Drilling Commences at Great Australia to Advance Cloncurry Copper Project Development and Resource Growth

True North Copper Limited (ASX:TNC) (**True North**, **TNC** or **the Company**) has commenced approximately 2,700 metres of diamond and reverse circulation drilling at the Great Australia Mine (GAM), part of its 100%-owned Cloncurry Copper Project in Northwest Queensland (Figure 1). The program supports ongoing pre-feasibility studies and resource growth initiatives aimed at advancing development of the Project and progressing TNC's strategy to DEVELOP the Cloncurry Copper Project.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Diamond drilling commenced at Great Australia Mine** to advance pre-feasibility studies and support Cloncurry Copper Project development and optimisation.
- Great Australia, Taipan and Orphan Shear total **11.53Mt @ 0.71% Cu and 0.09g/t Au[1],** providing a strong foundation for development and mine planning (Figure 2), with RC drilling to test near-mine resource extensions and **priority targets including Whip and Coppermine Creek.**
- Following completion at Great Australia, drilling will transition to **Wallace North** in early March to follow up exploration targets including the 2025 intercept of **9m (~7.1m ETW) @ 4.33% Cu, 3.64g/t Au from 108m** in WRC255[2]

Figure 1. Diamond drill operating at the Great Australia Mine, Cloncurry Copper Project.

OVERVIEW

The program comprises eight diamond holes (~1,250m) focused on metallurgical and geotechnical work across the Great Australia, Taipan and Orphan Shear deposits, which collectively contain 11.53Mt @ 0.71% Cu and 0.09g/t Au[1] (Table 1).

A complementary six-hole (~1,450m) RC program will test resource extensions and near-mine high-priority targets defined through recent IP surveys[2]. Key objectives of the program include:

- Supporting the Cloncurry pre-feasibility study through metallurgical and geotechnical validation
- Expanding near-resource mineralisation to optimise the development pathway

Drilling at GAM is expected to be completed in March, with assays anticipated 6–8 weeks post completion and metallurgical results delivered through late Q2 and Q3 2026.

COMMENT

True North Copper's General Manager - Operations, Matt Varvari said:

> "The commencement of diamond drilling at Great Australia represents an important step in advancing the Cloncurry Copper Project toward development.
>
> This program is focused on metallurgical and geotechnical validation to refine mine design, processing assumptions and overall project parameters, while also testing near-resource extensions that may further strengthen the mineral inventory.
>
> Building on the recent resource updates at Great Australia and Wallace North, this work supports a disciplined and technically robust pathway toward future mining at Cloncurry."

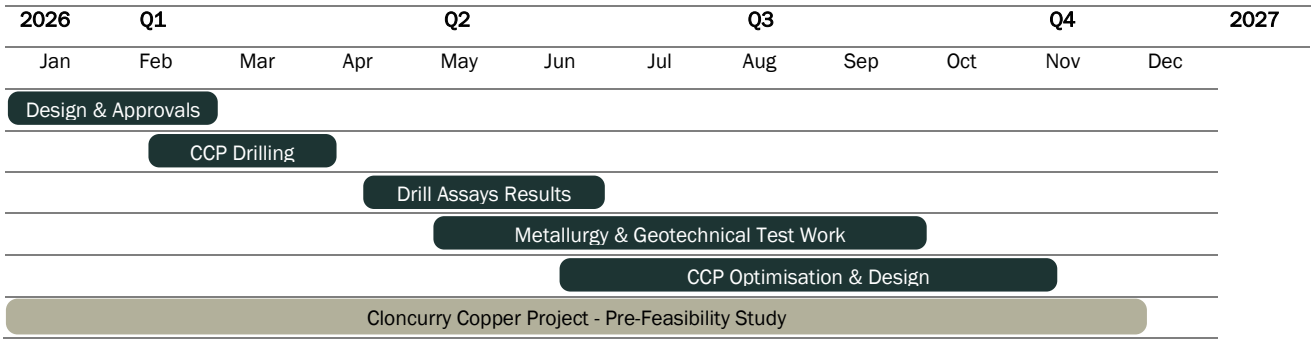
Next Steps

The current program (Figure 2.) supports development studies at the Cloncurry Copper Project while testing potential near-resource growth opportunities at Great Australia. The next phase will focus on:

- Transitioning drilling to Wallace North and conducting downhole EM surveys to define additional near-mine targets
- Completing geological, geotechnical and metallurgical analysis to inform mine design and processing optimisation
- Delivering assay results (expected 6–8 weeks post completion) and progressing metallurgical results through Q2–Q3 2026

This staged approach is designed to advance development readiness at Cloncurry while continuing to expand the mineral inventory.

Figure 2. Indicative 2026 Cloncurry Copper Project Timeline – Drilling, Test Work and Pre-Feasibility Study



TRUE NORTH COPPER'S THREE-STAGE GROWTH STRATEGY

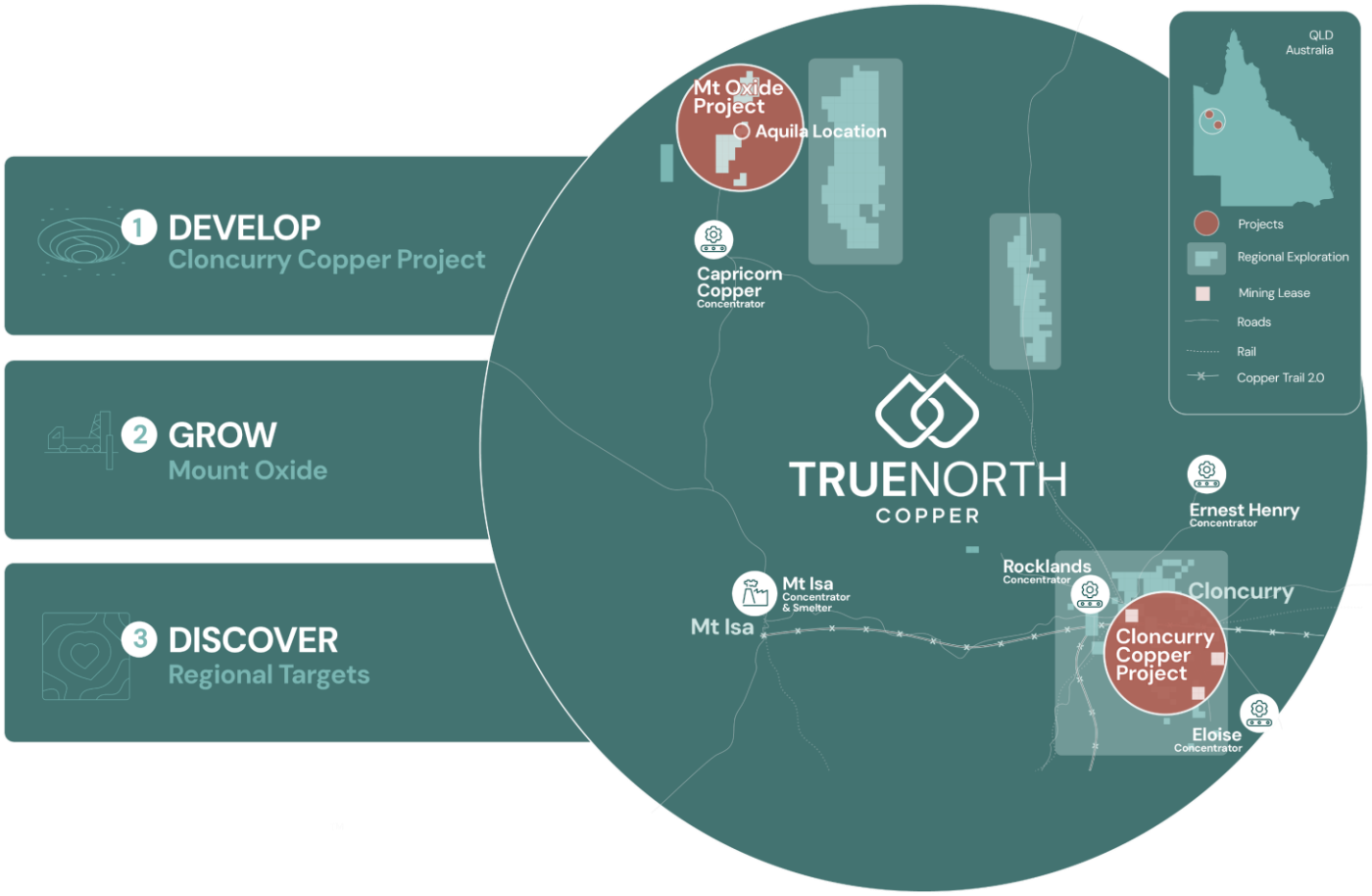


Figure 3. Location of TNC Mt Oxide Project, Cloncurry Copper Project and Regional Exploration Targets

True North Copper is an Australian copper company advancing a portfolio of 100%-owned assets in the world-class Mt Isa region of Northwest Queensland. Supported by strong institutional support and established infrastructure, the Company is executing a three-stage growth strategy. Develop the Cloncurry Copper Project for near-term cashflow, drill out and grow the resource at Mt Oxide, and continue discovery efforts by systematically exploring Tier 1 Regional Targets such as Chumvale, Marimo and the Salebury IOCG system.

Contact details

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Cloncurry Copper Project – GAM Drilling Program

Drilling at the Cloncurry Copper Project (CCP) has commenced with the aim of growing the resource at TNC's Great Australia Mine (GAM), testing new exploration targets, and drilling around the known resource to support the development pre-feasibility study.

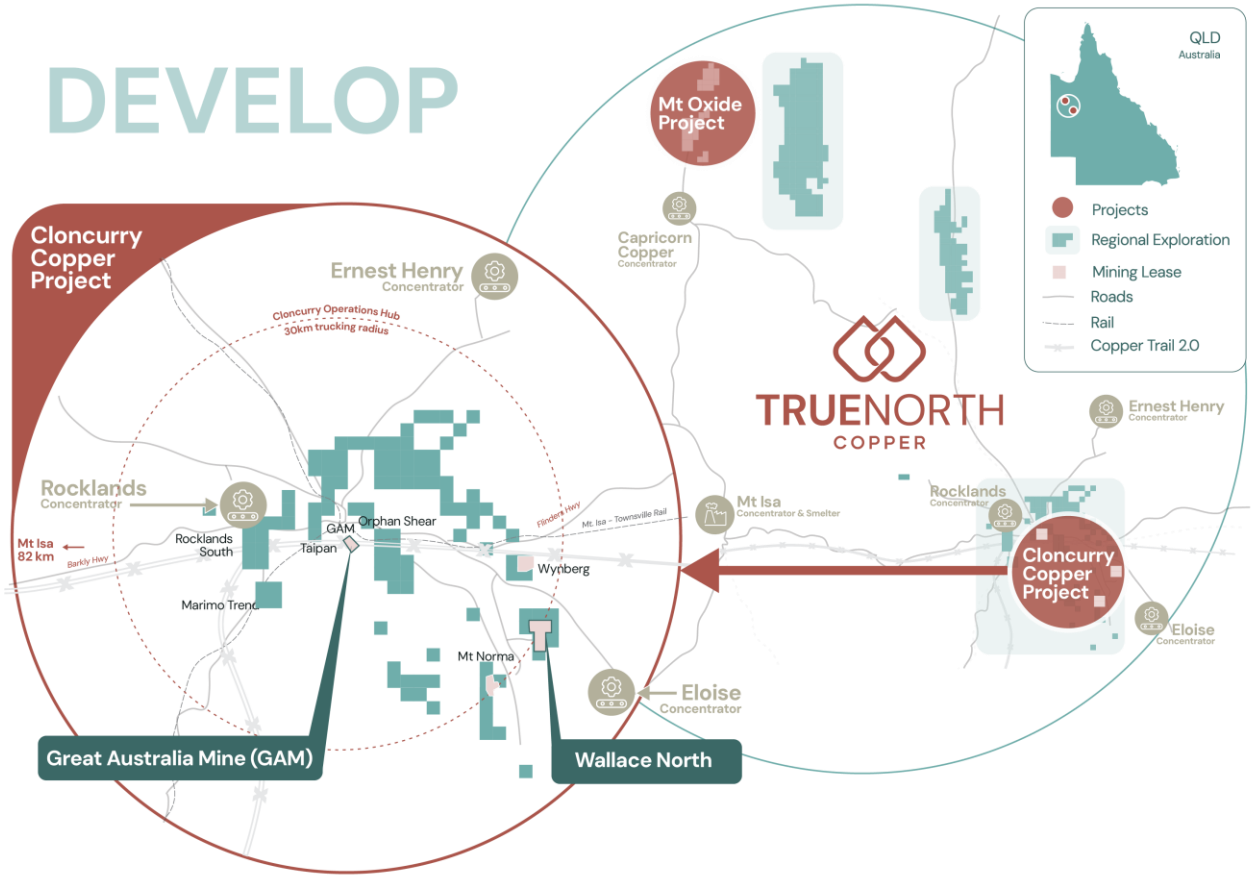

Figure 4. Location of Great Australia Mine and Wallace North Resources within the Cloncurry Copper Project.

The planned eight-hole (~1,250 m) metallurgical and geotechnical diamond drilling program, together with a six-hole (~1,450 m) RC drilling program on the GAM mining leases (Figure 5), will support the mining development pre-feasibility study and test prospective geophysical and structural targets (Figure 6) as well as interpreted resource extensions. Assay and metallurgical results expected during late Q2 and Q3.

These programs include:

- **Taipan** – Metallurgical and geotechnical testing on the Taipan resource, with potential for resource extension.
- **GAM** – Metallurgical and geotechnical testing on the GAM resource, with potential to intersect new mineralised chutes in undrilled areas down plunge of the resource.
- **Orphan Shear Deposit** – Metallurgical and geotechnical testing on the Orphan Shear mineralisation.
- **Brown Snake** – Untested mineralised faults observed at surface in historical mapping, interpreted as splaying mineralised lenses striking north from the GAM orebody. Drilling is designed to test the structure perpendicular to strike at two locations.
- **Coppermine Creek** – Follow-up drilling of trace copper mineralisation associated with a chargeable high IP anomaly, potentially linked to a south-west-plunging extension of GAM mineralisation. Previous drilling intercepted Cu mineralisation on the periphery of the anomaly (12m @ 0.64% Cu from 124m in CCRC001[3]) without testing the chargeable core. The current drill locations will allow for a more optimal deep test of the Coppermine Creek fault, the core of the chargeable anomaly, and potential mineralisation extensions.
- **Whip** - An intense 50mV/V chargeable high IP anomaly that has not been optimally tested by drilling. Previous drilling intercepted Cu mineralisation in hole WHRC001 (6m @ 0.31% Cu from 142min WHRC001[3]) near the core of the anomaly. Drilling this year will test the downward continuity the anomaly interpreted to be a mineralised chute.

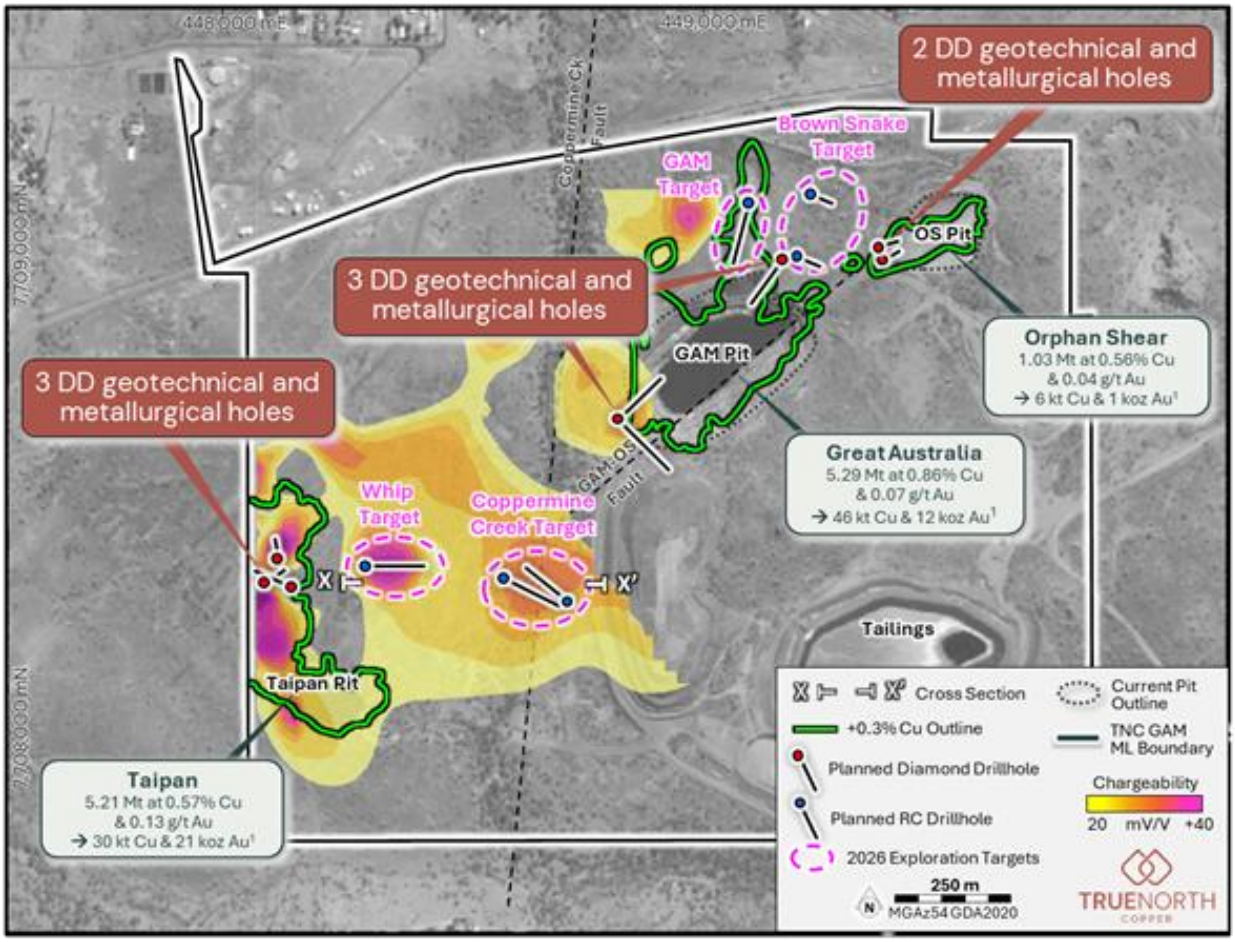

Figure 5. Location of exploration targets, diamond drill holes and RC holes.

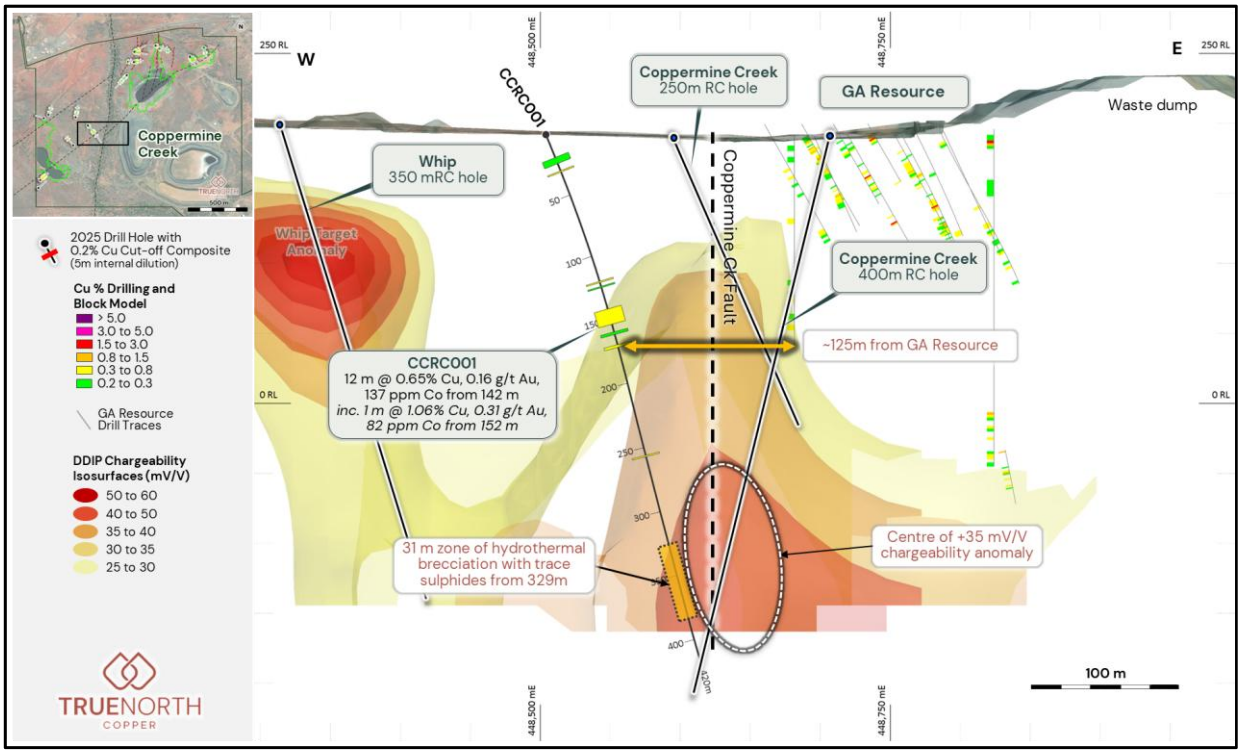

Figure 6. Cross section Copper Mine Creek[3] highlighting intercept over 150m away from the Great Australia Resource and follow-up drill holes

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

Mr Daryl Nunn

The information in this announcement includes exploration results for IP geophysics and RC drilling at the Great Australia Mine. Interpretation of these assay results is based on information compiled by Mr Daryl Nunn, who is a fulltime employee of Global Ore Discovery who provide geological consulting services to True North Copper Limited. Mr Nunn is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, (FAIG): #7057. Mr Nunn has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Nunn and Global Ore Discovery hold shares in True North Copper Limited. Mr Nunn has consented to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

About True North Copper's Projects

True North Copper is a copper-focused exploration company with a highly prospective portfolio of copper assets in the world-class Mt Isa Inlier in Northwest Queensland, Australia.

TNC's key projects are the Mt Oxide Project (1.5 hours drive from Mount Isa in Northwest Queensland) and the Cloncurry Copper Project (**CCP**) (based in Cloncurry in Northwest Queensland).

The Mt Oxide Project is a high-grade advanced copper-silver-cobalt exploration asset with limited exploration beyond the Vero deposit. Recent exploration by TNC at the Mt Oxide tenements has resulted in the discovery of the Aquila copper-silver-cobalt mineral system.

The Cloncurry Copper Project is centred around the Great Australia Mine (GAM) Complex. The CCP is supported by extensive existing infrastructure at our Cloncurry Operations Hub (COH), including a 100% owned refurbished Solvent Extraction (SX) plant, crusher, heap leach and tailing facilities (currently in care and maintenance). CCP remains underexplored with multiple highly prospective, drill-ready targets, including near pit opportunities to expand the current mine life and optimise the mine plan. Drilling in 2025 has proven the potential for resource extension by expanding the resource at GAM and Wallace North as well as testing compelling new targets.

TNC's strategic focus is to expand the mineral inventory at both the Mt Oxide and the Cloncurry Copper Projects, creating a foundation for future growth and consolidation.

REFERENCES

1. True North Copper Limited (ASX: TNC) ASX Release, 10 February 2026, Cloncurry Copper Project increases Mineral Resource from the Great Australia Mine and Taipan
2. True North Copper Limited (ASX: TNC) ASX Release, 17 September 2025, Wallace North significant Cu-Au results & Mt Oxide update
3. True North Copper Limited (ASX: TNC) ASX Release, 18 June 2025, Drilling reveals new zones of Cu-Au-Co mineralisation - GAM

AUTHORISATION

JORC AND PREVIOUS DISCLOSURE

The information in this Release that relates to Mineral Resource Estimates and Previous Mineral Resource Estimates for Great Australia, Taipan, Wallace North, Mt Norma, Mt Norma is based on information previously disclosed in the following Company ASX Announcements available from the ASX website www.asx.com.au:

- 28 February 2023, Acquisition of the True North Copper Assets.
- 16 June 2023, Prospectus
- 17 October 2023, Drilling increases Wallace North Resource by 14%
- 19 January 2024, TNC increases Wallace North Resource.
- 9 August 2024, True North Copper Updates Vero Copper-Silver Resource
- 29 September 2025, Annual Report to Shareholders.
- 28 January 2026, Cloncurry Copper Project - Wallace North Mineral Update
- 10 February 2026 Cloncurry Copper Project increases Mineral Resource from the Great Australia Mine and Taipan

The information in this Release that relates to exploration results is based on information previously disclosed in the following Company ASX Announcements (that are all available from the ASX website www.asx.com.au) and references below:

- 19 July 2023, Great Australia Mine drilling and IP survey results.
- 22 February 2024, TNC 2024 Exploration Program.
- 4 March 2025, TNC defines additional copper targets at the Great Australia Mine, Cloncurry, QLD.
- 20 May 2025, TNC completes exploration drilling at Great Australia Mine; drilling at Mt Oxide commences

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this market announcement and, in the case of Mineral Resource Estimates, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

These ASX announcements are available on the Company's website (www.truenorthcopper.com.au) and the ASX website (www.asx.com.au) under the Company's ticker code "TNC".

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This release includes "forward looking statements" within the meaning of securities laws of applicable jurisdictions. Forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of the words "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "project", "forecast", "estimate", "likely", "intend", "should", "could", "may", "target", "plan" "guidance" and other similar expressions. Indications of, and guidance on, future earning or dividends and financial position and performance are also forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of TNC and its officers, employees, agents or associates, that may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statement. Actual results, performance or achievements may vary materially from any projections and forward-looking statements and the assumptions on which those statements are based. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements and TNC assumes no obligation to update such information. Specific regard (amongst other things) should be given to the risk factors outlined in this release.

This release is not, and does not constitute, an offer to sell or the solicitation, invitation or recommendation to purchase any securities and neither this release nor anything contained in it forms the basis of any contract or commitment.

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Appendix 1 – Mineral Resources

Table 1 2026 Resources for Great Australia Mine, Orphan Shear and Taipan

Resource Category	Cut-off (% Cu)	Tonnes (Mt)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Co (%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (kt)	Au (koz)	Co (kt)	Ag (Moz)
Great Australia										
Indicated	0.5	3.68	0.88	0.08	0.03	-	32	9	1	-
Inferred	0.5	1.61	0.83	0.05	0.02	-	13	3	0	-
Great Australia Subtotal		**5.29**	**0.86**	**0.07**	**0.03**	**-**	**46**	**12**	**1**	**-**
Orphan Shear[Error! Reference source not found.]										
Indicated	0.25	1.01	0.57	0.04	0.04	-	6	1	0	-
Inferred	0.25	0.03	0.28	0.01	0.02	-	0	0	0	-
Orphan Shear Subtotal		**1.03**	**0.56**	**0.04**	**0.04**	**-**	**6**	**1**	**0**	**-**
Taipan										
Indicated	0.25	4.93	0.58	0.13	0.01	-	28	20	0	-
Inferred	0.25	0.28	0.55	0.14	0.01	-	2	1	0	-
Taipan Subtotal		**5.21**	**0.57**	**0.13**	**0.02**	**-**	**30**	**21**	**0**	**-**
Great Australia Mine Total		**11.53**	**0.71**	**0.09**	**0.02**	**-**	**81**	**34**	**2**	**-**

Table 2. True North Copper Limited Cloncurry Copper Project Mineral Resource Inventory

Resource Category	Cut-off (% Cu)	Tonnes (Mt)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Co (%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (kt)	Au (koz)	Co (kt)	Ag (Moz)
Great Australia										
Indicated	0.5	3.68	0.88	0.08	0.03	-	32	9	1	-
Inferred	0.5	1.61	0.83	0.05	0.02	-	13	3	0	
Great Australia Subtotal		**5.29**	**0.86**	**0.07**	**0.03**	**-**	**46**	**12**	**1**	
Orphan Shear										
Indicated	0.25	1.01	0.57	0.04	0.04	-	6	1	0	-
Inferred	0.25	0.03	0.28	0.01	0.02	-	0	0	0	-
Orphan Shear Subtotal		**1.03**	**0.56**	**0.04**	**0.04**	**-**	**6**	**1**	**0**	**-**
Taipan										
Indicated	0.25	4.93	0.58	0.13	0.01	-	28	20	0	-
Inferred	0.25	0.28	0.55	0.14	0.01	-	2	1	0	-
Taipan Subtotal		**5.21**	**0.57**	**0.13**	**0.02**	**-**	**30**	**21**	**0**	**-**
Wallace North										
Indicated	0.3	1.55	1.25	0.71	-	-	19	36	-	-
Inferred	0.3	0.45	1.37	0.95	-	-	6	14	-	-
Wallace North Subtotal		**2.00**	**1.28**	**0.77**	**-**	**-**	**25**	**50**	**-**	**-**
Mt Norma In Situ										

Resource Category	Cut-off (% Cu)	Tonnes (Mt)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Co (%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (kt)	Au (koz)	Co (kt)	Ag (Moz)
Inferred	0.6	0.09	1.76	-	-	15.46	1.6	-	-	0.05
Mt Norma In Situ Subtotal		**0.09**	**1.76**	**-**	**-**	**15.46**	**1.6**	**-**	**-**	**0.05**
Mt Norma Heap Leach & Stockpile										
Indicated	0.6	0.01	1.13	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	-
Mt Norma Heap Leach & Stockpile Subtotal		**0.01**	**1.13**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.12**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Cloncurry Copper-Gold Total		**13.63**	**0.80**	**0.19**	**0.01**	**-**	**108.72**	**84**	**2**	**0.05**

All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Table 3. Vero Copper-Silver resource

Resource Category	Cut-off (% Cu)	Tonnes (Mt)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Co (%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (kt)	Au koz)	Co (kt)	Ag (Moz)
Mt Oxide – Vero Copper-Silver										
Indicated	0.5	10.74	1.68	-	-	12.48	180	-	-	4.32
Inferred	0.5	4.28	0.92	-	-	5.84	39	-	-	0.81
Mt Oxide Vero Copper-Silver Total		**15.03**	**1.46**	**-**	**-**	**10.59**	**220**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**5.13**

Table 4. Vero Cobalt Resource

Resource Category	Cut-off (% Co)	Tonnes (Mt)	Co (%)	Co (kt)
Mt Oxide – Vero Cobalt Resource				
Measured	0.1	0.52	0.25	1.3
Indicated	0.1	5.98	0.22	13.4
Inferred	0.1	2.66	0.24	6.5
Mt Oxide – Vero Cobalt Total		**9.15**	**0.23**	**21.2**

Table 5. TNC Gold resource

Resource Category	Cut-off (Au g/t)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)
Wallace South – Gold Resource				
Measured	0.50	0.01	1.90	0.60
Indicated	0.50	0.25	1.90	14.60
Inferred	0.50	0.002	0.90	0.10
Wallace South Gold Total		**0.27**	**1.8**	**15.9**
Wynberg – Gold Resource#				
Measured	0.75	0.28	2.70	24.00
Indicated	0.75	0.32	2.80	29.30
Inferred	0.75	0.04	2.20	2.70
Wynberg Gold Total		**0.64**	**2.7**	**56.1**
True North Total Gold Resource		**0.91**	**2.5**	**72**

All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

JORC Code, 2012 EDITION – Table 1

Section 1. Sampling Techniques and Data

This Table 1 refers to 2025 drilling and an IP survey undertaken by True North Copper (TNC) and referred to in this release.

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 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.	**2025 TNC Drilling** ▪ The 2025 GAM Exploration drilling program comprised 17 holes drilled for 3,444m of reverse circulation (RC) drilling. The program was designed to test multiple IP geophysical targets generated by IP surveys completed 11-20 February 2025 (refer to TNC news release dated: 4th March 2025 – *"TNC defines additional copper targets at the Great Australia Mine, Cloncurry, QLD"*) Sample Representativity ▪ RC drilling samples collected during the drilling process were completed using industry standard techniques, including face sampling drill bit and an on-board cone splitter. Chip samples are collected from the drill cuttings and sieved and put into chip trays for geological logging. ▪ Cone splitting is an industry standard sampling device which sub-splits the metre drilled into representative samples. QAQC measures, including the use of duplicate samples, check the suitability of this method to produce representative samples. Based on a review of the sampling weight data, samples are representative of the interval drilled. ▪ Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples collected from the cone splitter, which produced two sub-samples (Stream A – a 12.5% split of the interval material, representing the primary sample for laboratory analysis, and Stream B, a duplicate 12.5% split of the total interval material), that are captured in pre-labelled calico sample bags. The remnant bulk sample (75% of the interval material) for each 1m interval was captured in green plastic bags labelled with the interval depth. Material for logging is collected by spearing the Green plastic bag and the sieving and washing. ▪ Sample weights were monitored in the following manner, to monitor sample size and recovery: – All holes: 1:20 remnant bulk sample bags were weighed, and all bags visually determined to contain low sample volume were weighed – All calico bags to be sent to the laboratory were weighed, with sample weights recorded against the corresponding sample interval for each hole. Assaying ▪ Samples for all holes were submitted to Intertek, an ISO certified commercial laboratory in Townsville, QLD. ▪ Sample preparation comprised drying and pulverisation prior to analysis. ▪ Samples for all holes were submitted for multi-element analysis by lab code 4A/OE, Multi-acid digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids in Teflon Tubes and analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry and Au was analysed by lab code FA25/OE, 25g Lead collection fire assay. Multi-element analysis included: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Cu-Rp1, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W, & Zn. Over range Cu and S are re-analysed using lab code 4AH/OE, Ore Grade method. **2025 GAM IP Survey** ▪ 4 lines of dipole-dipole induced polarization survey (DDIP) were completed between 11 February to 20 February 2025 by Australian Geophysical Services (AGS) for 6.4 line-kms. ▪ IP Geophysics report in this release was undertaken using the following equipment: – EMIT SMARTem24 receiver – One GDD TxIV 5kVA Transmitter – Austech 7kW genset – Handheld GPS – Field processing computer.
Drilling techniques	▪ Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other	▪ Drilling was completed by Bullion Drilling Co Pty Ltd, using a Schramm T685WS RC Drill Rig. ▪ All holes were drilled with reverse circulation (RC), using a 5.75" hammer with face-sampling drill bit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
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.	▪ Drilling recovery is assessed by observing sample size and weighing of samples. Samples are collected from the cyclone using a cone splitter and monitored for size to determine that they are representative. ▪ Sample weights were monitored in the following manner, to monitor sample size and recovery: – All holes: 1:20 remnant bulk sample bags were weighed, and all bags visually determined to contain low sample volume were weighed. – All calico bags to be sent to the laboratory were weighed, with sample weights recorded against the corresponding sample interval for each hole. ▪ The cyclone and splitter were cleared at the end of each rod to minimise blockages and to obtain representative recoveries. ▪ Bulk 1 m sample size recovery and moisture is recorded qualitatively by the supervising geologist. Assessment of Bias ▪ Recoveries for RC samples were mostly excellent with only a few samples lighter than expected.
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.	**2025 TNC Drilling** ▪ RC chips are geologically logged in full. ▪ Logging of RC chips was completed to the level of detail required to support future Mineral Resource Estimation. However, no Mineral Resource Estimation is reported in this release. ▪ Geological logging has been completed by a qualified geologist for the entire length of the hole, recording lithology, oxidation, alteration, veining, and mineralisation containing both qualitative and quantitative fields. ▪ Key information such as metadata, collar and survey information are also recorded. ▪ Logging was captured directly into standardised Microsoft Excel templates with internal validations and set logging codes to ensure consistent data capture. Towards the end of the program holes were logged directly into MX Deposits geological logging software. ▪ Small representative samples of RC chips for each 1m interval were collected in labelled, plastic 20-slot RC chip trays, for future reference. Chip trays are photographed both wet and dry.
Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	▪ If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. ▪ If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. ▪ For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. ▪ Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. ▪ Measures taken to ensure that the 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.	**2025 TNC Drilling** ▪ All holes were sampled at 1.0 m intervals via a rig mounted cone splitter. For each interval, two (2) splits, each weighing between 2-4 kgs ('Stream A' and 'Stream B'; each comprising approximately 12.5% of the interval material) are collected from the splitter into calico sample bags pre-labelled with the hole ID and the sample interval (i.e. 1-2m). Stream A represents the primary sub-sample for each interval and Stream B represents the Field Duplicate sub-sample for each interval. ▪ Samples for each hole were selected for submittal for laboratory analysis based upon the presence of visual (logged) copper sulphide mineralisation. A visually unmineralized 'buffer' around each visually mineralised zone was sampled as follows, to minimize the likelihood of potentially significant assay results remaining open, up or down hole: – If the visually mineralised zone was a single metre, two (2) metres of visually unmineralized material either side of the mineralisation was also included for assaying. – If the visually mineralised zone was 2 – 5m in downhole width, three (3) metres of visually unmineralized material either side of the mineralisation was also included for assaying – If the visually mineralised zone was greater than 6m in downhole width, five (5) metres of visually unmineralized material either side of the mineralisation was also included for assaying – Any mineralised zone that remained open had additional samples submitted to close off that zone. ▪ QA/QC analytical standards are photographed only where possible and the Standard ID removed, before it is placed into sample bag. Most standards already had their IDs removed, rendering photographs with limited effect. Where IDs were visible, photos were taken but they constituted a very small portion of the overall QAQC. ▪ Sample preparation is undertaken by Intertek, an ISO certified commercial laboratory. ▪ Additional Intertek pulverisation quality control included sizings - measuring % material passing 75um. ▪ No quartz washes were requested due to the absence of significantly high-grade mineralisation warranting insertion. Instead, coarse blanks were used in lieu of quartz washes. ▪ Sample sizes are considered appropriate and representative of the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology, and anticipated Cu, Au, Ag, & Co assay results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	**2025 TNC Drilling** ▪ Samples were submitted to Intertek at Townsville, an ISO certified commercial laboratory for industry standard preparation and analysis. ▪ Sample preparation comprised drying and pulverisation prior to analysis. ▪ Samples for all holes were submitted for multi-element analysis by lab code 4A/OE, Multi-acid digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids in Teflon Tubes and analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry and Au was analysed by lab code FA25/OE, 25g Lead collection fire assay. Multi-element analysis included: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Cu-Rp1, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W, & Zn. Over range Cu and S are re-analysed using lab code 4AH/OE, Ore Grade method. ▪ Analytical standards (Certified Reference Materials) were inserted at a minimum rate of 4 for every 100 samples, however there were two instances where they were less, using 10-60g, certified reference material ("CRM") of sulphide or oxide material sourced from OREAS with known gold, copper, cobalt, silver and sulphur values. The location of the standards in the sampling sequence is at the discretion of the logging geologist. Standards are selected to match the anticipated assay grade of the samples on either side of the standard in the sampling sequence ▪ A signoff and photograph procedure was employed where possible to document the standards ID and ensure that there was limited potential for mix-ups. Most standards already had their IDs removed, rendering photographs with limited effect. Where there were IDs visible, photos were taken but they constituted a very small portion of the overall QAQC. ▪ Coarse blanks are inserted at a rate of approximately 2 per 100 samples. However, in areas with mineralization, the number of blanks increased to as many as 21.74 per 100 samples. The location of the blanks in the sampling sequence is at the discretion of the logging geologist. ▪ Pulp blanks were not inserted for the first few holes. For subsequent holes, insertion rates averaged approximately 2 pulp blanks per 100 samples. However, for holes where pulp blanks were not used, coarse blanks were substituted at rates ranging from 9 to 21.74 per 100 samples. ▪ Field duplicates were completed at a minimum rate of 3 for every 100 samples, selected from visually mineralised intervals only. ▪ No quartz washes were inserted due to the absence of significantly high-grade mineralisation warranting insertion. Instead, coarse blanks were used in lieu of quartz washes. ▪ Intertek quality control includes blanks, standards, pulverisation repeat assays, weights and sizings. ▪ Most standards returned values within 3 standard deviations (3SD) for Au, Ag, Cu, Co, and S except for a few CRMs that fell slightly outside 3SD for Au and Ag. ▪ All pulp blanks returned within 3SD for Au, Ag, Cu, Co, and S. ▪ Coarse blanks generally showed acceptable results for Ag, Au, and S. However, nearly half showed elevated Cu value and approximately 15% exceeded the acceptable limits for Co. These anomalies are likely due to contamination from preceding high-grade samples. Notably, three coarse blanks showed significant Cu anomalies: - Sample 118442A was mislabelled and corrected. - Batch 2364.0/2505558 had very high Cu (7231 ppm) in sample blank sample T10347; lab investigation found possible sample mixing. Samples were reassayed - Batch 2364.0/2505561 had elevated Cu in sample T10545 (350 ppm vs. 52.12 ppm limit); under lab review for potential Cu smearing. ▪ Most field duplicates showed good repeatability with <30% difference, though 20–30% exceeded this, particularly for Cu, S and Au due to the nugget effect and uneven mineralisation. High variability often correlated with large sample weight differences, suggesting issues with splitter or cyclone leveling. One duplicate sample giving poor repeatability was deemed to be a duplicate of an adjacent sample. **2025 GAM IP Survey** ▪ 4 lines of dipole-dipole induced polarization survey (DDIP) were completed between 11 February to 20 February, 2025 by Australian Geophysical Services (AGS) for 6.4 line-kms. Three lines were oriented E-W and one line N-S. ▪ Equipment used included a GDD TxIV 5kVA Transmitter (Tx) and a SMARTem 24 Receiver system (Rx). Receiving electrodes were stainless steel plates and transmitter electrodes were buried aluminium plates. The survey configuration used for all lines was standard roll-along dipole-dipole (DDIP) with 50m receiver dipoles and up to 16 receiver channels (N level). ▪ Data QAQC and analysis was completed by Mitre Geophysics. ▪ Raw IP data supplied by AGS was imported into TQIPdb, an IP data quality control and processing software package. Individual chargeability decays from each station were inspected and any noisy decays, bad repeat readings, or readings with very low primary voltage were flagged in the database. Any readings flagged for low quality are not used at any subsequent stage of the processing. ▪ 2D and 3D inversion modelling was completed on the DDIP data. ▪ 2D inversion modelling was completed on each DDIP line using Res2D produced by Aarhus Geosoftware. ▪ 3D inversion modelling was completed over 1.5 sq km. Data from the 2025 and 2003 surveys were used in the 3D inversion modelling. 3D inversion processing was completed using Res3D from Aarhus Geosoftware. The 3D model comprised values distributed over a 3D mesh of cells. The model mesh was oriented in MGA54 coordinates with a cell dimension of 25m x 25m. The surface cell was 12.5m thick and the thickness of the cells increase by a factor of 1.1 with increasing depth. Note that only the western half of the two EW lines in the north (7709025N and 7709135N) were included in the 3D inversion.
Verification of sampling and assaying	▪ The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. ▪ The use of twinned holes.	▪ Logging of all holes was completed by a suitably qualified geologist. Logging was reviewed onsite by the competent person. ▪ Primary data is collected directly into Excel spreadsheets with internal validation for later direct import into MX Deposit geological logging software with internal validations and set logging codes to ensure consistency of the captured data. Paper records are transcribed into MX Deposit where necessary.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	▪ Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. ▪ Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	▪ Data is stored on a private cloud NAS server hosted onsite, featuring multi-site replication redundancy (RAID), with offsite backups (via tape and cloud backup). These servers are protected via FortiGate Firewall's with IPS/IDS, least privilege access, regular security patching and proactive security monitoring including regular audits by consultant IT team. ▪ No twinning program has been conducted.
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.	**Topographic Control** ▪ Surface representation at Great Australia is a 2014 LIDAR survey over the Great Australia Mining Leases that included the completed Great Australia pit. The digital terrain model (DTM) utilised for the current Resource update has been modified to include the final pit shape for the 'North' pit area which had been backfilled prior to the LIDAR survey. This part of the pit is represented by DGPS RTK data surveyed at completion of mining of the North pit area prior to back-filling. ▪ The Great Australia topographical DTM is an appropriately accurate representation of the current Great Australia surface, except perhaps for the final 'Goodbye' cuts within the SW end of the pit, which was under water at the time of the LIDAR survey. The pit base in this area has been estimated. The pit surface is the main topographical feature affecting the remaining Great Australia Resource. **2025 Drill collar locations and downhole directional control** ▪ The grid system used for locating all drill collars is GDA2020 – MGA Zone 54 datum for map projection for easting/northing/RL. ▪ The drill collars were located by the supervising geologist prior to drilling, using a handheld Garmin GPSMAP 66I GPS. ▪ Single shot surveys were completed at 0m and then every 30m downhole thereafter during drilling. Hole deviation was monitored by the supervising geologist during drilling. ▪ All holes were subsequently downhole surveyed using a REFLEX EX-Gyro north seeking Gyro by a multi-shot survey. **2025 GAM IP Survey** ▪ IP locations were obtained using a Garmin handheld GPS in GDA2020 MGA Zone 54K and local grid.
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 Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. ▪ Whether sample compositing has been applied.	▪ Data spacing is sufficient for the reporting of exploration results. ▪ No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimations are being reported.
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.	**2025 TNC Drilling** ▪ All holes were oriented to optimize anticipated intersection angles – wherever possible, holes were oriented perpendicular to the orientation of known or adjacent mineralised trends, or the orientation of the geophysical anomalies targeted. **2025 GAM IP Survey** ▪ Where possible IP lines are at right angles to the main mineralisation trends.
Sample security	▪ The measures taken to ensure sample security.	▪ Sample security protocols adopted by TNC are documented. TNC site personnel with the appropriate experience and knowledge manage the chain of custody protocols for drill samples from site to laboratory. ▪ Calico sample bags for assay were inserted into plastic bags to minimise sample contamination during transport and then collected into polyweave bags labelled with the laboratory address details, enclosed sample numbers and TNC dispatch ID. Polyweave sacks were then sealed with cable tie and aggregated into "bulka bags" for palletisation. ▪ Bulka bags were loaded at site via commercial road freight to Intertek Townsville. Consignment details for each dispatch were logged against the sample batch dispatch register by the field supervisor/geologist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	▪ No review or audits have taken place of the data being reported.

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 Great Australia Cu deposit, owned by TNC Mining PTY LTD is located on ML90065 in Cloncurry in Northwest Queensland. ▪ Mining Lease – ML90065, covers an area of 328.4 hectares and expires on 31/03/2025. ▪ The Orphan Shear Cu deposit, owned by TNC Mining PTY LTD is located on ML 90108 in Cloncurry in Northwest Queensland. ▪ Mining Lease – ML 90108, covers an area of 5.37 hectares and expires on 31/07/2025. ▪ TNC Mining PTY LTD has lodged renewal applications on both Great Australia (ML90065) and Orphan Shear (ML 90108. These applications are being assessed by the Department. ▪ TNC Mining PTY LTD have applied for Mining Lease - ML100384 (Mongoose East). The application was lodged on 19/01/2024 covering an area of approx. 307 hectares.
Exploration done by other parties	▪ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	▪ **Discovery 1867-1884 -** The Great Australia Cu deposit was discovered by explorer Ernest Henry in 1867. Underground mining by Ernest Henry continued from 1867 to 1884 for supergene Cu ore which was sent to smelters via the Gulf of Carpentaria. ▪ **Cloncurry Copper Mining 1884-1889** - Cloncurry Copper Mining and Smelting Company operated the site between 1884 and 1889 with an onsite smelter until a fall in copper price saw cessation of operations. ▪ **Reopening 1906-1908** - In 1906 the operation was revitalised when copper prices rose and a rail link from the eastern seaboard was established (1908). Queensland Exploration Company completed 3,000 feet of diamond drilling between 1906 and 1908. A new engine house and main shaft were established; however, the mine closed again in 1908 after producing some 8,000 tonnes of ore. ▪ **Operation during 1914-1919** - Dobbin and Cloncurry Copper Mines Limited operated the mine in the 1914-1918 WW1 Cu boom. Mount Elliot Copper Company transported (railed) the deeper carbonate ore 100 km south to their Hampton Copper mine smelters at Kuridala to solve an acid ore metallurgical recovery problem during the second 1906-1919 period of production. ▪ **Total production 1870 to 1919** - In 1992 the Cloncurry Mining Company annual report states “From 1870 to 1889 and from 1906 to 1919 the Great Australia produced 101,000 tonnes of copper ore averaging 4.3%”. ▪ **Cloncurry Mining Company (CMC) 1990-2002** - CMC acquired and reopened the mine in the early 1990’s developing modest open cut mines on oxide Cu ore at both Great Australia and Paddock Lode. These operations were suspended in December 1996 having produced 720,360 tonnes grading 1.5% Cu from both the Great Australia and Paddock Lode deposits. ▪ **Tennent 2002-2003 –** The Great Australia open cut was deepened during the 2000’s, following purchase by Tennant Limited in 2002 and an SXEW processing plant and associated leach pads were installed to produce Cu plate. ▪ **Exco Resources (Exco) 2003-2007** - Exco acquired the Great Australia tenements in 2003 and undertook drilling over the deposit with 42 holes drilled for a total of 5,577.60 m. ▪ **CopperChem Limited (CCL) 2008-2016** - In 2008 CCL purchased the Great Australia leases and associated infrastructure and commenced production of Copper Sulphate. Between 2010 and 2013 they completed 119 holes for a total of 10,716.78 m. A flotation plant of 750 kt annual capacity was constructed shortly after to treat primary ore from a re-optimised open pit. CCL mined approximately 840 kt @ 1% Cu. The pit finished in May 2013 to a depth of approximately 105m. ▪ **True North Copper (TNC) 2022** - TNC completed two reverse circulation (RC) holes at Great Australia for 258 m. RC holes ranged in length 90-168 m and used a 5 ¼ inch face sampling bit. Following drilling an updated Mineral Resource estimate for the GAM deposit of 4.7 Mt @ 0.88% Cu, 0.07 g/t Au & 0.02% Co was prepared by Rose and Associates, in accordance with the 2012 JORC code for reporting of mineral resources. ▪ **True North Copper (TNC) 2023** – TNC completed two diamond drillholes (GAD014 and 015) for 820.7m and a 6.0-line kilometre, 5-line, 50m dipole-dipole spacing, IP geophysical survey.
TNC completed Geology	▪ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	▪ The Great Australia Cu-Co-Au deposit is hosted by the Toole Creek Volcanics (TCV), Cover Sequence 3, Eastern Fold Belt (EFB) of the Proterozoic Mt Isa Inlier. Geology of the Inlier is well documented, for example Blake et al. 1990. Cover Sequence 3 is an intracontinental rift sequence dominated by mainly sedimentary rocks represented (in the Eastern Fold Belt) by the Soldiers Cap Group, Kuridala and Stavely Formations and Tommy Creek Beds. Volcanic rocks are minor and are represented by the TCV. The EFB is complexly deformed by a multi-phase ductile and brittle extensional and compressional history. Significant to mineralisation control, style and extent is the local granite intrusive history. ▪ The EFB is host to many significant mineral deposits including Broken Hill Type (BHT, e.g. Cannington) and Iron-Oxide- Copper-Gold (IOCG, e.g. Ernest Henry, Osborne, Eloise, Selwyn, Great Australia, Roseby, E1 and Taipan). Both Cover Sequence 2 (e.g. Corella Formation) and Cover Sequence 3 (eg Toole Creek Volcanics - TCV) rocks are mineralised. The IOCG deposits are widespread attesting to the general style of hydrothermal activity related to orogenic granite emplacement. ▪ The Great Australia Shear is located adjacent to, or within, a regional north-south trending structure, the Cloncurry Fault (locally called the Orphan Shear). This regional structure extends from north of Cloncurry southwards for approximately 150 km. The Cloncurry Fault forms a regional tectonic contact with the metasedimentary Corella Formation and is an important structural control to mineralisation within the EFB.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		▪ Within the Orphan Shear (OS)/Great Australia Mine (GAM) area, the north-south trending Cloncurry Fault separates the andesite, dolerite, basalt, shales and minor limestones of the Toole Creek Volcanics (TCV) of the Soldiers Cap Group to the west, and Corella Formation calc- silicates of the Mary Kathleen Group to the east. In the OS area, TCV rocks are metamorphosed to greenschist grade and comprise strongly altered pillow basalts and dolerites, andesites, tuff, and interbedded magnetite-albite metasediments. ▪ While reasonable stratigraphic separation of TCV sub lithologies is possible in some areas, irregular distribution of volcanic rocks and complex deformation and alteration patterns make overall stratigraphic definition difficult. Tuffs have been interpreted to host significant mineralisation, and although distribution of this mineralisation style is unclear, it may host the main Cu mineralisation zone adjacent and parallel to the Orphan Shear. ▪ The Corella Formation in the mine area comprises pink-grey bedded to massive calc-silicate meta-carbonate and meta- siliciclastic sediments that may be strongly brecciated. A regional brecciated unit, the Gilded Rose Breccia features in the mine area and is generally associated with the contact between TCV and Corella Formation rocks, although it intrudes the TCV in several places. There is no relationship between Gilded Rose Breccia and mineralisation in either TCV or Corella Formation. ▪ Mineralisation at the Great Australia Mine is hosted within strongly altered rocks of the TCV and is best developed at the intersection of the Orphan Shear and the Main Fault (Figure 2). Two ore-types are interpreted by Cannell and Davidson 1998: Dolomite-calcite-quartz-pyrite (ore type 1) and amphibole- quartz-pyrite (ore type 2). These ore types may be equivalent to Main Fault carbonate vein (remobilised) mineralisation and earlier Orphan Shear trend mineralisation, respectively. At the bottom of the current pit in this area, mineralisation is represented by primary/fresh carbonate/chalcopyrite. Significant supergene Cu enrichment is evident at GAM as a result of the deep weathering profile. This weathering profile extends deeper (>100m) to the NE end of the GAM pit, along the Orphan Shear trend away from the Main Fault and is associated with massive carbonate veining. Controls on the variable weathering depth are currently unclear. Supergene Cu mineralisation comprises mainly chalcocite and native Cu, and these minerals, along with interspersed cuprite and malachite ('oxide' Cu) and chalcopyrite (primary Cu) formed a significant part of the Cu Resource mined within the current pit extents.
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 ▪ 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 (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	▪ Grade based composite intercepts were calculated using length weighted average of Cu grade. No high-grade cut was applied. The following composites are reported: – 0.2% Cu cutoff grade with up to 5 m internal dilution – 0.5% Cu cutoff grade with up to 2 m internal dilution – 1.0% Cu cutoff grade with up to 2 m internal dilution. ▪ Downhole widths have been reported.

Prospect	Hole ID	Drill Type	GDA2020 MGAz54 Easting	GDA2020 MGAz54 Northing	RL	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (GDA2020 MGAz54)	Azimuth Magnetic	Dip
Coppermine Creek	CCRC001	RC	448504	7708483	192	420	135.17	140.75	-70
Copperhead	CHRC001	RC	448896	7709100	195	198	101.17	106.75	-50
Copperhead	CHRC002	RC	448843	7709019	192	218	77.17	82.75	-75
Copperhead	CHRC003	RC	449106	7709128	194	200	101.17	106.75	-60
Copperhead	CHRC004	RC	449074	7709153	194	234	101.17	106.75	-60
Copperhead	CHRC005	RC	448891	7709015	194	150	78.17	83.75	-60
Copperhead	CHRC006	RC	448896	7709100	195	200	60.17	65.75	-55
Orphan Shear	OSRC040	RC	449364	7709064	190	150	125.17	130.75	-53
Orphan Shear	OSRC041	RC	449481	7709135	197	150	164.17	169.75	-61
Orphan Shear	OSRC048	RC	449362	7709060	196	180	145.17	150.75	-60
Paddock Lode South	PSRC001	RC	448103	7708024	194	150	50.17	55.75	-55
Paddock Lode South	PSRC002	RC	448088	7707957	194	150	50.17	55.75	-55
Python	PYRC001	RC	448401	7708551	205	228	16.17	21.75	-65
Red Belly	RBRC001	RC	448832	7708905	205	354	205.17	210.75	-65
Taipan	TNRC001	RC	448133	7708544	192	120	285.17	290.75	-55
Taipan	TNRC002	RC	448173	7708573	196	150	30.17	35.75	-60
Whip	WHRC001	RC	448381	7708316	196	192	315.17	320.75	-60

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	▪ 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.	▪ Assays below detection limits were assigned half the value of the lower detection limit in the calculation of intercepts. ▪ A full list of 0.2% Cu (5 m internal dilution), 0.5% Cu (2 m interval dilution) & 1.0% Cu (2 m interval dilution) are provided in Tables 2, 3 and 4.
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').	▪ All holes were oriented to optimize anticipated intersection angles. Wherever possible, holes were oriented perpendicular to the orientation of known or adjacent mineralised trends.
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.	▪ Please refer to the accompanying document for figures, maps and cross sections.
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.	▪ Representative reporting of both low and high grades and widths is practiced.
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.	▪ Refer to TNC news release dated: 28th February 2023 – Acquisition of True North Copper Assets ▪ Refer to TNC news release dated: 20th June 2023 – Cloncurry Project broad zones of visual Cu Mineralisation. ▪ Refer to TNC news release dated: 19th July 2023 – Great Australia Mine drilling and IP survey results. ▪ Refer to TNC news release dated: 4th March 2025 – TNC defines additional copper targets at Cloncurry. ▪ Refer to TNC news release dated: 18th June 2025 – Drilling reveals new zones of Cu-Au-Co mineralisation - GAM
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.	▪ Plan and conduct downhole electromagnetic (EM) surveys. ▪ Metallurgical Testwork and geotechnical studies