

NORTHERN AGADUL EXPLORATION UPDATE

KOL MOUNTAIN PROJECT, EAST NEW BRITAIN, PNG

Highlights

- **Assays received** from rock chip sampling at the Northern Agadul access corridor and north-western margin of the main Agadul porphyry zone (Figure 3).
- **Porphyry-style Copper-Molybdenum signature identified** along the access corridor into Northern Agadul, a new target area delineated in the recently completed Southern Geoscience (SGC) lithological report.
- **Northern Agadul access corridor rock chip results include:**
 - **0.39g/t Au** in gossanous outcrop (702126)
 - **0.11% Cu & 4.3ppm Mo** - Outcropping sulphide-rich breccia with copper-molybdenum (702110)
- Multi-element results at Northern Agadul show copper and molybdenum grading outward to zinc, lead, manganese and gold-silver over about 250m, a metal zoning pattern typical of the outer parts of porphyry copper systems.
- Samples collected on the north-western margin of the main **4.8km Agadul Porphyry** copper in soil anomaly, returned up to **2.33% Cu, 9.4 g/t Ag** and **0.22 g/t Au** in skarn float (702105) and **0.12% Cu** in outcrop (702103).
- Field crews have accessed the high-grade gold zone at **Agadul Shear**, and found historic trenches & drill core which may be re assayed as part of a multi element suite analysis. Three historic holes were drilled at Agadul shear zone and skarn prospect by CRA (Rio Tinto) with results including:
 - Hole DD89BU1 - **6m @ 2.2 g/t Au** from 36m,
 - Hole DD89BU2 - **2m @ 3.5 g/t Au**, from 153m
 - Hole DD89BU3 - **10m @ 1.6 g/t Au**, from 60m
- Further samples from an extended field campaign recently completed with trench, channel, rock and stream sediment assays from the Agadul Porphyry and Agadul Shear Zone have been sent for lab assay.

Taruga Minerals Chairman, Paul Cronin, commented:

"These first assays from our reconnaissance traverses into Northern Agadul have tested a new target area highlighted by SGC, as the field team make their way to the main Agadul porphyry anomaly. We have copper at surface along the access corridor, and a 2.33% copper float skarn collected on the Western edge of the Agadul Porphyry. Our Field team have also accessed the high-grade gold zone at Agadul Shear, with historic drill core located. We will continue to push our exploration efforts as we prioritise potential drill targets for 2027".

Taruga Minerals Limited (ASX: **TAR**, **Taruga** or the **Company**) is pleased to report assay results from 38 rock chip and channel samples from the active field program at its 100%-optioned Kol Mountain Copper Gold Project in East New Britain, Papua New Guinea (see Figure 2). The samples were collected by the Company's field team and Makolkol community contractors along access routes in the northern portion of EL2513, where a major northwest trending fault zone and the contact between volcanic sediments and limestone are mapped.

In this announcement, Northern Agadul access corridor refers to a prospect approximately 4km north-northwest of the Agadul Porphyry anomaly (samples 702107 to 702139), and "Central Agadul" refers to the central Agadul Porphyry soil anomaly and refers to samples 702101 to 702105 (Figure 4). The results confirm copper mineralisation from two settings: copper skarn and porphyry-style veining at the north-western margin of the soil anomaly at Central Agadul, and a new copper-molybdenum zone at Northern Agadul along the northwest fault corridor approximately 4km north-northwest of Central Agadul. The multi-element results show a metal zoning pattern typical of porphyry copper systems. This supports the central Agadul Porphyry soil anomaly as the priority drill target area and adds the Northern Agadul corridor as a new area for follow-up. Northern Agadul is an SGC interpreted priority 3 target area previously ranked solely on structural and lithological setting.



Figure 1: Outcrop Sample 702110 (0.11% Cu, 0.04 g/t Au, 4.3 ppm Mo) – Visible sulphides in a sheared breccia of andesitic volcanic sediment from North Agadul access corridor.

Sample 702110 returned 0.11% Cu, 0.04 g/t Au and 6.3% sulphur. The copper grade equates to approximately 0.3% chalcopyrite, broadly consistent with the 0.5% chalcopyrite visually estimated on 29 June 2026. The sulphur content indicates more pyrite than the 3% visually estimated, consistent with the strongly sulphidic nature of the breccia.

Results Confirm Mineralisation Along Access Corridor

The Company's field team and Makolkol community contractors commenced geological mapping and surface rock chip sampling across the northern portion of EL2513, including Agadul (Bukuam) Porphyry and Agadul (Kapea) Shear Zone areas. Access is obtained via tracks in the northern project area.

Access to the Agadul targets traverses Northern Agadul, a previously untested corridor outside the main target areas along a major northwest-trending fault zone, including an unconformity contact between volcanic sediments and limestone, a structural setting prospective for structurally hosted and limestone contact hydrothermal mineralisation. Initial outcrop and float rock chip samples collected during the reconnaissance program included observed sulphides of pyrite and chalcopyrite, highlighting the prospectivity of the tenement and the variety of mineralisation styles, including hydrothermal vein and shear hosted, skarn and intrusive porphyry related interpreted to be present and worthy of exploration follow up.

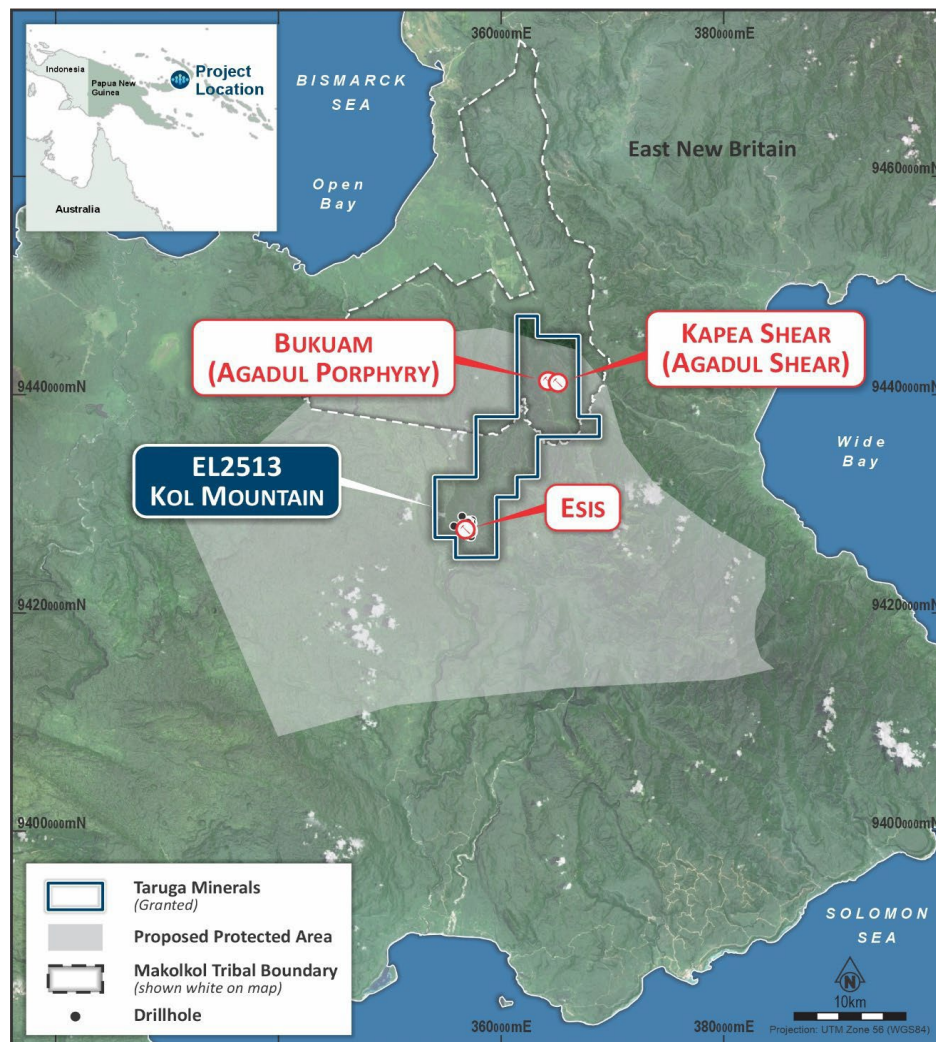


Figure 2: Kol Mountain location within East New Britain, PNG with tenement and key prospects highlighted.

Samples comprised 18 float samples, 15 outcrop rock chips and 5 channel samples, all submitted to Intertek in Lae for fire assay gold and 52 element analysis. Selected results are in Table 1 and full results are in Appendix A.

Table 1: Selected rock chip (outcrop/float) and channel samples assay results

Sample ID	Type	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Mo (ppm)	S (%)	Comment
702105	Float	0.22	2.33	9.4	0.7	9.08	Magnetite skarn, Trace Cpy, 15% Py
702103	Outcrop	0.02	0.12	0.5	1.5	0.20	Diorite with K-feldspar vein, trace azurite
702110	Outcrop	0.04	0.11	0.5	4.3	6.30	Sheared breccia, 3% Py, 0.5% Cpy
702109	Outcrop	0.07	0.09	0.5	4.9	4.39	Sheared breccia, Trace Cpy, 15% Py
702107	Outcrop	0.03	0.07	0.3	6.3	3.95	Sheared breccia, Trace Cpy, 15% Py
702104	Outcrop	0.03	0.06	0.3	2.0	0.30	Quartz diorite, Trace Cpy, 1-2% Py
702135	Channel (2.3m)	0.02	0.02	0.2	15.7	0.25	Magnetite-chlorite breccia, Trace Cpy, 3-5% Py
702139	Channel (2.0m)	0.04	0.04	0.2	10.7	1.56	Magnetite-chlorite breccia, Trace Cpy, 3-5% Py
702126	Outcrop	0.39	0.02	0.3	1.2	2.81	Gossanous breccia, trace Py-Cpy
702122	Float	0.04	0.03	1.1	1.6	1.00	Siliceous breccia, Py-Cpy-Bn 1-2%; 0.28% Zn

Note: Rock chip float or outcrop samples are not necessarily representative of an average grade. Refer to Appendix A for full sample details. Py = pyrite, Cpy = chalcopyrite, Bn = bornite; sulphide percentages are field visual estimates.

Central Agadul Porphyry Anomaly – Potential Extension of Copper Anomaly

Rock chip samples west and north-west of the central Agadul Porphyry copper soil anomaly returned between 288 ppm and 2.331% Cu, above the 200 ppm Cu threshold defining the anomaly, indicating copper mineralisation may extend beyond its currently defined limits. Samples 702102 to 702105 were collected at and west of the north-western margin of the Agadul Porphyry copper soil anomaly. Sample 702105, a skarn float sample, was taken approximately 50m from historical samples that returned **1.70 g/t Au** with **93 g/t Ag** and **6.55 g/t Au** with **230 g/t Ag**.

Sample 702102, a quartz-K-feldspar vein float sample, was taken approximately 45m from a historical sample that returned **0.64% Cu**, **78 g/t Ag** and **4.0% Zn**, with **0.05 g/t Au**¹.

Sample 702105 returned **2.33% Cu**, **9.4 g/t Ag** and **0.22 g/t Au**. Compared with the nearby historical samples it carries considerably more copper but less gold and silver, indicating the skarn potentially hosts copper-rich zones in addition to the gold-silver-rich mineralisation identified historically. Sample 702102 returned 288 ppm Cu, 0.2 g/t Ag and 29 ppm Zn and does not repeat the base-metal grades of the nearby historical sample. Its quartz-K-feldspar veining however is a feature commonly found in and around porphyry intrusions.

¹ See TAR ASX Announcement "Taruga Advances Kol Mountain with High Priority Targets Identified" dated 18 June 2026

Northern Agadul Access Corridor Surface Mineralisation - Outside the Priority 1 Target Areas

The association of copper with molybdenum, abundant magnetite and sulphides, and a zoned metal pattern along the Northern Agadul corridor are features typically associated with intrusion-related mineralisation and may indicate an intrusive source in the area. The Northern Agadul samples 702107 to 702139 were collected approximately 4km north-northwest of the Agadul Porphyry target, along a major northwest trending fault zone and an unconformity contact between volcanic sediments and limestone. This setting is prospective for structurally hosted and limestone contact hydrothermal mineralisation. Assays returned up to 0.11% Cu, 15.7 ppm Mo and 0.39 g/t Au, confirming copper mineralisation along the corridor (Table 1). The samples lie within or within approximately 200m of SGC targets ranked as Priority 3 (tertiary) targets, defined on structural and lithological setting alone: the unconformity between volcanic rocks and limestone along a major northwest-trending fault zone, interpreted as a setting for possible post-limestone hydrothermal activity. The sulphide- and magnetite-rich breccias with copper and molybdenum reported here are the first surface evidence of hydrothermal mineralisation here, geochemical results from follow up field work will be considered in the re-ranking of these targets.

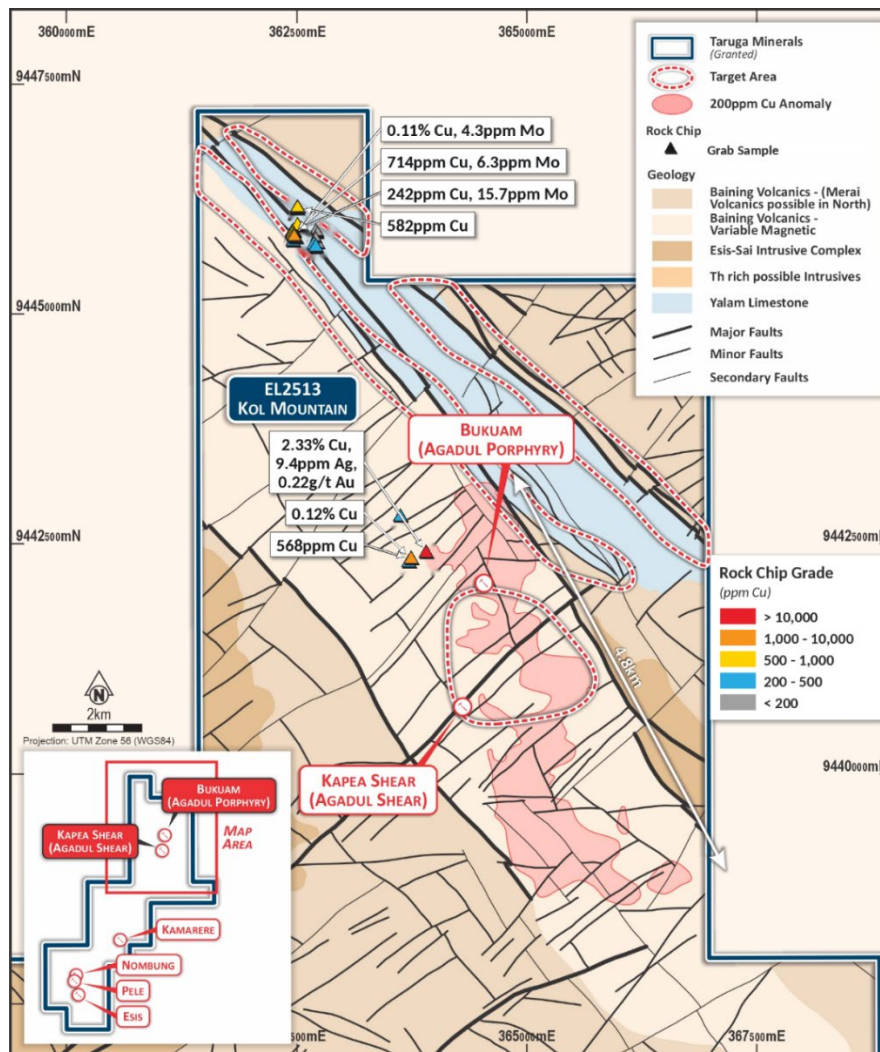


Figure 3: Lithostructural interpretation for the Agadul area including structures, target areas, prospects and current copper in soil anomaly (northern Kol Mountain Project EL2513).

SGC Study Ranked Agadul as the Highest Priority in Northern Kol Mountain²

Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC) reprocessed and interpreted existing aeromagnetic and radiometric data across EL2513 (123km²), supplemented by geological mapping, historical drilling and geochemistry, and LiDAR/SRTM topography. The study was completed in May 2026 at 1:10,000 scale using the 2010 Likuranga airborne survey (50m line spacing). It identified 25 exploration targets, seven of them ranked high priority. The Agadul Porphyry anomaly and Agadul Shear Zone are the highest ranked priorities in the northern portion of the tenement.

SGC identified northwest to north-northwest trending structures and a penetrative northeast trending fabric as the key controls on gold and copper mineralisation, particularly in contact zones and at fault intersections. Targets were ranked on lithology, structure, proximity to interpreted intrusions and contact zones, evidence of alteration, and association with known mineralisation and geochemical anomalies (see Figure 3).

Agadul Porphyry: Undrilled 4.8km Copper Soil Anomaly

The Agadul Porphyry target is overlain by a 4.8km copper soil anomaly (200ppm Cu) defined by historical rock and soil sampling by BHP, CRA (Rio Tinto) and Frontier Resources. That work established widespread copper anomalism with elevated gold across the target area. The area has never been drill tested.

Agadul Shear and Skarn Zone: High-Grade Gold Already Defined at Surface

The Agadul Shear and Skarn Zone is a structurally controlled gold system adjacent to and within the porphyry footprint. Historical results previously reported to ASX include³:

- Rock chips of **63.5 g/t Au** (sample 24077), **25.9 g/t Au** (sample 24463), **21.3 g/t Au** (sample 24411) and **18.2 g/t Au** (24257).
- Trench and costean channel sampling of **60m @ 1.5 g/t Au** including **2m @ 21.3 g/t Au** and **4m @ 3.7 g/t Au** (Costean 1), **55m @ 3.2 g/t Au** including **5m @ 13.1 g/t Au** (Agadul Shear South), and **33.6m @ 2.9 g/t Au** including **8m @ 8.3 g/t Au** (Agadul Shear North).
- Three shallow CRA diamond holes drilled in 1989: **6m @ 2.2 g/t Au** from 36m (DD89BU1), **2m @ 3.5 g/t Au** from 153m (DD89BU2) and **10m @ 1.6 g/t Au** from 60m (DD89BU3).

All historical intercepts are downhole lengths, true width is not known, and results are not JORC 2012 compliant. Historical rock chips are selective samples.

² See TAR ASX Announcement "Field Exploration Programs Advance over Agadul Priority Targets" dated 29 June 2026

³ See TAR ASX Announcement "Option to Acquire High-Grade Gold/Copper Portfolio in PNG" dated 15 December 2025

Next Steps

- Report trench and channel sampling results from the Agadul Porphyry and Agadul Shear Zone as assays are received.
- Review geochemical results from stream sediment, trench, channel and rock sampling when received to refine the mineralised potential of structural corridors across northern EL2513.
- Progress prospect scale 3D inversion modelling of magnetics to refine target geometry.
- Compile results to prioritise drill targets across Agadul and the broader tenement.
- Follow up the new copper-molybdenum zone at Northern Agadul with mapping and trench sampling.

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

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Competent person's statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Brent Laws, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Laws is the Head of Exploration of Taruga Minerals Limited. Mr Laws has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves". Mr Laws consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements and Important Notice

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

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

About Taruga Minerals Ltd (ASX: TAR)

Taruga Minerals Limited is a Perth-based exploration company with a district-scale gold-copper portfolio in Papua New Guinea, one of the world's most mineral-rich provinces. The region is host to some of the largest copper-gold deposits in the world including the 18.2Moz Lihir Gold Deposit (Newmont Corp)⁴, the 26.3Moz Au & 8.6Mt Cu Wafi-Golpu Deposit (Newmont/Harmony)⁵ and the 18.3Moz Porgera Gold Deposit (Porgera JV)⁶.

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

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



⁴ See Newmont Corporation Mineral Reserves Statement dated 19 Feb 2026

⁵ See Harmony Resources and Mineral Reserves Report dated 30 Jun 2025

⁶ See Barrick Reserves and Resources Statement dated 5 Feb 2026 (est total based on Barricks % share)

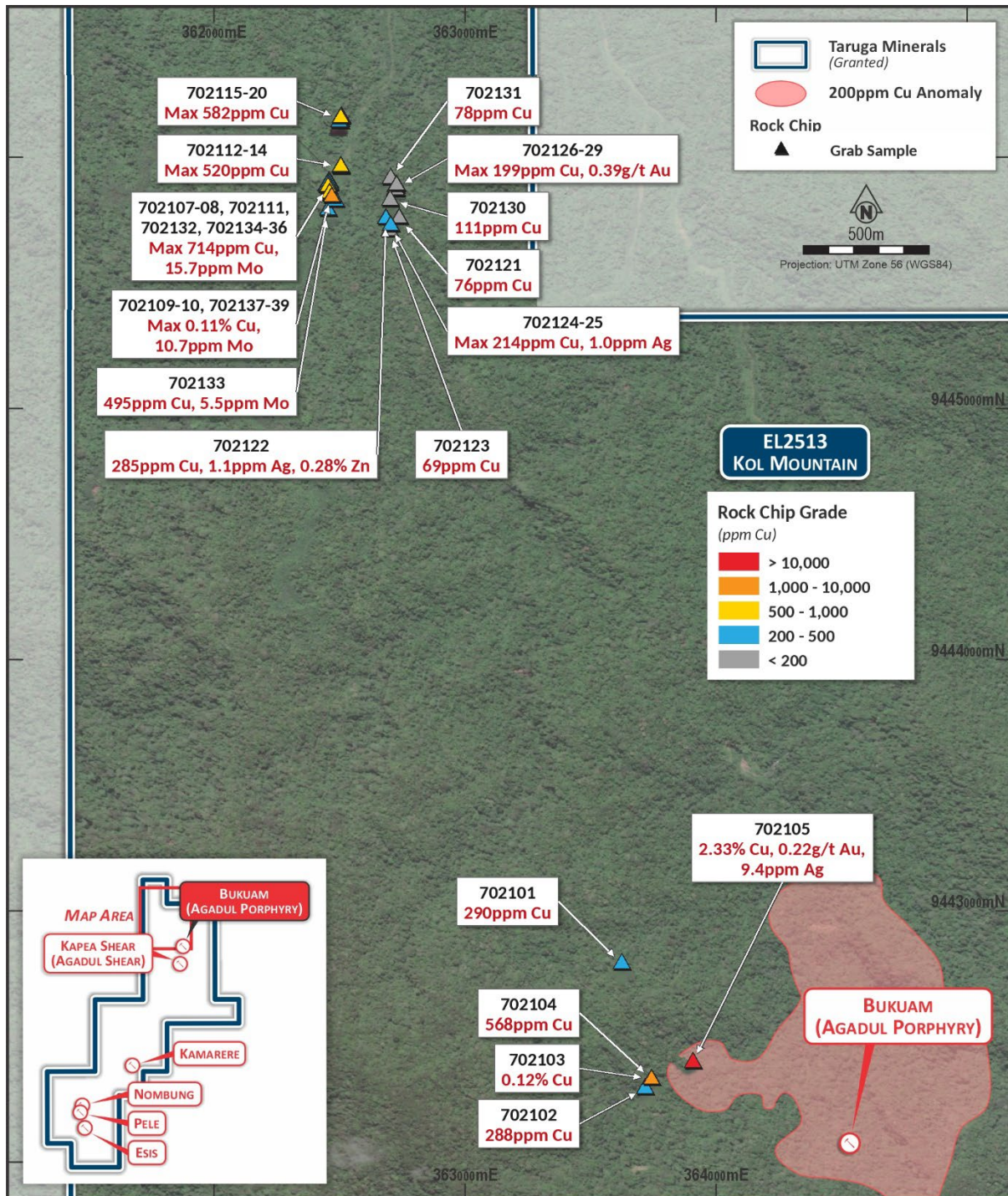


Figure 4: Northern Agadul rock chip and channel sample locations with key results labelled, Kol Mountain Project (EL2513).

Appendix A: Rock Chip and Channel Sample Details and Assay Results, Agadul, Kol Mountain Project (EL2513)

Sample ID	Prospect Locality	Sample Type	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Easting (WGS84z56)	Northing (WGS84z56)	GPS Elevation (m)	Basic Sample Description
702101	Agadul	Rock Chip - Float Sample	0.01	0.1	290	0.8	363625	9442790	605	Oxidised diorite, Py 5-10%
702102	Agadul	Rock Chip - Float Sample	0.02	0.2	288	0.7	363719	9442293	559	Quartz-K-feldspar vein float
702103	Agadul	Rock Chip - Outcrop Sample	0.02	0.5	1160	1.5	363743	9442330	573	Diorite with K-feldspar vein, trace azurite
702104	Agadul	Rock Chip - Outcrop Sample	0.03	0.3	568	2.0	363743	9442330	573	Quartz diorite, Py-Cpy 1-2%
702105	Agadul	Rock Chip - Float Sample	0.22	9.4	23325	0.7	363908	9442396	531	Magnetite skarn, Trace Cpy, 15% Py
702107	Agadul Creek	Rock Chip - Outcrop Sample	0.03	0.3	714	6.3	362455	9445881	196	Sheared breccia, Trace Cpy, 15% Py
702108	Agadul Creek	Rock Chip - Outcrop Sample	0.01	0.3	408	1.4	362457	9445877	203	Sheared breccia, Py-Cpy 15-20%
702109	Agadul Creek	Rock Chip - Outcrop Sample	0.07	0.5	944	4.9	362463	9445856	205	Sheared breccia, Trace Cpy, 15% Py
702110	Agadul Creek	Rock Chip - Outcrop Sample	0.04	0.5	1073	4.3	362471	9445841	204	Sheared breccia, 3% Py, 0.5% Cpy
702111	Agadul Creek	Rock Chip - Float Sample	0.01	0.3	280	3.2	362461	9445902	190	Sulphidic rock, Py-Cpy 10-15%
702112	Agadul Access	Rock Chip - Float Sample	0.01	0.2	345	4.9	362507	9445956	205	Hematitic breccia, Py-Cpy 2-5%
702113	Agadul Access	Rock Chip - Float Sample	0.02	0.3	434	3.8	362507	9445960	209	Oxidised breccia, sulphides 20-25%
702114	Agadul Access	Rock Chip - Float Sample	0.02	0.4	520	4.4	362507	9445962	207	Oxidised breccia, Py-Cpy 10-15%
702115	Agadul Creek	Rock Chip - Float Sample	BD	0.2	251	2.1	362505	9446137	177	Oxidised breccia, Py-Cpy 25-30%

Sample ID	Prospect Locality	Sample Type	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Easting (WGS84z56)	Northing (WGS84z56)	GPS Elevation (m)	Basic Sample Description
702116	Agadul Creek	Rock Chip - Float Sample	0.01	0.5	582	1.1	362506	9446156	180	Silicified breccia, Py-Cpy 5-10%
702117	Agadul Creek	Rock Chip - Float Sample	0.03	0.2	231	1.8	362500	9446139	171	Vuggy silicified rock, sulphides 2-5%
702118	Agadul Creek	Rock Chip - Float Sample	0.01	0.1	108	2.1	362505	9446146	184	Silicified breccia, sulphides 5-10%
702119	Agadul Creek	Rock Chip - Float Sample	0.01	0.1	98	3.8	362509	9446155	177	Silicified breccia, Py-Cpy 2-5%
702120	Agadul Creek	Rock Chip - Float Sample	0.01	0.1	91	2.2	362509	9446160	173	Silicified breccia, Py-Cpy 10-15%
702121	Palai Creek	Rock Chip - Outcrop Sample	0.01	0.2	76	0.5	362740	9445756	192	Andesite, unmineralised
702122	Palai Creek	Rock Chip - Float Sample	0.04	1.1	285	1.6	362686	9445754	206	Siliceous breccia, Py-Cpy-Bn 1-2%
702123	Palai Creek	Rock Chip - Outcrop Sample	0.01	0.2	69	0.4	362701	9445706	205	Conglomerate, unmineralised
702124	Palai Creek	Rock Chip - Float Sample	0.10	1.0	214	0.6	362705	9445727	209	Gossan, sulphides leached
702125	Palai Creek	Rock Chip - Outcrop Sample	0.01	0.2	74	0.3	362705	9445727	209	Conglomerate, unmineralised
702126	Palai Creek	Rock Chip - Outcrop Sample	0.39	0.3	199	1.2	362726	9445868	209	Gossanous breccia, trace Py-Cpy
702127	Palai Creek	Rock Chip - Float Sample	0.01	BD	99	0.7	362722	9445866	206	Altered diorite, unmineralised
702128	Palai Creek	Rock Chip - Float Sample	0.04	0.1	129	1.4	362725	9445881	207	Sheared breccia, Py-Cpy 5-10%
702129	Palai Creek	Rock Chip - Outcrop Sample	0.08	0.2	92	1.1	362728	9445888	201	Silicified breccia, Py-Cpy 5%
702130	Palai Creek	Rock Chip - Outcrop Sample	BD	0.3	111	0.8	362704	9445827	214	Conglomerate, unmineralised

Sample ID	Prospect Locality	Sample Type	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Easting (WGS84z56)	Northing (WGS84z56)	GPS Elevation (m)	Basic Sample Description
702131	Palai Creek	Rock Chip - Float Sample	BD	0.1	78	0.3	362705	9445914	200	Conglomerate, unmineralised
702132	Agadul Creek	Rock Chip - Outcrop Sample	0.02	0.3	367	8.3	362449	9445885	192	Magnetite-chlorite breccia, Py-Cpy 3-5%
702133	Agadul Creek	Rock Chip - Outcrop Sample	0.01	0.2	495	5.5	362455	9445788	218	Magnetite-chlorite breccia, Py-Cpy 5%
702134	Agadul Creek	Rock Chip - Channel Sample (2.5m)	0.02	0.2	289	13.1	362463	9445893	213	Breccia in shear zone, Py-Cpy 3-5%
702135	Agadul Creek	Rock Chip - Channel Sample (2.3m)	0.02	0.2	242	15.7	362458	9445890	195	Magnetite-chlorite breccia, Py 3-5%
702136	Agadul Creek	Rock Chip - Outcrop Sample	0.02	0.2	303	9.3	362452	9445884	191	Silicified breccia, Py-Cpy 1-3%
702137	Upper Agadul Creek	Rock Chip - Channel Sample (2.0m)	0.03	0.1	117	3.1	362455	9445860	205	Silicified breccia, Py-Cpy 1-3%
702138	Upper Agadul Creek	Rock Chip - Channel Sample (2.0m)	0.03	0.2	341	3.7	362464	9445852	223	Magnetite-chlorite breccia, Py-Cpy 5%
702139	Upper Agadul Creek	Rock Chip - Channel Sample (2.0m)	0.04	0.2	433	10.7	362486	9445825	218	Magnetite-chlorite breccia, Py-Cpy 3-5%

Rock chip samples are selective and not necessarily representative of average grade. Py = pyrite, Cpy = chalcopyrite, Bn = bornite. Sulphide percentages are field visual estimates. Rock chip samples are selective and not representative of average grade.

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	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	Geochemical sampling – 2026 Rock Sampling (Taruga): Rock sampling was completed whilst gaining access and initial basic reconnaissance. Samples unless described otherwise are to be considered highly selective and have been taken using a geopick to extract the selected samples for analysis. Sampling includes rock samples of in situ rock outcrop, measured in situ rock channel samples across a rock face or a rock float sample from a creek or slope (note: float samples may have travelled some distance from the original outcrop position and are indicative of potential rock types and minerals in the upstream or upslope area). Rock descriptions are basic initial field observations. Location and elevation was recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS in WGS84 datum. This announcement reports assay results for 38 samples (batch NOR06) collected in May 2026 along the northern access corridor to Agadul and at the north-western margin of the Agadul Porphyry (Bukuam). The samples comprise 18 float samples, 15 outcrop rock chips and 5 rock channel samples of 2.0–2.5m width cut across exposed breccia (samples 702134, 702135, 702137, 702138 and 702139). Sample details and results are provided in Appendix A. Sample number 702106 was skipped so no sample collected was assigned that number. Historical Sampling: Soil sampling, various soil sampling patterns have been applied over various prospects varying from a ridge and spur sampling design to a grid or section line design. At Agadul historical soil sampling included ridge and spur sampling at nominal 50m spacing whilst east-west sections were sampled at nominal 25m spacing with lines either 50m, 100m or 200m apart. Descriptions of sampling indicate the B horizon of the soil was sampled with 80 mesh (180

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		micron) sieve used to separate the finer sediment for analysis. This methodology is assumed to have been applied even if not detailed for each sample. Rock sampling taken across numerous prospects should be considered highly selective. Rock sampling may include insitu rock or float sampling, this information has regularly been captured in historical descriptions and often a rock chip has been taken from a similar location as a soil or stream sample during the exploration process. Rock chip trench/channel sampling, often referred to as trench sampling in historical reporting is in most cases more reflective of channel sampling using a hand rock pick/geopick to chip channels of rock a few inches wide across an interval to generate sample material. Stream sampling and pan concentrate sampling included sample being taken from a stream trap site at each sample location using a pick and shovel. A combination of sample may have been taken at each site including a fine fraction of sediment (80 mesh sieve) and or a washed pan sample of sampled minerals. Sampling intervals are variable but appear to follow standard sampling practice considering tributaries joining the traversed stream path. Historical geochemical sample data currently available within the Kol Mountain Project EL2513 includes: ROCK: Total 3,787 samples. 1,548 from Agadul/Northern EL, 1,742 from Esis/Southern EL, 497 from Central EL. Available geochemical results include 3,397 samples with Cu and 2,384 with Au analysis. SOIL: Total 2,545 samples. 1,678 from Agadul/Northern EL, 867 from Esis/Southern EL. Available geochemical results include 2,432 samples with Cu and 1,408 with Au analysis. STREAM: Total 1,199 samples. Sampling relatively consistent through the tenement area, not focused to a particular prospect. Available geochemical results include 937 samples with Cu and 611 with Au analysis. A selection of higher grade Cu and Au results available from Rock, Soil and Stream geochemical data sets is tabulated in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The discrepancy in samples taken and available analysis is in part due to Au not routinely being assayed initially. Potentially data has yet to have been identified in printed reports and extracted into digital format. Should additional data of significance be identified it will be included and reported at that time. • Diamond Core (DD), sampling included PQ, HQ and NQ core sawn in half or one half sawn to quarters with sampling of half or quarter core composited, often to 2m (or geological contact if present). Core holes at Kol Mountain Project followed the standard drilling protocol of PQ, downsizing to HQ then to NQ core size as the hole extends to depth. CRA Kol Project Bukuam prospect core drilling included PQ, HQ, NQ core sizes and was half core sampled at 2m intervals or to geological boundaries, BHP drilled slimline (Winki) hand core holes, Winki drill type is a form of portable core drilling usually mounted on the ground with a stand. Core is 25 to 35mm diameter, similar to BQ sized core. • Auger drilling, reported as standard auger drilling for near surface geochemical sampling, inherent sample contamination and bias is possible with auger drilling due to material from higher in the hole likely to fall in and contaminate lower sample material. • Historical exploration data reported in this document includes efforts by the Company to obtain original data for verification including sampling techniques. There are no guarantees on the accuracy of what has been historically reported and not all historical programs reported include notes on sampling or laboratory technique. • All data has been converted into coordinate system WGS84 UTM zone 56 south (EPSG:32756) for uniformity in presented images and data tables. Cautionary Statement: Visual observations of the presence of rock or mineral types and abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for petrography and laboratory analyses where mineral types, concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual observations and estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	- The drilling details including location images relating to the Kol Mountain Project EL2513 including some of the information referred to in this document were first reported in announcement to ASX on 15/12/25. - Diamond Core (DD) drilling included standard PQ, HQ and NQ drilling sizes. Coring at Kol Mountain Project also included Winki drilling, Winki drill type is a form of portable core drilling usually mounted on the ground with a stand. Core is 25 to 35mm diameter, similar to BQ sized core. Not all core appears to have been orientated or suitable for structural measurements but some data extracts from Esis prospects included orientated data, orientation method is unknown but likely given age it could be spear method. - Auger drilling, standard hand or mechanical augers are used to drill through the over-burden to reach the desired sampling horizon. - Not all reported historical programs include notes on drilling technique. Standard industry practice has been assumed unless otherwise stated.
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.	- Diamond Core (DD) drilling – core drilling across all prospects included measured core and calculated recoveries, historical reporting highlighted (although few and short intervals) zones of major core loss. - All reported intercepts should be considered downhole intervals and not necessarily reflective of true widths. - Auger drilling – no information on actual sampling and recovery of auger drilling is available although given the drill method it usually has a risk of grade contamination between samples and results are usually not suitable for use in mineral resource estimation. - Sample bias and potential downhole smear has been assessed in available data. Grade distribution patterns downhole are not consistent with a high likelihood of potential grade smear or overall grade bias.
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	Rock samples have been visually logged for rock type, alteration, minerals present and other identifying characteristics by a geologist in the field prior to packaging and sending to the laboratory for analysis. Cautionary Statement - Visual Observations Visual observations of the presence of rock or mineral types and abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for petrography and laboratory analyses where mineral types, concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>logged.</i>	observations and estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. At this stage the Company has made a determinative view on the abundances of these minerals (refer Table 1). These abundances will be determined more accurately through petrography and assay. The observed presence of known copper-bearing minerals does not necessarily equate to copper mineralisation. It is not possible to estimate the concentration of copper by visual estimation and this will be determined by chemical analysis. Assay results for sample 702110, reported with a visual estimate of 3% pyrite and 0.5% chalcopyrite on 29 June 2026, are now provided in Appendix A. The assayed copper grade (0.11% Cu, equivalent to approximately 0.3% chalcopyrite) is broadly consistent with the visual estimate, while the sulphur content (6.3% S) indicates more pyrite than visually estimated. • Historical reporting of all sampling includes geological – mineral, alteration and structural (where appropriate) details being recorded. Historical paper (scanned pdf) logging is available and has been digitally recorded for use. • The level of detail in drill sample logging is generally considered sufficient to be included in defining boundaries for a Mineral Resource estimate.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	• Core sampling included PQ, HQ and NQ core sawn in half and sampled or if being composited beyond 1m one half sawn to quarters with sampling of quarter core for a composited sample, often to 2m (or geological contact if present). Small diameter Winki (BQ/35mm) core was reported to have been whole core sampled. • Duplicate samples appear to have been taken routinely during drilling and geochemical sampling programs. The QAQC protocols for all programs were not historically reported. Available results reviewed appear within acceptable limits for duplicates, should additional data become available further assessment of QAQC data will be implemented. • Sampling techniques and sample sizes are appropriate for the material being sampled. • 2026 rock samples (2.3–9.1 kg) were dried, crushed and pulverised by Intertek Lae. Sizing checks on two samples returned 95% passing 75µm. No field duplicates were collected for the 2026 rock samples reported here.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	2026 samples are sent to Intertek Mineral laboratory in Lae, PNG an ISO17025 accredited laboratory. Analysis includes determination of gold via fire assay and multi (52) element analysis via aqua regia digest. - Gold was determined by 50g fire assay with AA finish (FA50/AA) at Intertek Lae. Multi-element analysis (52 elements) used an aqua regia digest with ICP-MS and ICP-OES finish (AR1/MS, AR1/OE). Copper above 2% and sulphur above 5% were re-assayed by four-acid digest with ICP-OES finish (4AH/OE). Aqua regia is a partial digest for some elements (e.g. Al, K, Na, Ba, Ti, Zr), and these elements have not been used for interpretation. - Laboratory QC for the batch comprised internal certified standards (including OREAS 601C), blanks and repeats. Repeat analyses agreed within approximately 3% for Cu, Ag, Al, Fe and S, and blanks showed no significant contamination. No Company-inserted certified reference materials, blanks or field duplicates were included in this batch; these will be included in future sample submissions. - Historical sample analysis was carried out at various laboratories including PNG Laboratories, Analabs and Intertek in Lae, PNG. Other laboratory analysis included ALS Chemex laboratories, including check sampling sent to Australia for laboratory comparison. - CRA (1990) sent samples for analysis at Astrolabe Analytical Laboratory in PNG, analysis techniques include fire assay for gold and atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) for silver, copper, lead, zinc. Au was not routinely assayed for by BHP at the Kol Project, Esis prospect. Au was routinely assayed for in sampling by subsequent companies' OK Tedi/Frontier Resources exploration programs. - Historical QAQC reporting and review highlighted good correlation between both Field and Pulp duplicates. Satisfactory correlation between the results of the primary lab and those of the umpire lab. A high level of Standards passing, around 99% within 3 standard deviations, confirming laboratory results returned are within acceptable limits. Blanks show only a minor amount of cross sample contamination. - The laboratories used and the analysis techniques appear suitable for the material and elements being analysed with results within standard acceptable levels of accuracy for the intended purpose being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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>	- No adjustments are applied to laboratory results/data other than standard numeric rounding and conversion from ppm to % or ppb to g/t where applicable for reporting purposes. - Verification of available historical data has been carried out as best as possible by cross referencing data, historical reporting, original mapping and data acquisition, descriptions of work completed and maps. Maps and data tables have been digitised into a working dataset. No significant adjustments were made. Given the age of the historical data all original records were drawn or hand written with later scanning and/or digitising of data. Data storage and data entry procedures varied between the different controlling companies at the time. To date the Company has not had any independent verification of data other than in-house company personnel. 2026 assay results were checked against the laboratory certificate (Intertek job 6.3/2601099) by Company personnel. Over-range Cu (>2%) and S (>5%) values have been replaced with the four-acid re-assay results.
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 grid system used in the figures and appendices in the document is WGS84 UTM zone 56S, aligning with newer data and suitable datum for current purposes recognising the survey precision of older survey techniques. Older historical data was often reported in AGD66 AMG zone 56, data has been converted from reported historical datums into WGS84z56 datum for uniformity across images and data tables. - The accuracy of older datums or surveying is likely to have inherent accuracy error limits greater than a modern GPS (~5m accuracy). - Elevation is derived from GPS elevation data or from Digital Elevation Models (DEM) or historical mapped contours if DEM unavailable and if accurate contour maps were available. - Handheld GPS with ~5m accuracy was predominantly used to record rock and soil sample locations. Often older historical data locations were surveyed using theodolite or recorded on 1:100,000 map plans. - Historical information requires location and data validation with historical locations requiring field confirmation via modern GPS to confirm location or relationship to global datums. Although efforts have been made to check accuracy of historical data locations may not be as accurate as recorded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• Rock samples are collected with a variable spatial spread dependent on outcrop/float found during exploration activities. • The five channel samples are individual 2.0–2.5m channels at separate locations and have not been composited. • Geochemical rock, stream and soil sampling is sufficient for exploration evaluation of a prospect area but not suitable for inclusion in a mineral resource estimate. • Drilling is (in places) limited by access and holes may not be orientated ideally for ideal mineralised zone intersections, or in a location to sufficiently test an exploration target such as a soil anomaly. All reported lengths are to be considered downhole lengths unless stated as calculated true thickness. Standard length by grade weighted averages apply where reported in this document.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	• Rock samples should be considered as being selectively collected and may not be a true representation of the mineralisation being reported unless otherwise stated. • Channel samples were cut across exposed breccia and shear zones. Their orientation relative to the mineralised structures is not known, and sampled widths should not be considered true widths. • All reported lengths are to be considered downhole lengths unless stated as calculated true thickness. • Core drill holes drilled were not necessarily ideally perpendicular to orientation of mineralisation. The broad target and nature of the mineralised zone at Esis means the impact of variable drilling orientation is likely minimal.
Sample security	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• New samples generated by the Company were collected, processed, and despatched by experienced field staff and company geologists before being delivered to the laboratory for analysis. • The NOR06 samples were received by Intertek Lae on 29 July 2026 and results were reported on 26 September 2026. • The security measures applied to historic sampling storage and transportation being varied and not fully known, including sample packaging on site with various modes of transport to laboratories within PNG and Australia.
Audits or reviews	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	• No external independent audits or external reviews of historical data or sampling techniques have been commissioned by the Company.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	- The Company Taruga Minerals has entered a 12-month option (exercisable by 10 December, 2026) to acquire 100% of two projects in Papua New Guinea (PNG). The East Normanby Project on Normanby Island and the Kol Mountain Project on East New Britain and includes the granted permit (EL2513). The terms of the agreement have been previously reported in the Company's announcement dated 15 December 2025. - The Company advised in May 2026 an MOU with the Makolkol Land Group for the northern portion of EL2513. The MOU recognises the land ownership, support for mineral exploration. On-ground exploration operations are underway within the project.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Historical Exploration completed Kol Mountain Project – East New Britain Island - BHP drilled 15 short Winki holes (stand mounted slimline portable coring) and 4 diamond core holes between 1971-1976 at ESIS - CRA carried out reconnaissance sampling (steam, float and rock sampling) between 1986-1990, CRA also drilled 2 holes at Kapea Skarn and 1 at Kapea Gold Shear (617.65 metres) a part of the broader Bukuam prospect. Ok Tedi Mining as part of a farm in with ASX listed Frontier Resources drilled at the Kol Projects Esis prospect 15 diamond holes (NBE prefix) (7,594.5 metres) during 2011 and 2012 (farm in was 2010-2013), exploration included petrographic assessments.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Kol Mountain Project

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		East New Britain forms part of the volcanic island arc system that developed during the Palaeogene period. Basement to the arc comprises the Late Eocene Baining Volcanics. Late Oligocene Merai Volcanics unconformably overlie the Baining Volcanics and are composed of moderately indurated lapilli tuff, andesite breccia, conglomerate and minor limestone. Similar aged Late Oligocene intrusive rocks intrude the Baining Volcanics. The intrusive complexes consist of suites of geochemically coherent I-Type intrusions, ranging from diorite to granite in composition. Kapea Shear is interpreted as shear hosted structurally controlled gold mineralisation. The Esis prospect is a porphyry copper style deposit hosted within different styles of intrusive breccias on the western flank of the Oligocene Esis Sai Intrusive Complex. Whilst the Bukuam prospect region is prospective for porphyry, epithermal and skarn style mineralisation. Samples reported in this announcement from Northern Agadul were collected along a major northwest-trending fault zone at the contact between the Baining Volcanics and Yalam Limestone, where magnetite- and sulphide-rich breccias are exposed. Samples 702101–702105 were collected at the northern margin of the Bukuam (Agadul Porphyry) copper soil anomaly, where diorite with K-feldspar veining and garnet-magnetite skarn were observed.
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	- Drill hole and sample location details discussed in this document are included in the document, tabulated and/or identified on included figures. - All available, relevant and meaningful information has been included or has been previously released. - No drilling is reported in this announcement. Locations, descriptions and results for all 2026 rock chip and channel samples reported are tabulated in Appendix A.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	- Standard length by grade weighted averages may be reported in this document. Length by grade weighted averages have been calculated for composite intervals that include varying sample lengths. Calculations were made in excel using the sumproduct formula function to calculate weighted average grades for composite intervals. - No metal equivalents such as Cu or Au equivalents are being reported. - Rock chip and channel results are reported as individual sample results; no compositing or weighted averaging has been applied. Results below detection are reported as "BD". - Significant intercepts or results reported and tabulated are reflective of the prospect and mineralisation style being reported with broad intercepts and high grade internal intervals included to highlight the overall mineralisation width and internal grade variability. See table title for respective parameters.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	- All reported lengths are to be considered downhole lengths unless stated as calculated true thickness. - Broad dimensions of soil anomalies and mineralisation extents are included in the body of the report. - Channel sample widths (2.0–2.5m) are sampled widths and true widths are not known.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Appropriate diagrams and data tables reflective of the information being reported are provided in this report, including sample and drilling location, relevant features and material geochemical results.
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>	Historical information that is currently known and considered relevant to prospectivity has been presented in this document. Historical exploration needs modern validation of things such as quoted coordinates that may have been derived from older surveying and mapping systems. With continued research and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		on-ground exploration additional information may become available and substantially affects current knowledge and will be reported at that time. All 38 results from the NOR06 batch are reported in Appendix A, including low and below-detection results. Rock chip and float samples are selective and are not representative of average grades.
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>	- Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC) in May 2026 completed a 1:10,000 scale lithostructural interpretation and target generation study for Taruga Minerals over the Kol Mountain Project, East New Britain. The interpretation uses the 2010 Likuranga high-resolution airborne magnetic and radiometric survey (50 m line spacing) as the primary dataset, supported by available government and company mapping, drilling and surface geochemistry, and LiDAR/SRTM topography. The targets referenced in this document are derived from this study. - Multi-element results show copper and molybdenum at Agadul Creek grading to zinc, lead, manganese, silver and gold-tellurium at Palai Creek, about 250m to the east. This is a metal zoning pattern consistent with the outer parts of a porphyry copper system. The interpretation is preliminary and requires confirmation by further mapping and sampling.
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>	- Further exploration activities (mapping, trenching, rock sampling) are planned over the broader Agadul area including those areas noted as priority exploration targets over and adjacent to the Bukuam and Kapea Shear Zone. - Additional geochemical soil, stream and rock sampling is required to validate, add to or tighten sampling patterns over exploration targets to guide potential drill program. - Follow-up of the copper-molybdenum zone at Northern Agadul with mapping, soil sampling and ground magnetics, and inclusion of Company certified reference materials, blanks and field duplicates in all future sample submissions.