June 2025 – Expanded Gold Drilling at Lightning & Monza & US Marketing Activities Update.
- 16 July 2025 – Expanded Gold Drill Program Completed 4,995m for 22 holes.

Authority

This announcement has been authorised for release by Mr. Justin Virgin, Executive Director, Terrain Minerals.

About Terrain Minerals

Terrain Minerals is a Perth-based mineral exploration company focused on its 100% owned assets in Western Australia and one in Queensland, Australia. The Company is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange under the code TMX, with a secondary listing on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange Open Market under the code T4Y.

Trade Opportunities

Consistent with its publicly stated position, Terrain Minerals is, and remains, open to commercial discussions in relation to potentially divesting its interest in any of its assets either via sale (full or partial) or through a joint venture arrangement.

Smokebush Gold & Gallium Project

The Company's 100% owned Smokebush Project is located within the prospective Yalgoo Mineral Field of Western Australia. The Smokebush Project neighbours Warriedar Resources' Golden Range Project and is fifty kilometres south of 29 Metals' Golden Grove operation, with Vault Mining's Rothsay Gold Mine only ten kilometres west of Terrain Minerals' project area.

Specific prospects within the Smokebush Project include:

- **Lightning & Monza Gold prospect**
 - Comprising both the Lightning & Monza gold targets, is a greenstone sequence interpreted to be part of the Mougooderra Formation (Yalgoo Singleton belt). This interpretation would suggest that the Company's project area may be prospective for Warriedar-style shear-hosted gold mineralisation. As reported by the Company on 31 March 2025, a reverse circulation (RC) drilling program completed in early 2025 returned highly encouraging results. Follow-up drill testing across the Monza Gold Prospect was undertaken between May and July 2025, with the assay results from this program anticipated to be received in the second half of September 2025, see this release for the first batch of results.
- **Wildflower Gold – Multiple targets**
 - The Wildflower Gold Prospect was initially identified as an extensive and coherent 1000 metre by 500 metre gold-in-soil surface geochemical anomaly. The region has extensive gold mineralisation across it including the Rothsay's gold deposit (operated by Vault Minerals) and located ten kilometres to the southwest of the Wildflower, which is hosted within (and potentially controlled by) a shear zone (albeit trending northwest). The presence of gold mineralisation coincident with the shear zone within Terrain's Wildflower prospect is one that warrants follow-up drilling. Terrain is currently planning an IP survey of the Wildflower area.

- **Larin's Lane Gallium**

- The maiden drilling program in late 2023 intersected broad zones of gallium mineralisation over a 9 kilometre by 3-kilometre area within the Larin's Lane prospect area. This gallium mineralisation remains untested along strike and has the potential to grow into a significant clay-hosted oxide project. The Larins Lane prospect benefits from year-round access and is within close proximity to established mining infrastructure. Terrain released an Jorc compliant Exploration Target over 5% of the 27km² target area in September 2024. Terrain has also commenced metallurgical studies, as part of the MRIWA study co-funded by industry & the Western Australian government (see the Company's ASX reported dated 5 December 2024 and 28 May 2025).

Biloela Copper & Gold Project, Queensland

The Company's 100% owned Biloela Project cover over 2,500 square kilometres of highly prospective ground adjacent to, and along strike of, the Cracow Gold Mine in Queensland. Included within this extensive tenement application package is at least two known historic copper mines as well as numerous copper and gold targets, first identified by Rio Tinto, Gold Field Limited and Newcrest Mining (see the Company's ASX reported dated 21 June 2023).

Lort River REE Project

The Company's 100% owned Lort River Project is located approximately fifty kilometres northwest of Esperance, Western Australia and is situated within the highly prospective Albany-Fraser Belt. Reconnaissance drilling within the project area in early 2025 intersected high-grade clay-hosted rare-earths (see the Company's ASX reported dated 26 March 2025). This drilling confirmed the project's potential to host the in-demand magnet rare earths of neodymium (Nd) and praseodymium (Pr) with assays that compares extremely favourably to existing Australian and Brazilian clay-hosted rare earth projects.

Carlindie lithium and Gold Project,

The Company's 100% owned Carlindie Project is located approximately ninety kilometres southwest of Port Hedland and is strategically located between Wildcat Resources and SQM / Kali Metals tenements. The Company has prioritised the granting of its Carlindie tenement package and is continuing to work towards achieving this goal with three of the seven tenements having recently been granted.

Project Review

Terrain Minerals continues to investigate potential projects across various commodities including gold, copper, and industrial minerals. Whilst Western Australian-based projects are the Company's current focus, other parts of Australia are being examined as are other jurisdictions including Africa, Europe, and the Americas.



Diagram 5: Terrain Minerals Project location map.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results are based on information compiled by Mr. Benjamin Bell, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a consultant retained by Terrain Minerals Limited. Mr Bell is a shareholder and options holder of Terrain Minerals Limited. The full nature of the relationship between Mr Bell and Terrain Minerals has been disclosed, including any issue that could be perceived by investors as a conflict of interest. Mr Bell has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Bell consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Results

Information in this report that relates to previously reported results were released by Terrain Minerals via the ASX Market Announcement Platform on 22 May 2023, 12 November 2024 and 31 March 2025. Terrain Minerals confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this original announcement.

Disclaimer

Information included in this report constitutes forward looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "continue" and "guidance" or other similar words, and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs. Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the company's actual results, performance, and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the company operates or may in the future operate environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, staffing and litigation. Forward looking statements are based on the company and its management's assumptions made in good faith relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that exist and effect the company's business operations in the future. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Forward looking statements are only current and relevant for the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange listing rules, in providing this information the company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward looking statements or advise of any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which such statement is based.

JORC Code, 2012 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 (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.	The drilling referred to within this report was conducted as part of Terrain Minerals continued mineral exploration activities across its Monza Gold Prospect. This drill program was supervised and samples collected by field personnel from both Terrain Minerals and Apex Geoscience, the latter being an independent geological consultancy. The drilling referred to within this report comprised a 22-hole reverse circulation (RC) program. Samples were collected at one-metre intervals for the entire length of each hole, with sampling performed direct from a rig-mounted cone splitter. The weight of each sample was recorded by the assay laboratory (Intertek) prior to its analysis. In line with standard industry practices, each sample submitted to Intertek was pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns, before undergoing gold analysis via a 50-gram sample fire assay flux and analysed using inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy (ICPOES).
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).	The drilling referred to within this report was completed between May and July 2025 by Challenge Drilling using a truck mounted reverse circulation (RC) drill rig with auxiliary compressor. This RC drilling program used a 6 ½ inch face sampling hammer with 4 ½ inch rods.
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Sample recovery was limited to a visual assessment of the volume of sample collected from each interval. The Competent Person considers this acceptable for the purposes of reconnaissance drilling and is satisfied with the nature and quality of the samples for this purpose. There is insufficient information available to determine whether there is a relationship between sample recovery and grade. Given the nature of the material and the sampling method, a significant relationship between sample recovery and grade is not expected. The drill contractor utilised a cyclone and cone splitter to provide uniform sample size. A booster

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		was also used in conjunction with the reverse circulation (RC) drill rig to ensure dry samples were achieved to the greatest degree possible. The cyclone was cleaned at the end of each six-metre drill rod, with the drill string (and cyclone) flushed at the end of each hole to reduce the likelihood of contamination. The drilling referred to within this report was conducted as part of reconnaissance exploration program across the company's Monza Gold Prospect. Given the reconnaissance nature of the program, procedures specifically designed to maximise recovery and representivity may not have been incorporated within this program.
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.	The rock chips returned from the reverse circulation (RC) drill program referred to within this report were geologically logged at one metre intervals for the entire length (100%) of each hole. Geological logging was performed on site during the drill program, with the logs recorded in an electronic format. These electronic geological logs subsequently underwent (and passed) a data validation process by independent geological data management solutions company, Expedio, prior to the geological logs being imported into Terrain Minerals' exploration database. The geological logging of the RC drill chips is qualitative and quantitative in nature. Representative chip samples from each metre of the holes drilled as part of this program were collected and stored in marked chip trays. The resulting chip trays are stored within the company's secure storage facility. The geological logs were prepared from a visual examination of the drill cuttings. The logging of the RC chips was done after sieving and washing of the material collected from the cyclone.
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	The drill samples were collected at one metre intervals through a cone splitter mounted to a vertical cyclone. The samples were collected as approximately three-kilogram sub-sample splits. All samples were prepared and assayed by Intertek in Perth. The samples were prepared according to Intertek's standard operating procedures, which included sorting, oven drying at 105°C, crushing

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	to 90% passing 2 mm, and pulverising in a vibrating disc pulveriser to 85% passing 75 µm. Where necessary, larger samples were split to <3 kilograms in size prior to crushing and pulverising. Quality Control on the reverse circulation (RC) drilling program included collection of duplicate samples (2:100) to test split efficiency. The weight of each sample was recorded by the assay laboratory (Intertek) prior to its analysis. The drilling referred to within this report was conducted as part of reconnaissance exploration program. Given the reconnaissance nature of the program, procedures specifically designed to monitor quality may not have been incorporated within this program. The Competent Person considers the sample and split-sample sizes to be appropriate for the style of mineralisation, sampling methodology, and assay value ranges for the commodities of interest.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	In line with standard industry practices, each sample submitted to Intertek from this (RC drill program was pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns, before undergoing gold analysis via a 50-gram sample fire assay flux and analysed using inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy (ICPOES). Assay data Quality Control procedures included the insertion of certified reference material (CRMs) within the sample run at the rate of 5 CRMs per 100 samples (or 5:100). The CRM assaying report generated by independent geological data management solutions company, Expedio, showed no consistently positive or negative overall mean bias. Duplicate assays show high levels of correlation with no apparent bias between the duplicate pairs evident. Laboratory duplicates and CRM were also completed approximately every 15th sample to assess the precision of the laboratory as well as the repeatability and variability of the gold mineralisation. CRMs used by Terrain Minerals included G90-5 (gold), G912-7 (gold), GSB-04 (antimony), OREAS 30a (controlled blank), OREAS 61h (gold-silver), OREAS 625 (gold-zinc-copper-lead-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		silver), OREAS 627 (gold-zinc-copper-lead-silver) and OREAS 672 (gold-silver-copper). Evaluation of Terrain Minerals' inserted CRMs, and the internal laboratory quality control data indicates assaying to be accurate and without significant drift. All assay results were checked by independent geological data management solutions company, Expedio before being used. The Competent Person confirms that the analysed batches performed within acceptable accuracy and precision limits for the style of mineralisation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	All significant intersections described within this report have been verified by an independent senior database consultant within geological data management solutions company, Expedio, in addition to being verified by Terrain Minerals' Head of Exploration and Competent Person. Additionally, all significant intersections have been independently verified by personnel within geological consulting firm, Apex Geoscience. The drilling referred to within this report was conducted as part of Terrain Minerals reconnaissance exploration program; hence, no twinned holes have been conducted to date. All geological logging and geochemical data are stored within an independently managed database and underwent (and passed) a data validation process prior to being imported into Terrain Minerals' exploration database. The geochemical (assay) data were provided by Intertek in elemental form, and no adjustments were made to the assay data.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	The collar locations for all drill holes referred to within this report were surveyed using a handheld Garmin GPS with an accuracy of five metres. This collar location data was recorded in electronic format and uploaded into Terrain Minerals exploration database, pending more accurate surveying to be done at an appropriate time. Given the relatively low change in topographic relief across the project area, the topographic control used by Terrain Mineral is considered adequate by the Competent Person. The topography is relatively flat with an average elevation ranging from 382 to 405 metres above mean sea level at the Monza Gold Prospect. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		elevation of each hole is outlined within Table 1 of this report. Drill collars are provided in the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA2020) Zone 50. All holes have a nominal dip of -60° with downhole orientation survey (via a north seeking gyroscope) performed every 30 metres for the length of each drill hole and at end of hole.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<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>	The spacing of the drill holes referred to within this report was not based on a regular grid but, rather, each hole was designed to test a specific induced polarisation (IP) chargeability model. The location of each drill hole is shown diagrammatically within Diagram 2 within the main body of this report. The current data spacing is unlikely to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation. No sample compositing has been applied.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<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>	Drilling was undertaken using a -60 dip, which in the Competent Person's opinion is suitable for reconnaissance testing of the main structural trend of the area. However, there may be multiple mineralisation events and there is insufficient data to confirm the geological model. Thus, no comment can be made at this point on whether the dip and direction of dip has resulted in biased sampling due to insufficient information.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	The following measures were undertaken to ensure sample security was maintained throughout the drill program that is the subject of this report. Sampling of each metre was performed direct from a rig-mounted cone splitter using pre-numbered calico bags. Each calico bag was verified by Apex Geoscience personnel on site prior to being placed within a tamper evident bag. At the conclusion of each working day, each tamper evident bag was transported by Apex Geoscience personnel to a nearby Minjar mine site where the samples went under video security surveillance, prior to being freighted to Intertek laboratory in Perth. Terrain Minerals confirms that no samples were left in the field overnight and that all samples were under direct surveillance by either Terrain Minerals' Head of Exploration (or their nominee)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		or video security surveillance for the duration of the program. No security-related issues (or any other issues) were raised by either Terrain Minerals' personnel or Intertek staff.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No external audits have been performed at this early stage of the project. The database containing the data related to all Terrain Minerals exploration programs is internally checked and reviewed periodically and no issue has been found for the reported data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	All Terrain Minerals tenements are held with consideration of their obligations, including minimum expenditure. The Monza Gold Prospect is located within the pending Mining Licence 59/796 area. M59/796 is underpinned by Terrain Minerals Prospecting Licences 59/2127 and 59/2128, which continue to give Terrain Minerals the rights and statutory requirements to undertake exploration activities across M59/796 during the current granting process. Terrain Minerals is not aware of any reason why its Mining Lease application over the Monza Gold Prospect would not be successful. The tenements which form the Monza Gold Prospect are 100% owned by Terrain Minerals. There are no material issues with third parties in relation to these tenements. There are no known impediments to future exploration within these tenements. Terrain Minerals does note that the Monza Gold Prospect lies within the Karara Rangeland Park and, as such, vegetation clearing associated with this project is subject to vegetation clearing permit regulations. Specifically, the project area may contain habitats that are potentially suitable to <i>Stylidium scintillans</i>. In response, Terrain Minerals' operations are conducted with adherence to a Conservation Management Plan. This plan addresses management strategies to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		avoid disturbance of potential threatened flora and fauna habitats by exploration activities associated with the project. Terrain Minerals remain committed to continuing to undertake activities across its portfolio of tenements, including M59/796, in an environmentally responsible manner and minimising the impact of operations on the environment. There are no overriding royalties (other than normal Western Australian State royalties) applicable to these tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The historical exploration across Terrain Minerals' Monza Prospect by other parties are acknowledged, appraised and reported by Terrain Minerals via the ASX Market Announcements Platform on 18 December 2019. (Competent Person: Steven Nicholls). (see http://terrainminerals.com.au/upload/documents/InvestorRelations/Releases/191218TMXASXRelease-NewDataSmokebush(Final)(WW).pdf.) In summary, Golconda undertook regional geochemical exploration across the region in 1983. Soil sampling from this program returned anomalous gold and arsenic within the broader project area. Between 1997 and 1999, Normandy Exploration completed rotary air blast (RAB) drill program across various targets within the project area. The follow-up reverse circulation (RC) drill program returned disappointing results. Between 1999 and 2004, Gindalbie Gold completed soil geochemical exploration, which identifying several gold and arsenic anomalies across the Monza prospect area. No follow-up drilling by Gindalbie Gold is noted in within their historic reports. Monarch Gold conducted soil geochemistry exploration in 2007. Between 2013 and 2016, Minjar Gold conducted soil geochemistry exploration followed by RAB and RC drilling, which again identified several gold and arsenic anomalies across the Monza prospect area. The company is not aware of any material exploration across Terrain Minerals' Monza Prospect by other parties between the period of 2016 and Terrain's acquisition of the tenements in 2019.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Monza Gold Prospect is located within the Yalgoo-Singleton Greenstone Belt, a 190 kilometre long, north-northwest trending, arcuate-shaped Archean greenstone belt situated in the southwestern Murchison Domain. The base of the exposed volcano-sedimentary succession in the Yalgoo-Singleton Greenstone Belt is marked by a 2.5-kilometre-thick package of felsic and intermediate volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks and minor chemical sedimentary rocks, ascribed to the c. 2960Ma Gossan Hill Group. Resting unconformably on these units is a thick <2820 Ma mafic-ultramafic volcanic package, interlayered with banded iron formation (BIF) and other interflow metasedimentary units. This lower greenstone succession is unconformably overlain by the Mougooderra Formation; a 3 kilometre thick upwards fining sequence of epiclastic sedimentary rocks including conglomerate, quartz arenite and shales, with minor chert, BIF, intermediate volcanic rocks and felsic volcanoclastic rocks. The age of the Mougooderra Formation is ambiguous, although it is inferred to be <2746 Ma. The volcano-sedimentary succession underlying the Mougooderra Formation is intruded by a suite of thick mafic-ultramafic sills, occasionally in excess of 1 kilometre thickness, which are typically layered and comprise ultramafic basal cumulates, gabbroic centres and more highly evolved sill tops. These sills are considered to be cogenetic and have been assigned to the intrusive Warriedar Suite. The Yalgoo-Singleton Greenstone Belt is primarily prospective for: - volcanic-hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) copper-zinc-gold mineralisation within the Gossan Hill Group (e.g. 29 Metals' Golden Grove, Scuddles and Gossan Hill deposits, and Capricorn Metals' Mount Gibson gold-copper-zinc mineralisation) - shear-hosted gold mineralisation within the Mougooderra Formation (e.g. Warriedar Resources' Golden Range mineralisation) and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- shear-hosted gold mineralisation within the younger Warriedar Suite (e.g. Vault Minerals' Rothsay gold deposit). Geological mapping indicates that the bedrock geology within Terrain Minerals' Monza Gold Prospect is a greenstone sequence interpreted to be part of the Mougooderra Formation. This interpretation would suggest that the Company's project area may be prospective for Warriedar-style shear-hosted gold mineralisation. However, Terrain Minerals acknowledges that insufficient data is presently available to definitively confirm a geological model for the Monza Gold Prospect.
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. • 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.	Table 1 within the main body of this report provides details of drill hole coordinates, elevation, dip, azimuth, and length for all holes drilled at the Monza Gold Prospect as part of the reverse circulation (RC) drilling campaign to which this report relates. Table 2 within the main body of this report provides details of the downhole length and interception depth of all significant intersections returned from the company's RC drill program that is the subject of this report.
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.	The average intercept grades represented in this report are all length-weighted averages above 0.5 g/t gold (0.5 ppm gold) with a maximum two metres of internal dilution (or internal waste). Significant subsets of any average intercept grades assigned as "including" within this report are length-weighted averages above 5.0 g/t gold (5.0 ppm gold) with no internal dilution (or internal waste). No upper cuts have been applied. No metal equivalents are reported.
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').	Insufficient data is available to confirm a geological model for the mineralisation at Terrain Minerals' Monza Gold Project. As such, all results within this report are clearly and unambiguously annotated as downhole widths, given that the true widths are still unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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>	The significant intersections described within this report have been reported and described within the following maps, sections and tables. Table 1: Drill hole coordinates, elevation, dip, azimuth, and length for all holes drilled at the Monza Gold Prospect as part of the reverse circulation (RC) drilling campaign to which this report relates. Table 2: Downhole length and intercept depth of all significant intersections returned from the company's RC drill program that is the subject of this report. Diagram 1: Location map of Terrain Minerals Monza Gold Prospect within the Murchison gold region of Western Australia. Diagram 2: Drill collar location map showing location of all RC holes that are the subject of this report. Diagram 3: Schematic geological cross section of drill hole intercepts of hole SBRC074, which is the subject of this report
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>	Exploration results above 0.5 g/t (0.5 ppm) gold are reported for all holes drilled as part of Terrain Minerals' May to July 2025 reverse circulation (RC) program at the Monza Gold Prospect, being the subject of this report. In the Competent Person's opinion, the Exploration Results in this report have been reported in a balanced manner.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	In the Competent Person's opinion, all meaningful and material exploration data related to the Monza Gold Prospect and the reverse circulation (RC) drilling campaign to which this report relates, has been included within this report.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Terrain Minerals will await the fire assays (gold) from the currently outstanding batches of samples from its May-June 2025 reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at its Monza Gold Prospect, as well as any multi-element assays, before undertaking a more comprehensive evaluation and interpretation the program's results. Any further work may include a follow-up RC program aimed at testing the strike and depth continuity of the mineralisation at the Monza Gold Prospect. Details of any such

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		further work will be communicated to the market prior to its commencement. Additionally, Terrain Minerals remains committed at this time to commencing sighter metallurgical test work during the second half of the current calendar year. This sighter metallurgical test work will, amongst other things, provide preliminary data on the expected gravity recoverable gold content using centrifugal gravity gold concentrators as well as Carbon-In-Leach (CIL) optimisation. Such information may be useful in any discussions with third parties in relation to the possibility of an unrelated party potentially treating material from the Monza Gold Prospect, or the greater Smokebush project area.