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ASX RELEASE | 23 NOVEMBER 2026

High-grade silver-lead assays from Nightflower district inform further follow up

Tartana Minerals Limited (ASX: TAT) (**Tartana** or the **Company**) is pleased to report results from geological mapping and selective surface sampling at Nightflower and two surrounding tenements held by Tartana (Bottle Bird and Caldera Rim). These results materially enhance Tartana's understanding of this area, with assay results from drilling completed in October remaining pending.

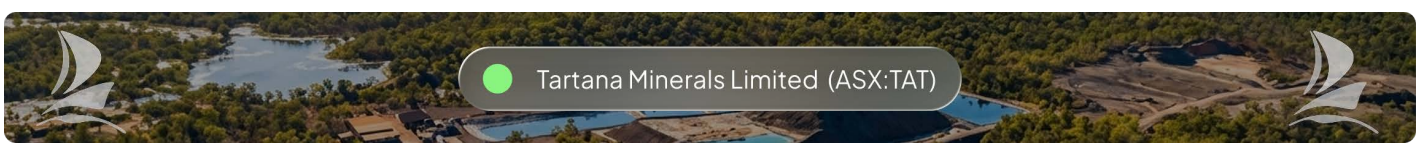
Highlights:

- 34 selective surface samples taken across three EPMs centred around Nightflower add significant geological and geochemical data to support prospect ranking across the Nightflower district
- At Nightflower, 17 samples were collected from selected sites along a 1.8 km segment of the northerly trending Nightflower fissure
- Selective mullock samples from the Digger Lode returned high-grade silver and lead, with gold and antimony also present in individual samples, including:
    - 2,260 g/t silver, 63.5% lead and 1.91 g/t gold (106037)
    - 11.1 g/t gold, 215 g/t silver, 5.74% lead and 1.60% antimony (102247)
    - 1,530 g/t silver, 52.9% lead, 0.28 g/t gold, and 5.38% antimony (102422)
- Terrace Lode mullock sample returned 3.72 g/t gold and 265 g/t silver (106018)
- Broader Nightflower district results have highlighted the significant exploration potential untested by Tartana including:
    - an outcrop sample of silicified breccia at Rack n Rock returned 1.53 g/t gold, 264 g/t silver, 0.13% bismuth and 0.27% tungsten (106026)
    - sulphide-rich float at Happy Jack returned 0.73 g/t gold, 994 g/t silver and 27.9% lead (106040), with further work required to locate its bedrock source
- The results give Tartana current assay data from distinct prospects across all three EPMs. Further mapping and sampling will help rank the regional prospects, which combined with the pending Nightflower drill assays will inform determination of the 2027 field campaign.

The surface samples were selectively collected and may not be representative of average grade, mineralised width or continuity. Mullock, rubble and float are ex-situ materials and do not establish the location or grade of underlying in-situ mineralisation.

Tartana Executive Chairman Sonny Didugu said:

> "What excites us is the scale and variety of follow-up work these results have opened up across the Nightflower district.



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"At Nightflower, samples from selected sites span 1.8 km of the mapped fissure, from Terrace Lode in the south to Digger Lode in the north. The silver-lead results at Digger are strong, and the gold and silver assays at Terrace give us further reason to investigate a lode that has seen relatively little historical exploration.

"Rack n Rock and Happy Jack give us separate prospects to pursue across the surrounding tenure. This is early work across a large area, but it has already given us specific questions for the next field program.

"The recent drill assays are the next piece of the picture at Nightflower. We will assess them with the surface results and mapping. The regional follow-up will help us rank the other prospects and direct our 2027 exploration spending where the geological case is strongest."

Nightflower regional program

Tartana owns 100% of EPM 27595 (Nightflower) as well as two tenements within the broader Nightflower district EPM 29067 (Bottle Bird) and EPM 29119 (Caldera Rim). Together, the three tenements cover approximately 490 km².

Of the 34 samples collected, 17 came from Nightflower, four from Rack n Rock, three from Insose, five from Happy Jack and five from Elizabeth Creek. The samples comprised outcrop, mullock, rubble and float from selected exposures, historical workings and recorded mineral occurrences. Sample locations, types and assay results are presented in Table 1 and the accompanying figures below.

The field work covered historical workings, gossans and mineralised exposures. The program provides Tartana with current assays from several prospects as it determines where more detailed mapping and sampling should be focused.

SampNo	Tenure	Location	Type	Northing	Easting	Description	Au	Ag	As	Bi	Cu	In	Pb	Sb	Sn	W	Zn
102247	EPM 27595	Digger Lode	Mullock	8135505	236812	Massive sulphide, ORE BRECCIA - Northern Pits	**11.05**	**215**	5290	2.48	806	4.87	**57400**	**16000**	14	0.2	1080
102422	EPM 27595	Digger Lode	Mullock	8135502	236814	Massive sulphide	0.279	**1530**	7350	25.9	**4410**	**60.2**	**529000**	**53800**	279	21.6	**49200**
102423	EPM 27595	Digger Lode	Mullock	8135499	236810	Stockwork sulphides	0.337	**765**	16750	42	**1175**	32	**230000**	**6630**	103	16.4	**16150**
106017	EPM 27595	Terrace	Mullock	8134740	236613	QTZ BRECCIA, minor yellow staining	**3.63**	**246**	22900	0.66	849	3.88	30000	1345	9.7	1	718
106018	EPM 27595	Terrace	Mullock	8134734	236607	QTZ BRECCIA, minor yellow staining	**3.72**	**265**	7230	1.06	562	4.68	17500	1180	8.7	1.1	2540
106019	EPM 27595	Terrace	Mullock	8134726	236601	QTZ BRECCIA, minor yellow staining	**2.63**	**294**	17700	2.7	617	7.18	48500	863	13.7	1.6	1775
106020	EPM 27595	Terrace	Mullock	8134726	236603	QTZ BRECCIA, minor yellow staining, red oxide	0.545	**212**	**38200**	4.63	700	**50.9**	**115500**	1250	41.6	2.8	3830
106021	EPM 27595	Terrace	Mullock	8134387	236498	Brown yellow oxide with QTZ, massive silicification	**3.29**	84.5	11200	3.91	653	2.73	6770	867	5.8	0.5	598
106022	EPM 27595	Terrace	Mullock	8134389	236501	Brown yellow oxide with massive silica	**2.68**	52.2	16900	4.79	231	4.25	11150	1050	8.2	0.7	653
106023	EPM 27595	Terrace	Mullock	8134364	236441	Dark red oxide with visible sulphide breccia	0.059	91	2160	6.69	496	5.21	8870	962	5.6	2	731
106024	EPM 27595	Terrace	Mullock	8134357	236444	Dark red oxides with dog teeth textures, cut by QTZ vnlets	0.122	66.6	219	71.1	389	3.13	37600	314	13.2	1.6	807
106032	EPM 27595	Digger Lode	Outcrop	8135583	236859	Brown yellow, ?antimony oxide with crustiform QTZ Vn	**1.66**	**141**	**40100**	2.25	470	**91.4**	**91200**	**12400**	18	0.9	1200
106033	EPM 27595	Digger Lode	Mullock	8135717	236895	Yellow brown colour, QTZ silica, goethite/oxide staining	**2.64**	**305**	11900	1.04	600	3.27	15200	**7570**	28.4	1.7	6150
106034	EPM 27595	Digger Lode	Mullock	8135901	236935	Yellow oxide alteration QTZ sericite with vuggy QTZ	0.084	60.1	120	1.39	108.5	0.568	6140	87.2	18.2	3.6	908
106035	EPM 27595	Digger Lode	Mullock	8136023	236919	Silicification Strong Alteration	0.993	92.1	911	1.12	120	2.28	35700	435	76.7	2.3	967
106036	EPM 27595	Digger Lode	Mullock	8136033	237002	Silicification Strong Alteration, brecciated VOLCANIC	0.41	**141**	580	4.74	455	0.919	**61100**	1850	**470**	2.7	2900
106037	EPM 27595	Digger Lode	Mullock	8136039	236999	High sulphide breccia	**1.91**	**2260**	22.8	9.51	430	0.203	**635000**	**6470**	**460**	0.2	782
106029	EPM 29067	Insose	Outcrop	8136227	233444	Gossanous, with intense goethite with ?chalcocite	0.182	16.05	9150	160.5	383	0.526	915	1405	37.9	48	237
106030	EPM 29067	Insose	Outcrop	8136234	233452	Qtz veined strong oxide alteration	0.019	1.04	791	99.9	167.5	0.239	156.5	13.85	50.1	15.5	34
106031	EPM 29067	Insose	Outcrop	8136300	233469	Strong oxide alteration with intense QTZ- magnetite SW	0.014	1.02	762	23.6	305	0.298	123	46.9	50	15	424
106038	EPM 29067	Happy Jack	Rubble	8125046	216550	Limestone/shale with Oxide, in spirolytes	0.018	5.15	60.1	0.35	27.5	0.155	1175	28.2	4.9	2.8	120
106039	EPM 29067	Happy Jack	Rubble	8125044	216580	QTZ vnlet, near stake	0.022	6.35	191.5	0.37	20.4	0.291	2500	103.5	38.1	1.5	118
106040	EPM 29067	Happy Jack	Float	8125025	216535	Sulphides, mainly pyrite.	0.731	**994**	11.6	4.86	185.5	0.273	**279000**	2100	270	0.2	360
106041	EPM 29067	Happy Jack	Outcrop	8125024	216536	Clay altered crystal QTZ, calcrete	0.024	0.65	9.6	0.26	12.1	0.027	180.5	5.51	1	0.3	11
106042	EPM 29067	Happy Jack	Outcrop	8125022	216532	Goethite with quartz crystals	0.013	0.6	15.4	0.53	221	0.041	180	8.73	2.7	16.5	31
106012	EPM 29119	Elizabeth Ck	Rubble	8134603	231202	Travertine, red-brown	0.007	0.35	33.2	4.74	24.9	0.104	34.1	1.88	6.2	2.1	35
106013	EPM 29119	Elizabeth Ck	Rubble	8134422	232767	Sooty black 2cm vein with QTZ frags in Sil-ser alt Volcanics	0.011	0.05	14.9	0.26	9.4	0.309	25.9	1.03	79.5	1.1	33
106014	EPM 29119	Elizabeth Ck	Rubble	8134420	232764	AS ABOVE, more massive black, ?hornblendite	0.008	0.07	13.7	0.16	7	0.278	22	1.09	74.1	1.6	29
106015	EPM 29119	Elizabeth Ck	Rubble	8134416	232754	AS ABOVE, more massive black, ?hornblendite	<0.005	0.09	19.8	0.69	7.9	0.295	110.5	1.26	71.8	1	44
106016	EPM 29119	Elizabeth Ck	Rubble	8134416	232757	AS ABOVE, more massive black, ?hornblendite	0.008	0.09	69.9	0.17	21.8	0.233	98.6	3.02	112.5	2	77
106025	EPM 29119	Rack n Rock	Outcrop	8134695	229402	Brown, BRECCIA, QTZ coarse vn with Bx	0.1	42.6	1360	207	179.5	4.42	1150	91.8	79.8	90.1	41
106026	EPM 29119	Rack n Rock	Outcrop	8134692	229401	Red with sulphides and Bx textures with silica alteration	**1.525**	**264**	**39700**	**1305**	**1280**	14.95	4020	216	130.5	**2660**	59
106027	EPM 29119	Rack n Rock	Outcrop	8134659	229389	Red Brown colour, AS Above	0.689	18.5	2560	70.9	273	0.439	1060	471	84.8	23.4	48
106028	EPM 29119	Rack n Rock	Outcrop	8134723	229409	Red Brown colour, sulphides with silica bresccia texture	0.598	76.9	25600	**663**	659	1.65	5260	**4730**	112.5	19.9	75

All assay results in parts per million, Northing and Easting Coordinates in MGA2020 Zone 55

Table 1. Assay results from regional rock chip sampling within EPMs 29067, 27595 and 29119. An expanded version is provided at the end of this release.

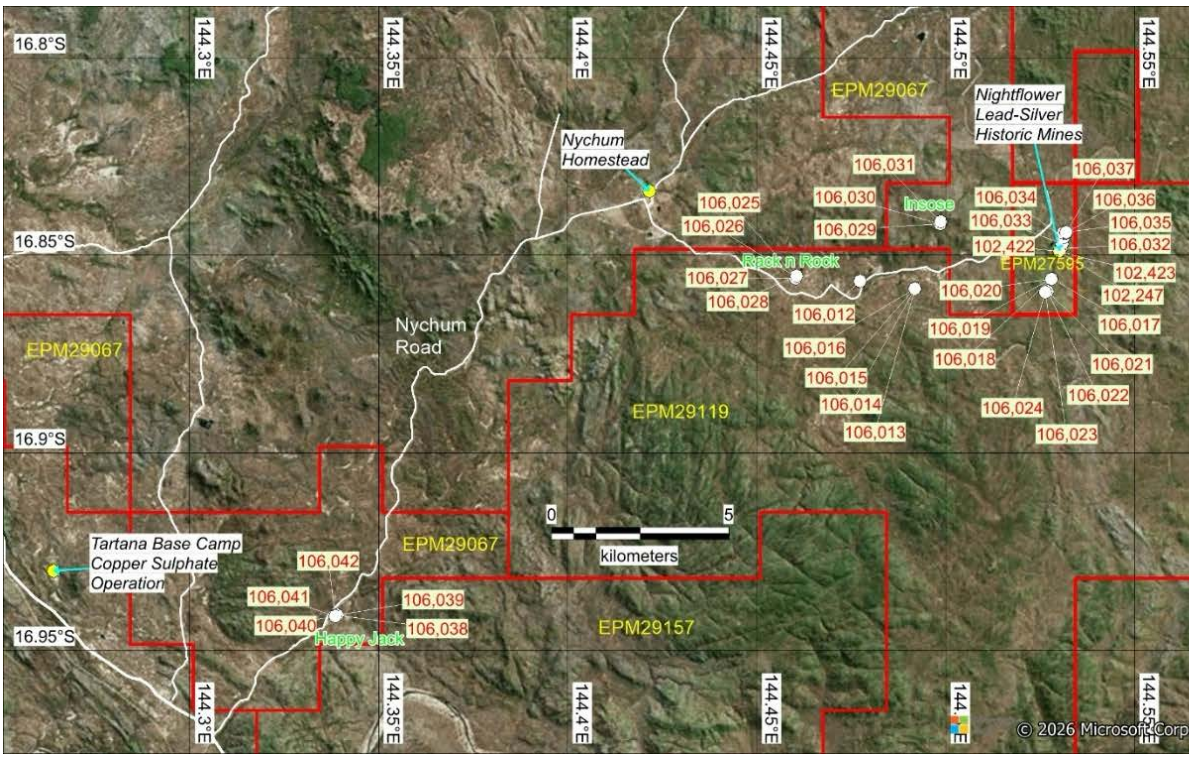


Figure 1. Plan view showing location of the 34 rock chip samples collected within Tartana Minerals (ASX: TAT) 100% owned EPMs 29067, 29119 and 27595 (red outlines). Mapping and sampling activities were based out of Tartana's Base Camp as marked (Chillagoe, QLD) and included field investigations at Happy Jack, Rack n Rock, Insose and Nightflower prospects. Refer to Table 1 for sample location and selected assay details of all rock chip samples.

Nightflower sampling along the fissure

The Nightflower fissure trends broadly north, with the Terrace Lode in its southern part and the Digger Lode to the north. Tartana collected 17 samples from selected sites along a 1.8 km segment of the fissure, predominantly from mullock associated with historical workings.

At the Digger Lode, high-sulphide breccia sample 106037 was collected from historical mine mullock. It returned 2,260 g/t silver, 63.5% lead and 1.91 g/t gold, making it the strongest silver and lead result from the program.

Two further Digger Lode mullock samples also returned gold and antimony. Sample 102247 returned 11.1 g/t gold, 215 g/t silver, 5.74% lead and 1.60% antimony. Sample 102422 returned 1,530 g/t silver, 52.9% lead, 0.28 g/t gold and 5.38% antimony.

At the Terrace Lode, Tartana mapped leached, pyromorphite-bearing outcrop. Mullock sample 106018 from the same area returned 3.72 g/t gold, 265 g/t silver, 0.72% arsenic and 0.12% antimony. A separate mullock sample 106019 also returned 2.63 g/t gold, 294 g/t silver and 4.85% lead.

The distribution of gold, antimony and arsenic enrichment along the fissure provides an important geological vector for further investigation of the mineralisation styles and their structural controls. The relationship between these metal associations and the principal lead-silver mineralisation remains to be established.

Tartana completed a two-hole drilling program at Nightflower in October. The drilling targeted silver-lead mineralisation within and around the historically defined Digger Lode. Assays remain pending and will be assessed with the surface results and mapping to inform determination of the 2027 field program.

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There has been limited historical exploration at the Terrace Lode, which, particularly in light of these recent results, remains an area of significant interest and potential prospectivity.



Figure 2: Sample 106017 taken from Terrace Lode at Nightflower which returned 3.63 g/t gold, 246 g/t silver, 3.0% lead and 2.29% arsenic



Figure 3: sawn samples taken from Digger Lode at Nightflower. Assays were conducted on both 106037 (left) and 106033 (right). 106037 returned 2,260 g/t silver, 63.5% lead and 1.91 g/t gold. 106033 returned 2.64 g/t gold, 305 g/t silver, 1.52% lead, 1.19% arsenic, and 0.76% antimony.



Figure 4 (Left): Terrace Lode mullock sample 106019 returned 2.63 g/t gold, 294 g/t silver and 4.85% lead.

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. For the images provided on this page, assay results have been provided. The quoted assays relate only to the identified selective samples. The photographs show mullock from historical workings and do not establish the grade, width or continuity of mineralisation in bedrock.

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Rack n Rock and Insose

Rack n Rock is approximately 7 km west of Nightflower within the Caldera Rim tenement. At Rack n Rock, Tartana collected four outcrop samples from a northerly trending gossan in altered volcanic rocks. Silicified breccia sample 106026 returned 1.53 g/t gold, 264 g/t silver, 3.97% arsenic, 0.13% bismuth, 0.13% copper, 0.40% lead and 0.27% tungsten.

The association of gold, silver, arsenic, bismuth, copper, lead and tungsten within the silicified breccia at Rack n Rock highlights a distinctive polymetallic mineralisation assemblage. The combination of precious metals and tungsten-bismuth enrichment provides a basis for further investigation of the prospect's mineralisation style, alteration characteristics and structural controls.

At nearby Insose, three outcrop samples were collected from gossan hosted in ignimbrite. Sample 106029 returned 0.18 g/t gold, 16.1 g/t silver, 0.91% arsenic and 0.14% antimony. Further mapping and sampling will examine the gossan exposures and their geological setting.

The Company has a Conduct and Compensation Agreement in place for the relevant tenement areas at Rack n Rock (EPM 29119) and Insose (EPM 29067). The scope of proposed drilling and its timing will be determined following target refinement and satisfaction of applicable requirements.

Happy Jack

Happy Jack lies approximately 23 km west-southwest of Nightflower within the Bottle Bird tenement. It is one of several recorded mineral occurrences near the Wotan Granodiorite within our Bottle Bird tenement. Bottle Bird was granted to Tartana in late 2025.

At Happy Jack, five samples were collected from float, rubble and outcrop in shallow creeks.

Sulphide-rich float sample 106040 returned 0.73 g/t gold, 994 g/t silver, 27.9% lead and 0.21% antimony. The sample was loose material found in a short gully, so its bedrock source has not yet been located. Further mapping and sampling will focus on identifying the source and examining other occurrences around the granodiorite.

Next phase of exploration in this area

Once the October Nightflower drill assays have been interpreted, Tartana will assess them with the new surface results and geological mapping. That work will guide any decision to resume drilling at Nightflower in 2027.

At Rack n Rock, Insose and Happy Jack, the next step is more detailed mapping and systematic sampling. Tartana will use that work to rank the prospects and decide where further exploration is warranted.

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Additional plan views for gold, silver, lead, and antimony assays

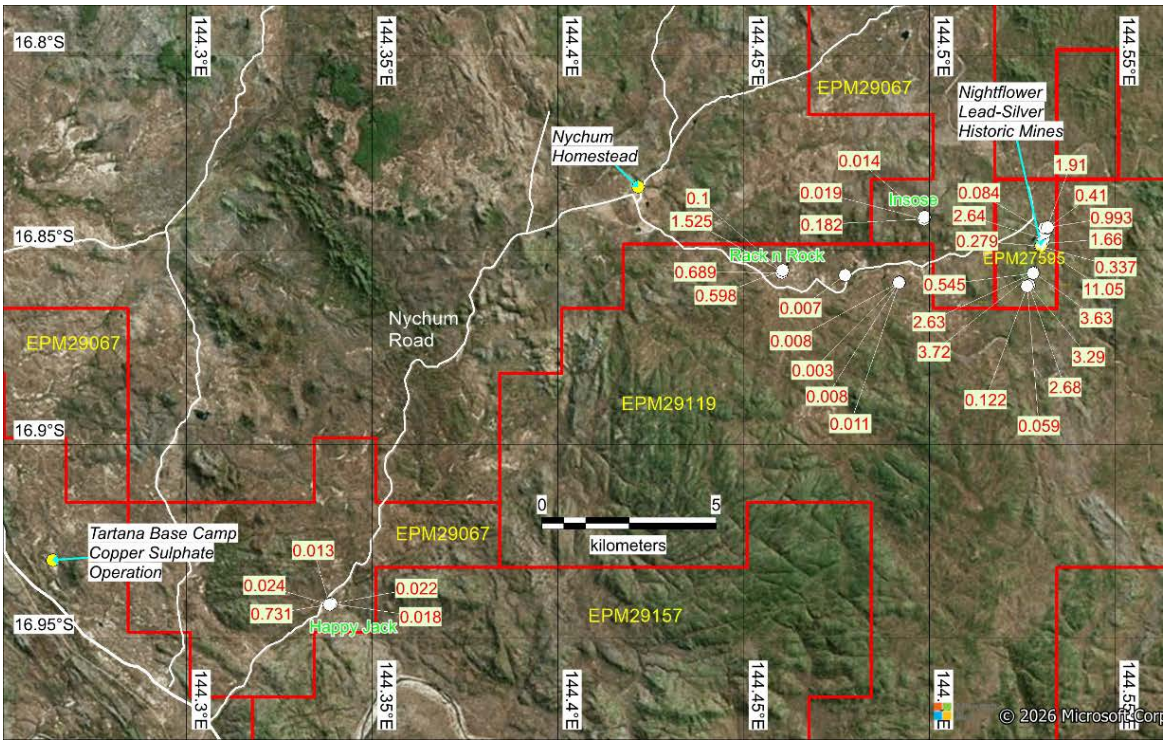


Figure 5. Gold assay results (in g/t Au) of mullock and outcrop rock chip sampling from within Tartana Minerals Ltd. EPMs 29067, 29119 and 27595 in the Chillagoe district of Far North Queensland (refer Table 1). The best gold assay result of 11.1 g/t Au was returned from the Digger Lode at Nightflower Lead-Silver prospect. Outcropping Breccia at Rack n Rock assayed 1.53 g/t Au

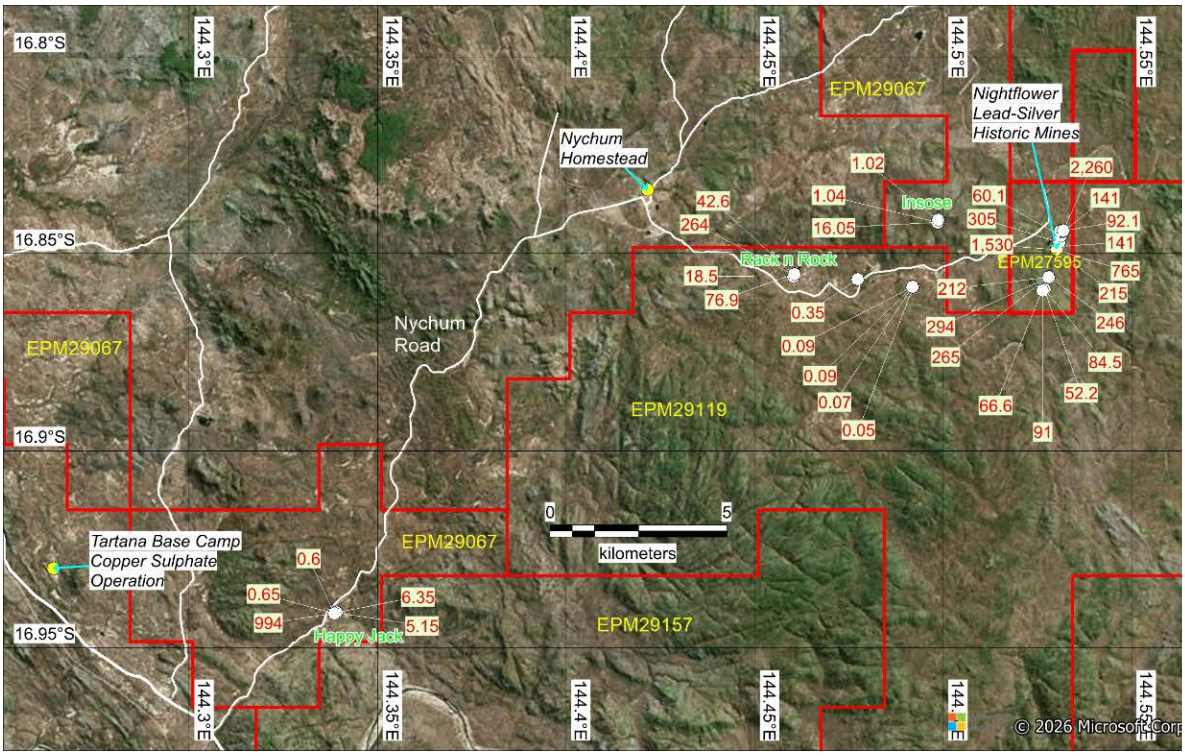


Figure 6. Silver assay results (in g/t Ag) of mullock and outcrop rock chip sampling from within Tartana Minerals Ltd. EPMs 29067, 29119 and 27595 in the Chillagoe district of Far North Queensland (refer Table 1). The best silver assay result of 2,260 g/t Ag was returned from the Digger Lode at Nightflower Lead-Silver prospect. Other notable silver results include 994 g/t Ag at Happy Jack in EPM 29067 and 264 g/t Ag from outcropping breccia at Rack n Rock in EPM 29119.

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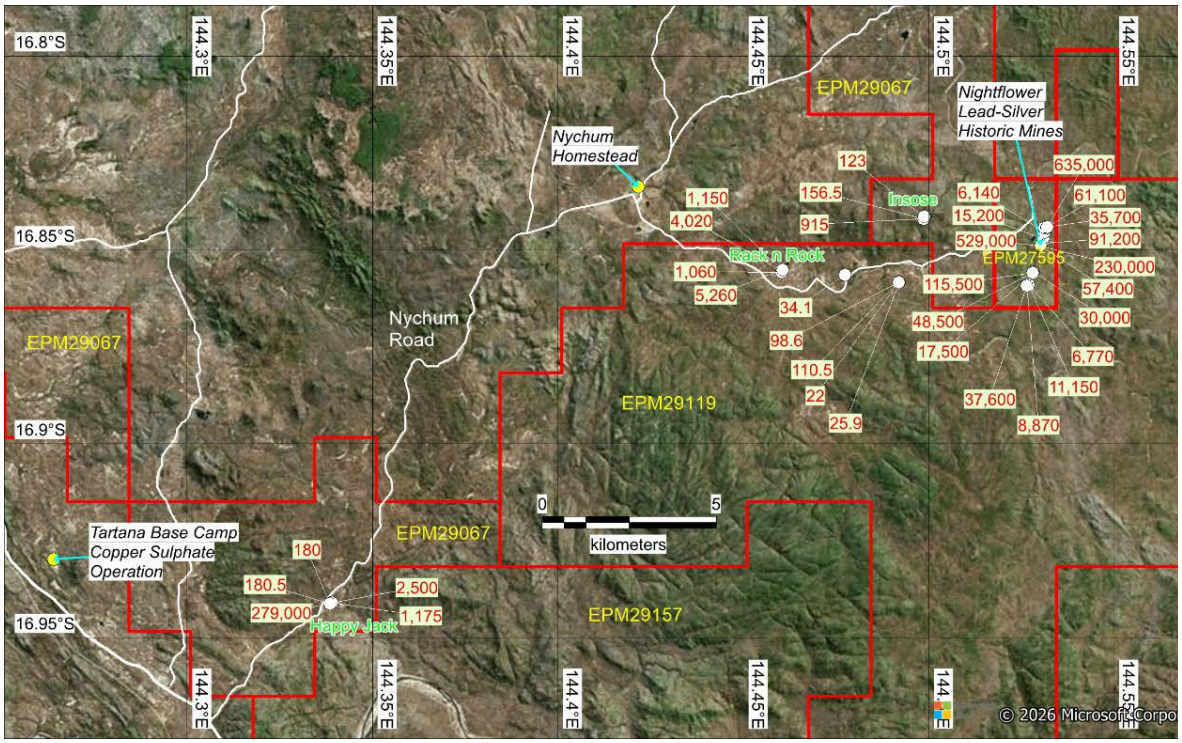


Figure 7. Lead assay results (in ppm) of mullock and outcrop rock chip sampling from within Tartana Minerals Ltd. EPMs 29067, 29119 and 27595 in the Chillagoe district of Far North Queensland (refer Table 1). The best lead assay results of 63.5% and 52.9% Pb were returned from the Digger Lode at Nightflower Lead-Silver prospect. Other notable lead results include 27.9% Pb at Happy Jack in EPM 29067

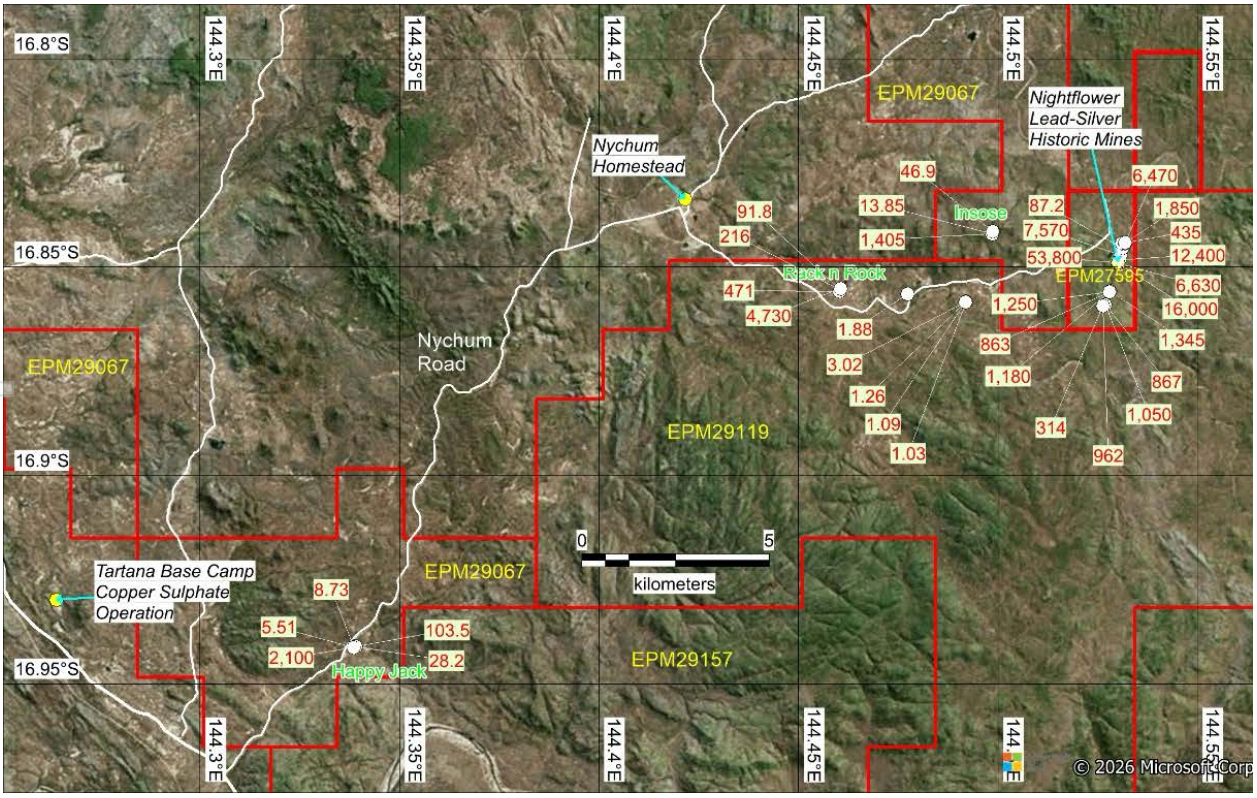


Figure 8. Antimony assay results (in ppm) of mullock and outcrop rock chip sampling from EPMs 29067, 29119 and 27595 in the Chillagoe district of Far North Queensland (refer Table 1). The best antimony assay results of 5.38% and 1.60% Sb were returned from the Digger Lode at Nightflower Lead-Silver prospect. Other notable antimony results include 0.47% Sb at Rack n Rock in EPM 29119.

ENDS

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Directors of Tartana Minerals Limited.

Further Information:

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About Tartana Minerals Limited

Tartana is an Australian explorer and project developer focused on the exploration and development of metals in the Chillagoe and Herberton regions of Far North Queensland. The Company's portfolio includes mining leases and exploration tenements prospective for base and precious metals, together with its copper sulphate operation.

Tartana is focused on disciplined capital allocation, systematic exploration and the responsible development of its asset portfolio to maximise shareholder value.

Qualifying Statement

The current geological mapping and rock-chip Exploration Results in this announcement are based on, and fairly represent, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Michael Thirnbeck. Mr Thirnbeck is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Non-Executive Director of Tartana Minerals Limited. He has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation, types of deposit and exploration activities reported here to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Thirnbeck consents to the inclusion of matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Previous exploration announcements by the Company are available on the Company's website and through the ASX Announcements Platform and include:

- 26 May 2021: R3D Resources Prospectus
- 23 November 2021: Positive Progress at Bellevue and Tartana Projects – Major Gravity and Magnetic Anomalies Identified at the Bellevue Project
- 9 February 2023: Tartana Copper Resource increase to 45,000 tonnes
- 14 February 2023: Maiden Queen Grade Zinc Resource
- 20 February 2023: Mountain Maid Gold Resource Upgrade
- 9 September 2024: Updated Exploration Target Announcement and Presentation
- 18 October 2024: Tartana proposes to acquire critical minerals project portfolio
- 30 October 2025: Gold mineral resources now exceed 1Moz in Cardross-Maid area
- 27 January 2026: Cardross-Maid Rock Chip Assay Results
- 11 February 2026: Montalbion further expands Tartana's silver project footprint
- 27 February 2026: Over 6,000m of drilling targeting maiden Silver MRE
- 4 June 2026: Tartana Copper resource expansion drilling continues
- 1 October 2026: First drill program at Nightflower Silver in 18 years now underway
- 16 October 2026: High grade copper-gold results define multiple targets at OK-Bellevue
- 26 October 2026: High grade copper bismuth and tin results support follow up across Herberton and Ortona

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements. In the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Exploration Targets, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning those estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the relevant Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.The relevant Competent Person is Mr Michael Thirnbeck, a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Non-Executive Director of the Company. Mr Thirnbeck has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person, as defined in the 2012 JORC Code. Mr Thirnbeck has reviewed the referenced information and confirms that it remains accurate in the form and context in which it is presented in this report.

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Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down-hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been completed 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.	• Outcrop grab from rocky exposures or mullock rock samples from workings were collected based on geological determination. • Mullock samples were collected to represent the style of mineralisation seen in and around old workings. • Hand specimens of selected noteworthy samples were bagged separately for future reference.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• No drilling was undertaken to test the mapped outcropping mineralisation.
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.	• No drilling was undertaken in this mapping and sampling program. This pre-drilling phase of exploration was designed to map and sample exposures of rock that appeared to be mineralised.
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.	• Sample sites were described and often photographed. Lithologies were identified in the field.
Sub-sampling techniques	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	• Standard laboratory sample preparation, drying, crushing and pulverising entire sample to

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	homogenise sample to allow subsampling for the various assay techniques. • Laboratory internal QA/QC monitored sampling preparation and assaying accuracy • Sample sizes are industry standard and considered appropriate.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Rock chip sample preparation was undertaken at ALS Laboratory in Townsville, Queensland, Australia. Samples were sorted, weighed, dried, entirely crushed and pulverised to 85% passing -75µm (Code Prep-22) • Au was analysed at the ALS lab in Townsville by 30g Fire Assay and AAS for trace level >0.001 to <10.0 g/t Au (Code Au-AA23) and ore grade >10 g/t Au (Code AA25). • Analytical method four acid digestion with ICP-MS finish (Code ME-MS61r) for a wide suite of elements including rare earth elements was undertaken at ALS laboratory in Brisbane. The following elements were analysed: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y Zn, Zr, Dy, Er, Eu, Gd, Ho, Lu, Nd, Pr, Sm, Tb, Tm and Yb. • Over limit ore grade samples for Ag, Pb, As, S and Sb were analysed in ALS Brisbane • Laboratory QA/QC was undertaken
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Rock chip data was collected and documented by Tartana geologists in the field and reported. All data is captured in a digital database • Data entry involves constructing Excel spreadsheets directly from final laboratory assay reports delivered electronically in .pdf and .csv format. • Database verified by Tartana exploration management and consultant. • No assay data was adjusted
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Rock chip locations were surveyed using handheld Garmin GPS to an accuracy of approximately ±3m • Grid system used was Map Grid of Australia 2020 (MGA2020) Zone 55 for all samples
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral	• Samples were not collected on an installed grid, but as presented by mineralised outcrop or mullock heaps • Samples are not composited for analysis

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Where structure or bedding was evident rock chip sampling was perpendicular across strike
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All rock chip samples were bagged and tied at the sample location into numbered calico sample bags. Generally 5-7 calico bags were grouped and packed into larger polysacks that were zip tied at Tartana Minesite by the supervising geologist. The entire sample batch of zip tied polysacks was transported to ALS laboratory in Townsville via Chillagoe based logistic providers • All sample submissions were documented by ALS tracking system and all assays reported in .csv and .pdf format via email • Pulps and coarse rejects are stored on pellets at the ALS facility at Townsville
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Sampling procedures and data collection are frequently reviewed by Tartana exploration personnel. No independent audit of sampling methodologies was deemed necessary for this standard exploration rock chip sampling program. Additional sampling and mapping in and around identified prospective areas could be undertaken as part of any follow-up

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 license to operate in the area.	• Rock samples collected in the Nightflower district within the Chillagoe project area were collected within EPMs 27595, 29067 and 29119. • The historic Nighflower lead-silver mines lie wholly within EPM 27595. The Happy Jack gold prospect lies within EPM 29067. The Rack n Rock silver prospect lies within EPM 29119. • EPMs 27595, 29067 and 29119 are owned 100% by Oldfield Resources Pty. Ltd., a 100% subsidiary of Tartana Minerals Limited (ASX: TAT). EPM 27595 covers 4 sub-blocks (13 km^2), with an expiry date of 21 February 2027. EPM 29067 covers 46 sub-blocks (150 km^2), with an expiry date of 15 September 2030. EPM 29119 covers 100 sub-blocks (327 km^2), with an expiry date of 18 February 2031
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The Nightflower Lead-Silver mines were described in detail by Government Geologist E.C. Saint-Smith in the October 1923 Queensland Government Mining Journal (CR48166). • BHP South Ltd. confirmed high grade lead and silver from Nightflower rock chip sampling in June 1949 (CR99) • Historic exploration between 1970 and 2008 (including Hastings Exploration NL, 1972, Surestone Pty. Ltd. 1991 and Axiom Mining 2008) generally included grid based mapping and rock chip sampling of outcropping lodes, scout drilling, culminating in various Pre-JORC 2012 resource estimates within northern portions of the Nightflower mineralised structure. • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties within EPM 29119 include Cyprus Mines Corporation reporting on historic 1971 and 1972 historic drilling at Rack n Rock prospect (CR3835). 1990 exploration by Power Resources at Happy Jack (CR23204). • SRK Consultants compiled an Independent Geologist's Report (2021) describing the Nightflower project in EPM 27595. EPM 27595 – past data including historic Hastings Ltd and Axiom Mining drill intersections is detailed in the SRK Independent Geologists Report in the Tartana Minerals (formerly R3D Resources) May 2021 Prospectus.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Nightflower project is located within the Hodgkinson province of the Mossman Orogen, in North Queensland's Permo-Carboniferous metallogenic province, just over 30km northeast of the third-party-held Red Dome and Mungana copper-gold-silver porphyry deposits • Exposed mineralisation at Nightflower is interpreted as a shallow-level epithermal polymetallic (Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu-Au) system developed along the Nightflower fissure, potentially overlying a subjacent porphyry system
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	The results in this report relate to regional rock chip sampling of old workings and mineralised outcrops within above-mentioned EPMs 27595, 29067 and 29119. No Tartana drilling reported in this announcement.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Data aggregation methods	• 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. • 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.	No Tartana drilling reported in this announcement No weighting has been applied in reporting these rock chip sample assay results
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down-hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down-hole length, true width not known').	• No Tartana drilling reported in this announcement. True widths of previously referenced downhole length of historic drilling intersections not known.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	See body of this ASX announcement for appropriate diagrams.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be	• Yes. Multiple reports by multiple companies and independent geologists. • Assay results are reported in total with no cut off grades applied. • No Tartana drilling has been reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• All meaningful and material exploration data has been reported • All above companies completed additional exploration and development including geological mapping, geochemistry, surveying, geophysics and drilling. • Compilation of all recent and historic geochemical, geological and geophysical data into a GIS database.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Tartana Minerals plans to conduct surface geological mapping and geochemistry and diamond drilling particularly at high-priority target areas identified within EPM 27595 (Nightflower). A valid CCA is in place covering this and surrounding tenements. • See body of this ASX announcement. No drilling has been undertaken by Tartana as yet at any of Happy Jack and Insose (EPM 29067), and Rack n Rock (EPM 29119).

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Assay results expanded

SampNo	Tenure	Location	Type	Northing	Easting	Description	Au	Ag	As	Bi	Cu	In	Pb	Sb	Sn	W	Zn
102247	EPM 27595	Digger Lode	Mullock	8135505	236812	Massive sulphide, ORE BRECCIA - Northern Pits	**11.05**	**215**	5290	2.48	806	4.87	**57400**	**16000**	14	0.2	1080
102422	EPM 27595	Digger Lode	Mullock	8135502	236814	Massive sulphide	0.279	**1530**	7350	25.9	**4410**	**60.2**	**529000**	**53800**	279	21.6	**49200**
102423	EPM 27595	Digger Lode	Mullock	8135499	236810	Stockwork sulphides	0.337	**765**	16750	42	**1175**	32	**230000**	**6630**	103	16.4	**16150**
106017	EPM 27595	Terrace	Mullock	8134740	236613	QTZ BRECCIA, minor yellow staining	**3.63**	**246**	22900	0.66	849	3.88	30000	1345	9.7	1	718
106018	EPM 27595	Terrace	Mullock	8134734	236607	QTZ BRECCIA, minor yellow staining	**3.72**	**265**	7230	1.06	562	4.68	17500	1180	8.7	1.1	2540
106019	EPM 27595	Terrace	Mullock	8134726	236601	QTZ BRECCIA, minor yellow staining	**2.63**	**294**	17700	2.7	617	7.18	48500	863	13.7	1.6	1775
106020	EPM 27595	Terrace	Mullock	8134726	236603	QTZ BRECCIA, minor yellow staining, red oxide	0.545	**212**	**38200**	4.63	700	**50.9**	**115500**	1250	41.6	2.8	3830
106021	EPM 27595	Terrace	Mullock	8134387	236498	Brown yellow oxide with QTZ, massive silicification	**3.29**	84.5	11200	3.91	653	2.73	6770	867	5.8	0.5	598
106022	EPM 27595	Terrace	Mullock	8134389	236501	Brown yellow oxide with massive silica	**2.68**	52.2	16900	4.79	231	4.25	11150	1050	8.2	0.7	653
106023	EPM 27595	Terrace	Mullock	8134364	236441	Dark red oxide with visible sulphide breccia	0.059	91	2160	6.69	496	5.21	8870	962	5.6	2	731
106024	EPM 27595	Terrace	Mullock	8134357	236444	Dark red oxides with dog teeth textures, cut by QTZ vnlets	0.122	66.6	219	71.1	389	3.13	37600	314	13.2	1.6	807
106032	EPM 27595	Digger Lode	Outcrop	8135583	236859	Brown yellow, ?antimony oxide with crustiform QTZ Vn	**1.66**	**141**	**40100**	2.25	470	**91.4**	**91200**	**12400**	18	0.9	1200
106033	EPM 27595	Digger Lode	Mullock	8135717	236895	Yellow brown colour, QTZ silica, goethite/oxide staining	**2.64**	**305**	11900	1.04	600	3.27	15200	**7570**	28.4	1.7	6150
106034	EPM 27595	Digger Lode	Mullock	8135901	236935	Yellow oxide alteration QTZ sericite with vuggy QTZ	0.084	60.1	120	1.39	108.5	0.568	6140	87.2	18.2	3.6	908
106035	EPM 27595	Digger Lode	Mullock	8136023	236919	Silicification Strong Alteration	0.993	92.1	911	1.12	120	2.28	35700	435	76.7	2.3	967
106036	EPM 27595	Digger Lode	Mullock	8136033	237002	Silicification Strong Alteration, brecciated VOLCANIC	0.41	**141**	580	4.74	455	0.919	**61100**	1850	**470**	2.7	2900
106037	EPM 27595	Digger Lode	Mullock	8136039	236999	High sulphide breccia	**1.91**	**2260**	22.8	9.51	430	0.203	**635000**	**6470**	**460**	0.2	782
106029	EPM 29067	Insose	Outcrop	8136227	233444	Gossanous, with intense goethite with ?chalcocite	0.182	16.05	9150	160.5	383	0.526	915	1405	37.9	48	237
106030	EPM 29067	Insose	Outcrop	8136234	233452	Qtz veined strong oxide alteration	0.019	1.04	791	99.9	167.5	0.239	156.5	13.85	50.1	15.5	34
106031	EPM 29067	Insose	Outcrop	8136300	233469	Strong oxide alteration with intense QTZ- magnetite SW	0.014	1.02	762	23.6	305	0.298	123	46.9	50	15	424
106038	EPM 29067	Happy Jack	Rubble	8125046	216550	Limestone/shale with Oxide, in spirolytes	0.018	5.15	60.1	0.35	27.5	0.155	1175	28.2	4.9	2.8	120
106039	EPM 29067	Happy Jack	Rubble	8125044	216580	QTZ vnlet, near stake	0.022	6.35	191.5	0.37	20.4	0.291	2500	103.5	38.1	1.5	118
106040	EPM 29067	Happy Jack	Float	8125025	216535	Sulphides, mainly pyrite.	0.731	**994**	11.6	4.86	185.5	0.273	**279000**	2100	270	0.2	360
106041	EPM 29067	Happy Jack	Outcrop	8125024	216536	Clay altered crystal QTZ, calcrete	0.024	0.65	9.6	0.26	12.1	0.027	180.5	5.51	1	0.3	11
106042	EPM 29067	Happy Jack	Outcrop	8125022	216532	Goethite with quartz crystals	0.013	0.6	15.4	0.53	221	0.041	180	8.73	2.7	16.5	31
106012	EPM 29119	Elizabeth Ck	Rubble	8134603	231202	Travertine, red-brown	0.007	0.35	33.2	4.74	24.9	0.104	34.1	1.88	6.2	2.1	35
106013	EPM 29119	Elizabeth Ck	Rubble	8134422	232767	Sooty black 2cm vein with QTZ frags in Sil-ser alt Volcanics	0.011	0.05	14.9	0.26	9.4	0.309	25.9	1.03	79.5	1.1	33
106014	EPM 29119	Elizabeth Ck	Rubble	8134420	232764	AS ABOVE, more massive black, ?hornblendite	0.008	0.07	13.7	0.16	7	0.278	22	1.09	74.1	1.6	29
106015	EPM 29119	Elizabeth Ck	Rubble	8134416	232754	AS ABOVE, more massive black, ?hornblendite	<0.005	0.09	19.8	0.69	7.9	0.295	110.5	1.26	71.8	1	44
106016	EPM 29119	Elizabeth Ck	Rubble	8134416	232757	AS ABOVE, more massive black, ?hornblendite	0.008	0.09	69.9	0.17	21.8	0.233	98.6	3.02	112.5	2	77
106025	EPM 29119	Rack n Rock	Outcrop	8134695	229402	Brown, BRECCIA, QTZ coarse vn with Bx	0.1	42.6	1360	207	179.5	4.42	1150	91.8	79.8	90.1	41
106026	EPM 29119	Rack n Rock	Outcrop	8134692	229401	Red with sulphides and Bx textures with silica alteration	**1.525**	**264**	**39700**	**1305**	**1280**	14.95	4020	216	130.5	**2660**	59
106027	EPM 29119	Rack n Rock	Outcrop	8134659	229389	Red Brown colour, AS Above	0.689	18.5	2560	70.9	273	0.439	1060	471	84.8	23.4	48
106028	EPM 29119	Rack n Rock	Outcrop	8134723	229409	Red Brown colour, sulphides with silica bresccia texture	0.598	76.9	25600	**663**	659	1.65	5260	**4730**	112.5	19.9	75

All assay results in parts per million, Northing and Easting Coordinates in MGA2020 Zone 55

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