

10 November 2025

Soil Sampling Results Expand Beatty Park Sth Target

HIGHLIGHTS

- Three lines of orientation soil sampling define a contiguous gold anomaly over an area of 150m by 100m.
- Ultrafine (UFF) fraction soil sampling has identified a strong gold anomaly west of current aircore drilling.
- The anomaly remains open to the north and south.
- Planning underway for RC drilling to follow up high-grade gold mineralisation reported in aircore drilling.

Tambourah Metals Ltd (ASX:TMB) is pleased to provide an update on continuing exploration at the Company's 100%-owned Beatty Park Sth project where Tambourah's drilling intersected exceptional high-grade gold within volcanic rocks of the Narracoota Formation. 51 soil samples were collected along east-west traverses over the zone of high-grade gold mineralisation intersected in drill holes BPAC016 (**6m at 25.8g/t Au from 30m**) and BPAC028 (**10m at 38.9g/t Au from 22m**)¹. Samples were collected as a -2mm fraction from 20cm depth, at 25m intervals on three traverses spaced 50m apart (see Figure 1).

¹ See Tambourah's ASX announcements dated 4th August 2025 and 13th October 2025.

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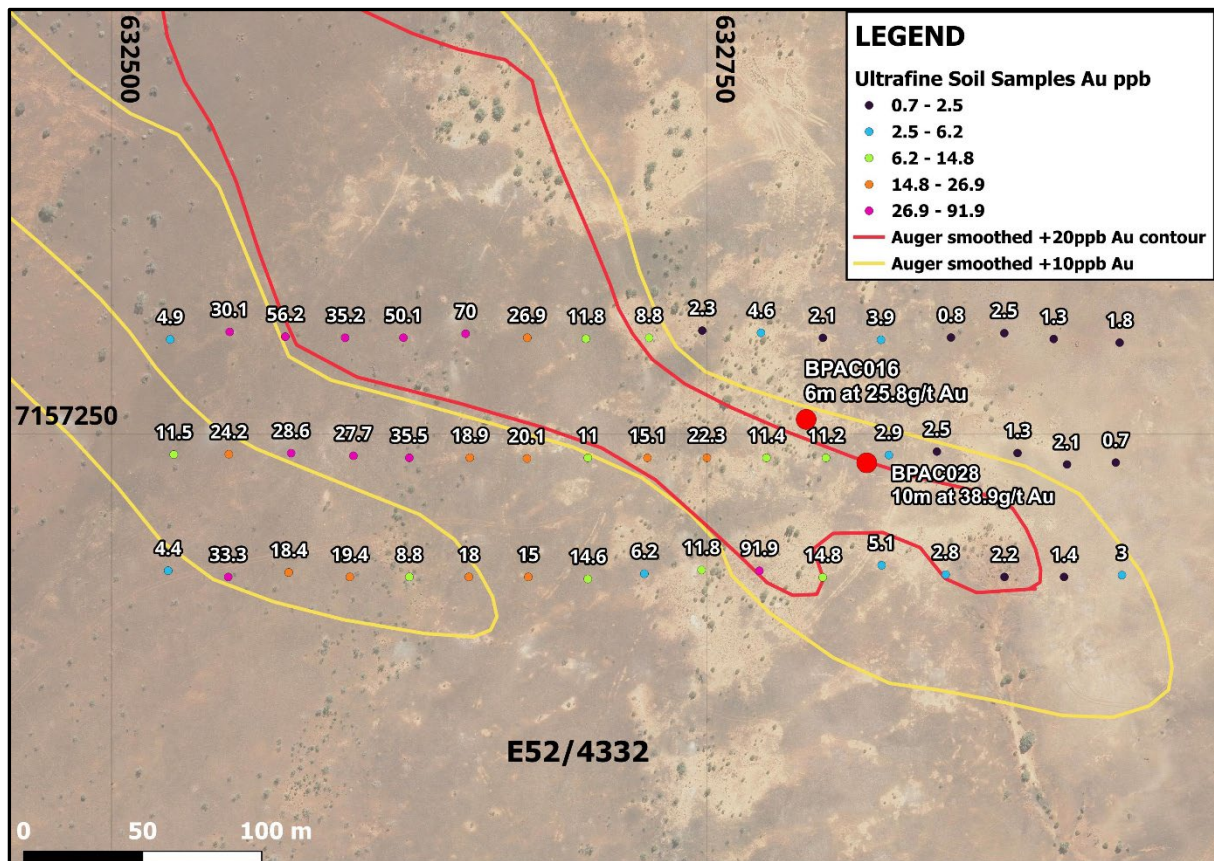


Figure 1 UFF soil sample locations showing position of BPAC016 & BPAC028 with historic gold anomaly contours².

Beatty Park Sth is located 160km north of Meekatharra in the Murchison district of Western Australia (see Figure 2) and within the Bryah Basin, host to major deposits of gold and base metals.

The sampling has highlighted a gold anomaly immediately west of current aircore drilling, with values ranging from 9 to 70ppb Au (see Table 1). Background values on the eastern end of the traverses range from 0.7 to 3ppb Au and values over the zone of high-grade mineralisation in drilling are around 11ppb Au. The anomaly is located in an area partly intersected by a line of historic RAB drilling that did not report significant gold. However, historic drilling was not effective in testing areas where a shallow water table is present and follow up aircore drilling is required to provide a definitive assessment of the source of soil anomaly.

² See Tambourah's ASX announcement dated 15th April 2025.

The ultrafine soil sampling has proven effective in identifying gold anomalies related to underlying mineralisation. The method analyses 52 elements in addition to gold, however no correlation between gold and other elements has been established.

NEXT STEPS

- Tambourah is expanding the search area to identify further high-grade, shallow gold mineralisation at Beatty Park Sth.
- Samples from 3,300m of aircore drilling completed in October are being processed and results will be available shortly.
- Finalise a UAV-borne sub-audio magnetic (SAM) geophysical survey covering a 2km by 1km block over the Beatty Park Sth anomaly and potential strike extensions. The SAM survey is a high-resolution geophysical method that channels electrical current into conductive sub-surface features (potentially faults, shears and mineralisation or other conductors). The resulting electromagnetic field is measured at the surface and processed to produce high-resolution images of conductive structures in the regolith and bedrock. These images assist in mapping potential mineralised structures in the bedrock that will be targeted by RC drilling and are a critical aid in targeting mineralisation in areas of poor outcrop.

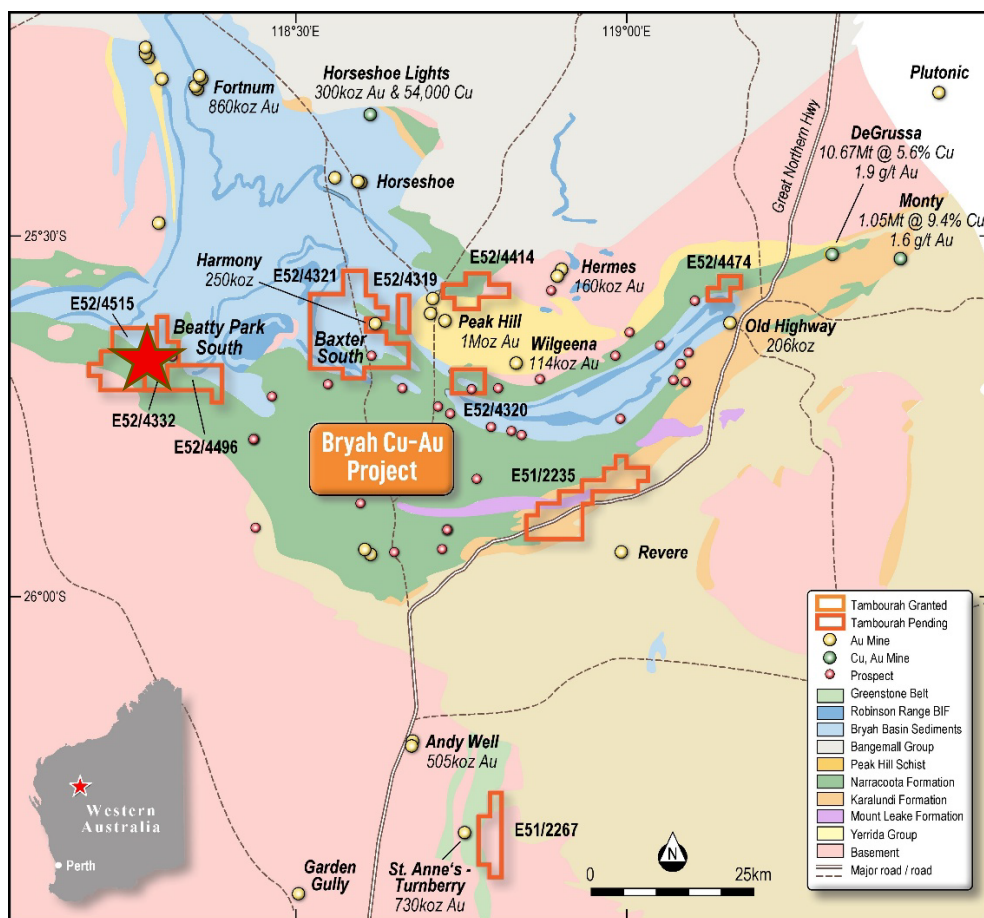


Figure 2 Tambourah's Bryah project tenements showing location of Beatty Park Sth.

Table 1 Beatty Park Sth soil sample results.

Sample ID	Sample Type	North_MGA	East_MGA	Elevation	Au ppb
BPUF0001	-2mm UFF	7157290	632525	475.2	4.9
BPUF0002	-2mm UFF	7157293	632550	475.2	30.1
BPUF0003	-2mm UFF	7157291	632573	475.2	56.2
BPUF0004	-2mm UFF	7157290	632598	475.1	35.2
BPUF0005	-2mm UFF	7157290	632623	475.1	50.1
BPUF0006	-2mm UFF	7157292	632649	475.1	70

Sample ID	Sample Type	North_MGA	East_MGA	Elevation	Au ppb
BPUF0007	-2mm UFF	7157290	632675	475.2	26.9
BPUF0008	-2mm UFF	7157290	632699	475.1	11.8
BPUF0009	-2mm UFF	7157290	632726	475.1	8.8
BPUF0010	-2mm UFF	7157293	632748	475.1	2.3
BPUF0011	-2mm UFF	7157292	632773	475.0	4.6
BPUF0012	-2mm UFF	7157290	632799	475.0	2.1
BPUF0013	-2mm UFF	7157290	632823	475.0	3.9
BPUF0014	-2mm UFF	7157290	632853	475.0	0.8
BPUF0015	-2mm UFF	7157292	632875	474.9	2.5
BPUF0016	-2mm UFF	7157290	632896	474.9	1.3
BPUF0017	-2mm UFF	7157288	632923	474.9	1.8
BPUF0018	-2mm UFF	7157238	632922	474.9	0.7
BPUF0019	-2mm UFF	7157237	632901	474.8	2.1
BPUF0020	-2mm UFF	7157242	632880	474.7	1.3
BPUF0021	-2mm UFF	7157243	632847	474.7	2.5
BPUF0022	-2mm UFF	7157241	632826	474.7	2.9
BPUF0023	-2mm UFF	7157240	632800	474.8	11.2
BPUF0024	-2mm UFF	7157240	632775	474.9	11.4
BPUF0025	-2mm UFF	7157240	632750	474.8	22.3
BPUF0026	-2mm UFF	7157240	632725	474.9	15.1
BPUF0027	-2mm UFF	7157240	632700	474.9	11
BPUF0028	-2mm UFF	7157240	632674	474.9	20.1
BPUF0029	-2mm UFF	7157240	632650	474.9	18.9
BPUF0030	-2mm UFF	7157240	632625	474.9	35.5
BPUF0031	-2mm UFF	7157241	632602	475.0	27.7
BPUF0032	-2mm UFF	7157242	632575	474.9	28.6
BPUF0033	-2mm UFF	7157242	632549	474.9	24.2
BPUF0034	-2mm UFF	7157241	632526	474.8	11.5
BPUF0035	-2mm UFF	7157193	632524	474.6	4.4

Sample ID	Sample Type	North_MGA	East_MGA	Elevation	Au ppb
BPUF0036	-2mm UFF	7157190	632549	474.7	33.3
BPUF0037	-2mm UFF	7157192	632574	474.7	18.4
BPUF0038	-2mm UFF	7157190	632600	474.7	19.4
BPUF0039	-2mm UFF	7157190	632625	474.7	8.8
BPUF0040	-2mm UFF	7157190	632650	474.6	18
BPUF0041	-2mm UFF	7157190	632675	474.7	15
BPUF0042	-2mm UFF	7157189	632700	474.6	14.6
BPUF0043	-2mm UFF	7157191	632724	474.6	6.2
BPUF0044	-2mm UFF	7157193	632748	474.6	11.8
BPUF0045	-2mm UFF	7157193	632772	474.6	91.9
BPUF0046	-2mm UFF	7157190	632799	474.6	14.8
BPUF0047	-2mm UFF	7157195	632823	474.7	5.1
BPUF0048	-2mm UFF	7157191	632850	474.6	2.8
BPUF0049	-2mm UFF	7157190	632875	474.5	2.2
BPUF0050	-2mm UFF	7157190	632900	474.6	1.4
BPUF0051	-2mm UFF	7157191	632924	474.8	3

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors of the Company.

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Figure 3: Tambourah Metals Project Locations

About Tambourah Metals

Tambourah Metals is a West Australian exploration company established in 2020 to develop gold and critical mineral projects. Tambourah is exploring for Gold and Critical Minerals at the Tambourah, Shaw River and Speewah Nth projects and Gold at the Bryah project in the Murchison region. Since listing the Company has extended the portfolio to include additional critical mineral projects in the Pilbara and gold projects in the Bryah, acquiring strategic positions in districts with known endowment and production.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements in this document are or may be “forward-looking statements” and represent Tambourah’s intentions, projections, expectations, or beliefs concerning among other things, future exploration activities. The projections, estimates and beliefs contained in such forward-looking statements don’t necessarily involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of Tambourah Metals, and which may cause Tambourah Metals actual performance in future periods to differ materially from any express or implied estimates or projections. Nothing in this document is a promise or representation as to the future. Statements or assumptions in this document as to future matters may prove to be incorrect and differences may be material. Tambourah Metals does not make any representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such statements or assumptions.

The references in this announcement to Exploration Results were reported in accordance with Listing Rule 5.7 in the following announcements:

- *“Drilling Planned for Bryah Gold Target”. 15th April 2025*
- *“High-Grade Gold up to 126g/t at Beatty Park Sth”. 4th August 2025*
- *“Exceptional Gold Results from Re-sampling at Beatty Park Sth”. 13th October 2025*

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the original reports and that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original reports.

Competent Person’s Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Bill Clayton, Geology Manager and a shareholder and Director of the Company, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Bill Clayton has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Clayton consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</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 (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	- Soil sampling: The surface is cleared of debris and the top 1cm discarded. A 30cm by 30cm pit is dug by hand to 20cm depth and the material is sieved to obtain ~200g sample of -2mm soil. The sample is then transferred to a numbered paper Geochem sample bag and sealed. - Sample numbers and locations are recorded digitally at the time of sampling. - Samples were submitted to a commercial laboratory to analyse for low-level gold and multi-elements using the UltraFine analytical method, using a separation technique to extract a -2µm particle size fraction for analysis.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	No drilling was carried out.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade</i>	- No drilling was carried out, soil sampling only. - No drilling was carried out. - No drilling was carried out.

	<i>and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
Logging	• <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	• No drilling was carried out, surface exploration geochemistry. • Orientation sampling carried out over an area of gold mineralisation and previous drilling. The surface environment is generally flat and consistent with regolith logged from drilling. Samples were not described or photographed. • No drilling was carried out.
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>	• No drilling was carried out. • Samples sieved to -2mm. • Sample preparation involves drying and pulverising the sample, followed by collection of the -2µm fraction for analysis. • No field or laboratory duplicate samples were submitted for this sampling program. • Laboratory standards and blanks were included in the sample stream. for analysis. • No field duplicates were submitted, the field sample, after disturbance and sieving, is believed to represent a homogeneous sample for each site. • Sample size is appropriate for low - level gold signatures expected in exploration.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory</i>	• Assaying for geochemical exploration using fine fraction soil samples used for low-level gold detection. The sample preparation and assaying methods are appropriate for first-pass exploration and are a partial digest method assisted by high temperature microwave aqua regia digest. The UFF-PE sample package offered by LabWest includes analysis of 53 elements, including gold, by microwave aqua regia digest and ICP/OES-MS. • No geophysical tools were used. • Laboratory standards and blank samples were included in the assay

	<i>checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	report and demonstrate acceptable accuracy and lack of contamination.
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 significant intersections to report. • No twinned holes to report. • Primary data is digitally entered using Tambourah's logging format and uploaded to cloud-based MX Deposit with validation rules applied. • There is no adjustment to assay data.
Location of data points	• <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	• Sample locations are recorded by handheld GPS in MGA94 Zone 50 coordinate system. Accuracy is believed to be $\pm 5\text{m}$. • MGA94 Zone 50. • Topographic control used publicly available Aerometrix digital terrain model with vertical accuracy of $\pm 0.13\text{m}$.
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>	• Early stage of exploration where the geometry, continuity and extent of mineralisation has not been determined. • Data is not applicable to a Mineral Resource. • No sample compositing was used.
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>	• There is currently no known connection between the sample distribution and possible structures. • No drilling to report.
Sample security	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• Samples were taken from the project site in secure sealed plastic bags by Tambourah personnel and transported to the laboratory directly

	by Tambourah personnel. Sample reconciliation was reported by the laboratory on receipt of the samples.	
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits have been completed.

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 sampling was conducted on Tambourah's tenement E52/4332, held in the name of Tambourah Metals Ltd. E52/4332 has an area of 40 sq km and expires on 11th August 2029. There are no third-party royalties applied to the tenements. The tenement is within NTT determination areas of the Nharnuwangga Wajarri and Ngarlawangga Peoples and Wajarri Yamatji Peoples. TMB has negotiated access and heritage agreements with the local traditional owners. The area is not a designated wilderness or national park. • The tenement is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• All historic work referenced in this announcement has been undertaken by previous project explorers. Whilst it could be expected that the work and reporting practices were of an adequate standard, this cannot be confirmed. • Initial exploration was conducted between 1984 and 1989 by a JV between Hunter Resources Ltd, Horseshoe Goldmine Pty Ltd and Lac Minerals Ltd. Work included geological mapping, an aeromagnetic survey and drainage geochemical sampling. This work targeted the upper contact of the Narracoota Fm and overlying sediments. AFMECO identified a gold in soil anomaly at the Beatty Park South area and conducted systematic RAB drilling that intersected strong gold mineralisation within quartz-ankerite veining associated with strongly carbonate altered ultramafics of the Narracoota Fm. This work was followed by RC drilling and diamond drilling completed by MRAL (Mines and

	Resources Australia Ltd). 3D Resources completed auger geochemical sampling over the Beatty Park South area and confirmed a contiguous gold geochemical anomaly. 3D Resources also reviewed the historic drilling data and raised concerns over the collar locations of the original RAB drill holes. There is evidence that the local grid used for drilling was poorly located.	
Geology	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	• Gold mineralisation has been intersected in RAB drilling as a flat-lying blanket within weathered ultramafic units of the Narracoota Fm. Wide spaced, deeper diamond drilling has attempted to relate the shallow mineralisation to deeper controlling structures with limited success. Any deeper source is likely to be shear-hosted quartz vein mineralisation, similar to other Proterozoic gold deposits in the Bryah Basin.
Drill hole Information	• <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	• Details of the soil sample results are provided in Table 1.
Data aggregation methods	• <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> • <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade</i>	• No significant results to report. • No aggregate intercepts to report. • No metal equivalent grades have been reported or used in the calculating of the assay results.

	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.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	- No mineralisation to report. - No mineralisation to report.
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 the announcement.
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 practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	See Table 1.
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.	No other relevant exploration data.
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.	- On-going Aircore and RC drilling, geophysical surveys to identify bedrock gold exploration targets. - Further work at Beatty Park South will continue to extend the aircore drilling beyond the known gold intersections to fully test the area of a 400-500m long gold-in-soil anomaly. Follow up RC drilling is planned to test for down-dip continuation of the gold mineralisation