ASX:TNC Announcement

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High-Grade Copper Mineralisation Extended to 300m Depth at Mt Oxide Project

True North Copper Limited (ASX:TNC) (True North, TNC or the Company) is pleased to announce new results from three drillholes at the Aquila Copper-Cobalt-Silver Discovery at the Mt Oxide Project.

The latest drilling extends high-grade mineralisation by 100m, from ~200m to ~300m below surface, strengthening confidence in the continuity of the northern high-grade shoot and scale potential of Mt Oxide's Aquila discovery.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Confidence grows in Aquila's high-grade shoots.
- High-grade shoot extended ~100m deeper, to ~300m depth.
- 130m @ 0.67% Cu incl 6m @ 5.70% Cu
- More results to come from Aquila, Aquila North, Apollo and Acanthis.

PROJECT SUMMARY – MT OXIDE

The Mt Oxide Project hosts the Vero Resource and Aquila Copper-Cobalt-Silver Discovery, where drilling and geophysics define a mineralised system extending approximately 1.8km along strike. Within this system, two high-grade shoots have been identified, with drilling testing ~750m of strike and to depths of ~200 - 300m below surface (Figure 1).

Key Drill Intercepts:

- 130m @ 0.67% Cu, including 16m @ 3.67%, incl 6m @ 5.70% Cu
- 74m @ 0.73% Cu, including 11m @ 1.65% Cu
- 31m @ 0.90% Cu, including 7m @ 1.39% Cu

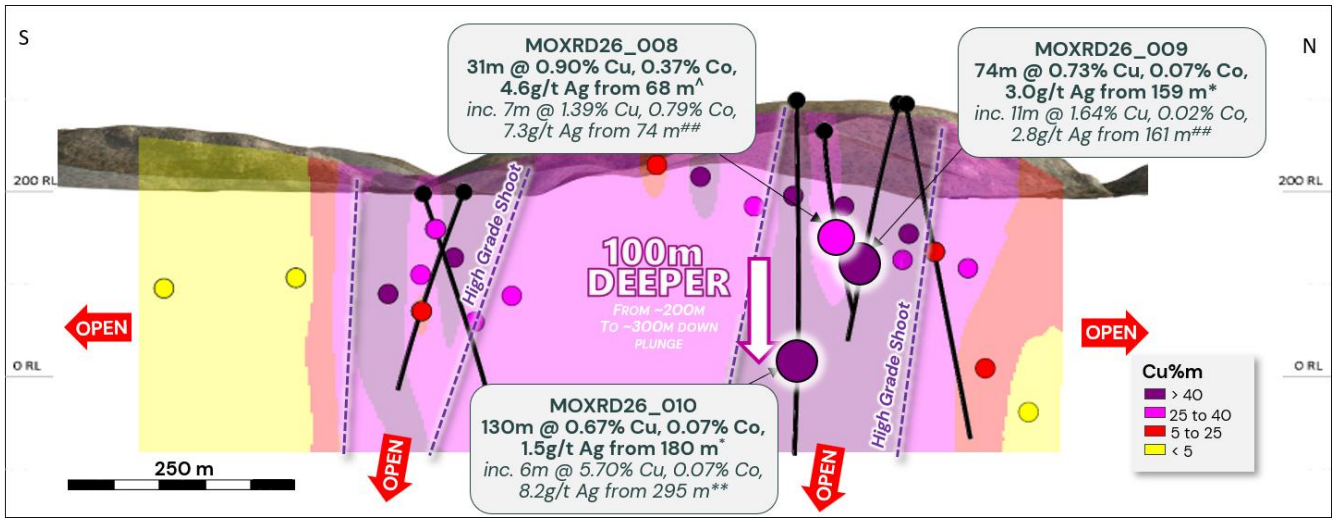


Figure 1 Aquila high-grade northern shoot extended ~100m deeper, from ~200m to ~300m down plunge, and remains open at depth.

New results from three drillholes within the ~250m-long northern shoot continue to confirm broad copper-cobalt-silver mineralisation containing distinct higher-grade zones, including:

- 130m @ 0.67% Cu, 0.07% Co, 1.50g/t Ag from 180m* including;
  - 44m @ 1.54% Cu, 0.03% Co and 2.2g/t Ag from 266m, including:
  - 16m @ 3.67% Cu, 0.05% Co and 5.2g/t Ag from 286m, including:
  - 6m @ 5.70% Cu, 0.07% Co and 8.2g/t Ag from 295m (MOXRC26_010)
- 74m @ 0.73% Cu, 0.07% Co, 3.00g/t Ag from 159m*,
  - including 11m @ 1.64% Cu, 0.02% Co, 2.8g/t Ag from 161m## (MOXRC26_009)
- 31m @ 0.90% Cu, 0.37% Co, 4.6g/t Ag from 68m^,
  - including 7m @ 1.39% Cu, 0.79% Co, 7.3g/t Ag from 74m## (MOXRC26_008)

The results continue to demonstrate a broad mineralised system with a true width of approximately 40–60m, containing distinct higher-grade shoots.

Importantly, high-grade mineralisation is now confirmed to ~300m below surface and extends below the interpreted IP anomaly, demonstrating the system remains mineralised beyond the extent of the geophysical response and open at depth (Figure 2). Drilling continues to improve confidence in the continuity and geometry of the northern high-grade shoot, providing clear targets for further drilling.

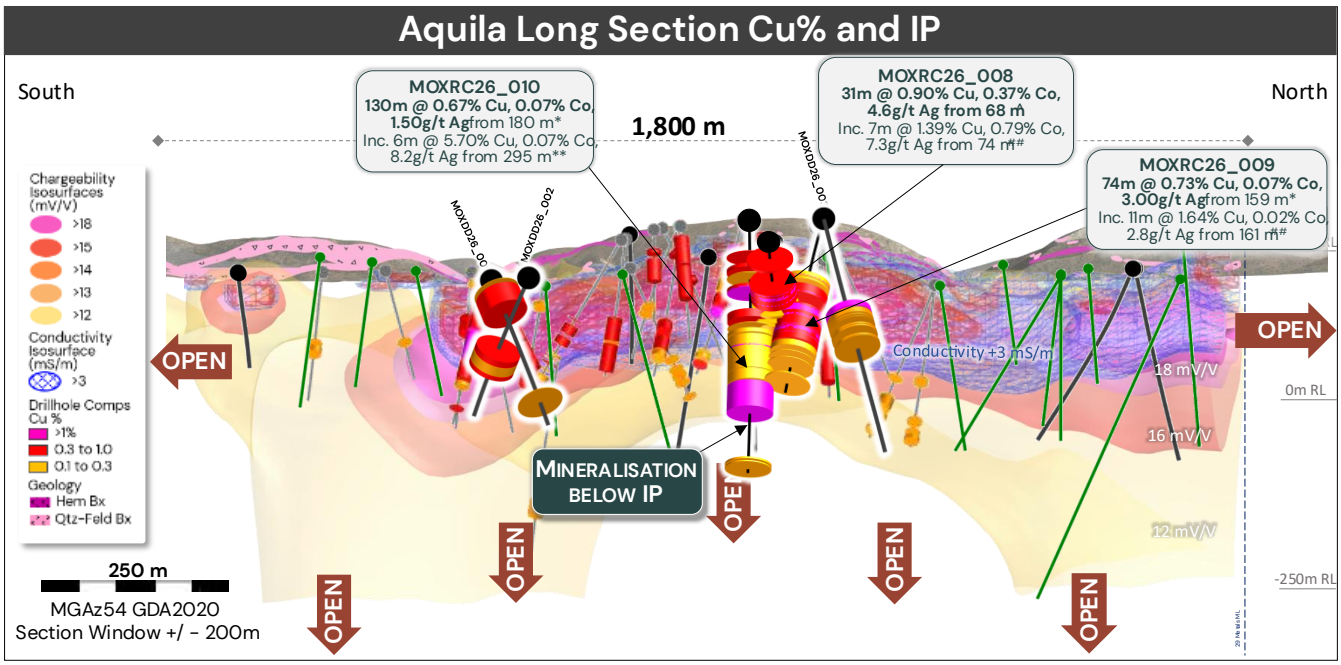


Figure 2: High-grade mineralisation extends below the interpreted IP anomaly and remains open at depth

True North Copper's Managing Director *Andrew Mooney* said:

These latest results continue to strengthen confidence in the Aquila discovery and reinforce our belief that we're building a significant new copper system at Mt Oxide. The 130m intersection, including 6m @ 5.70% Cu at depth, is particularly encouraging and extends the northern high-grade shoot to approximately 300 metres below surface, where it remains open.

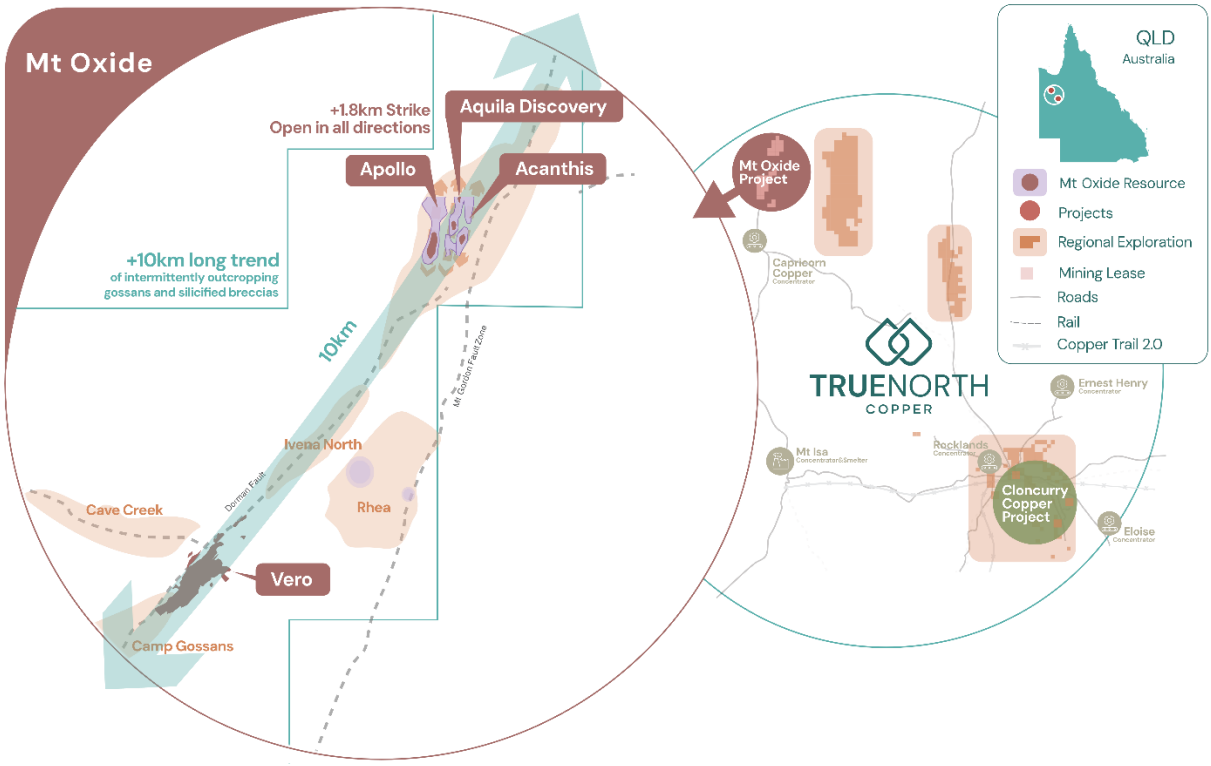
Each drillhole is improving our understanding of the system and helping define the continuity and geometry of the higher-grade shoots, giving us greater confidence in where to target the next phase of drilling. As we continue to define these shoots and expand Aquila, we're building confidence in the long-term development potential of Mt Oxide.

With further results still to come from across the broader Aquila mineralised system, we believe there is significant opportunity to continue growing the discovery and unlocking the broader potential of Mt Oxide.

NEXT STEPS

The 2026 drilling program continues to expand the Aquila discovery while systematically unlocking the broader district-scale potential of the Mt Oxide Project.

- Release further assay results from Mt Oxide over the coming months, providing a strong pipeline of results that progressively advance the scale and understanding of the Project.
- Continue drilling to expand the Aquila mineral system along strike and at depth, while further defining the geometry and continuity of higher-grade zones.
- Advance regional exploration across the Mt Oxide Project, including priority targets such as Apollo, Acanthis, Ivena North and Rhea, to identify additional copper-cobalt-silver discoveries.
- Progress technical studies, metallurgy and geological modelling to support the long-term development of the Mt Oxide Project.



TRUE NORTH COPPER'S THREE-PLATFORM GROWTH STRATEGY

GROW	DEVELOP	DISCOVER
Our Mt Oxide Resource	**Cloncurry Copper Project**	**Our Regional Targets**
Emerging district-scale copper system with increasing confidence in size and continuity	**Targeting near-term revenue**	**Searching for Tier-1 IOCG System**
220 kt Cu + 5 Moz Ag + 21 kt Co Resource	**1.8 km+ new discovery strike length**	**59 m @ 1.77% Cu intercept; 7 m @ 7.9% Cu**
	129 kt Cu Mineral Resource	**152 koz Au Mineral Resource**
		Multiple open pits + underground optionality
		Tier-1 IOCG target system
		Expanded tenement position
		Near Mt Oxide and Cloncurry
New discovery with polymetallic resource – copper, cobalt, silver. Significant scale and grade position. This as a potential stand-alone development asset	Solid asset with defined resource and active drilling and pre-feasibility study. Positioned to generate near-term cash flow and underpin company growth	Recent tenement expansions adjacent to both development assets. Systematic exploration for a district-scale copper system across the Mount Isa corridor

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-platform growth strategy. Drill out and **Grow** the resource at Mt Oxide, **Develop** near-term cashflow at the Cloncurry Copper Project, 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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AQUILA DRILLING RESULTS

Mt Oxide is TNC's key growth project, with strong potential to support the development of a standalone copper–silver–cobalt mining and processing operation through both resource growth and new discoveries. The project is strategically located within the world-class Mt Isa–Cloncurry Mineral Province of northwest Queensland, approximately 100km north of the Glencore Copper Smelter and 20km north of 29Metals' Capricorn Copper Mine.

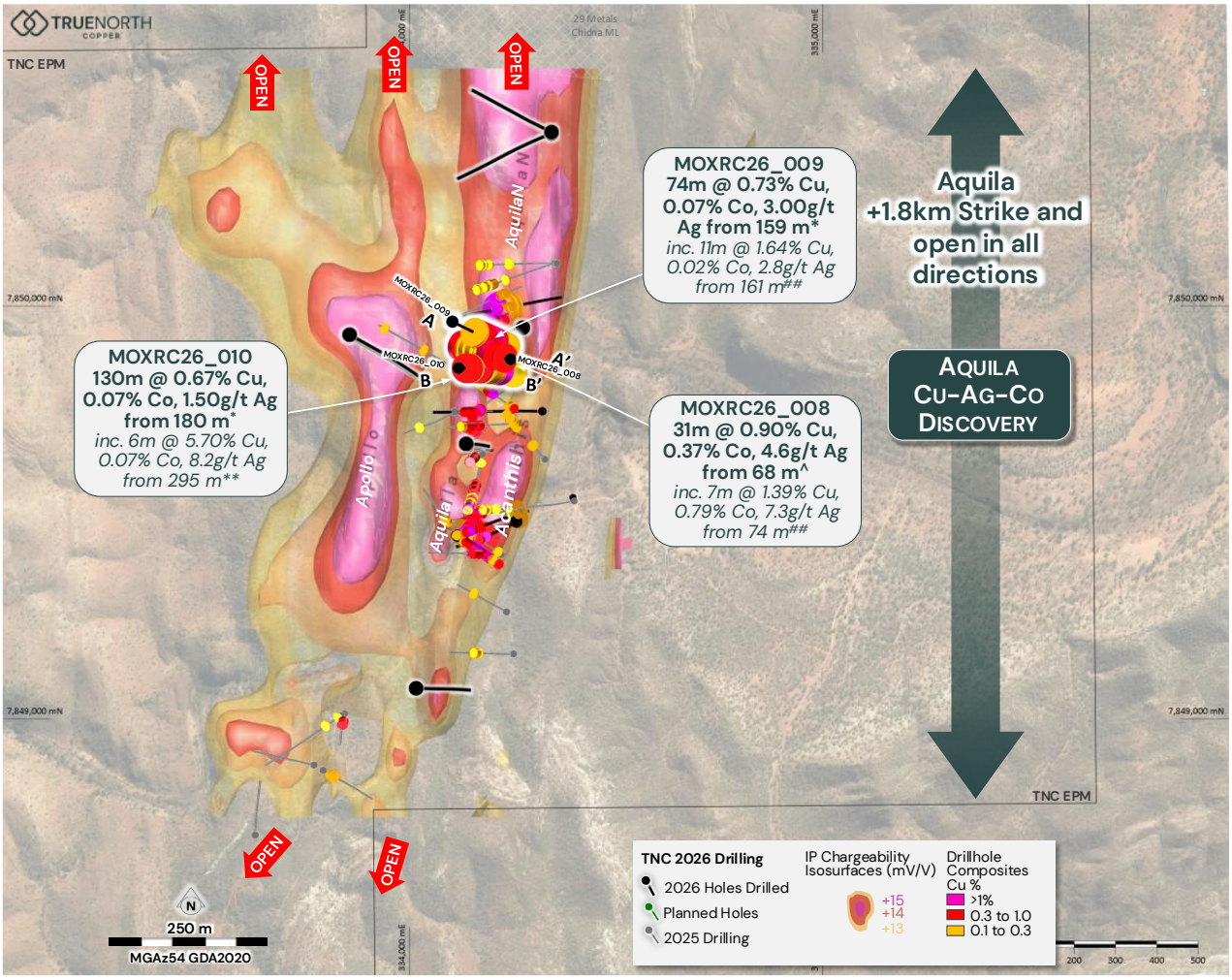

Figure 3: Location of the Aquila 2026 drilling and geophysics targets.

The Aquila zone is interpreted to comprise a broad, laterally continuous and vertically extensive hydrothermal mineralised system. Aquila is characterised by a ~40-60m true-width package stockwork copper sulphide mineralisation located approximately 10–20m below surface. Drilling confirms that mineralisation is not restricted to shallow levels, with consistent broad zones of sulphide mineralisation with high-grade sub zones intersected to vertical depths of at least 300m. The system remains open along strike and at depth.

This interpretation is supported by the latest drilling in MOXRC26_008, MOXRC26_009 and MOXRC26_010 (Figure 3 to Figure 7 and Table 3 to Table 8), which intersect broad composite zones of copper mineralisation with internal high-grade zones in an interpreted 250m long shoot including:

- 31m @ 0.90% Cu, 0.37% Co, 4.6g/t Ag from 68m^, including:
  - 7m @ 1.39% Cu, 0.79% Co, 7.3g/t Ag from 74m## (MOXRC26_008)
- 74m @ 0.73% Cu, 0.07% Co, 3.00g/t Ag from 159m*, including:
  - 11m @ 1.64% Cu, 0.02% Co, 2.8g/t Ag from 161m## (MOXRC26_009)

- 130m @ 0.67% Cu, 0.07% Co, 1.50g/t Ag from 180m*, including:
  - 6m @ 5.70% Cu, 0.07% Co, 8.2g/t Ag from 295m** (MOXRC26_010)

These broad composite intervals are consistent with a well-developed stockwork to sheeted vein mineralising system, which exhibits relatively uniform thickness and continuity. The results continue to support the interpretation of Aquila as a mineralised system of meaningful scale and resource potential, consistent with observations from the 2025 drilling campaign (Appendix 2).

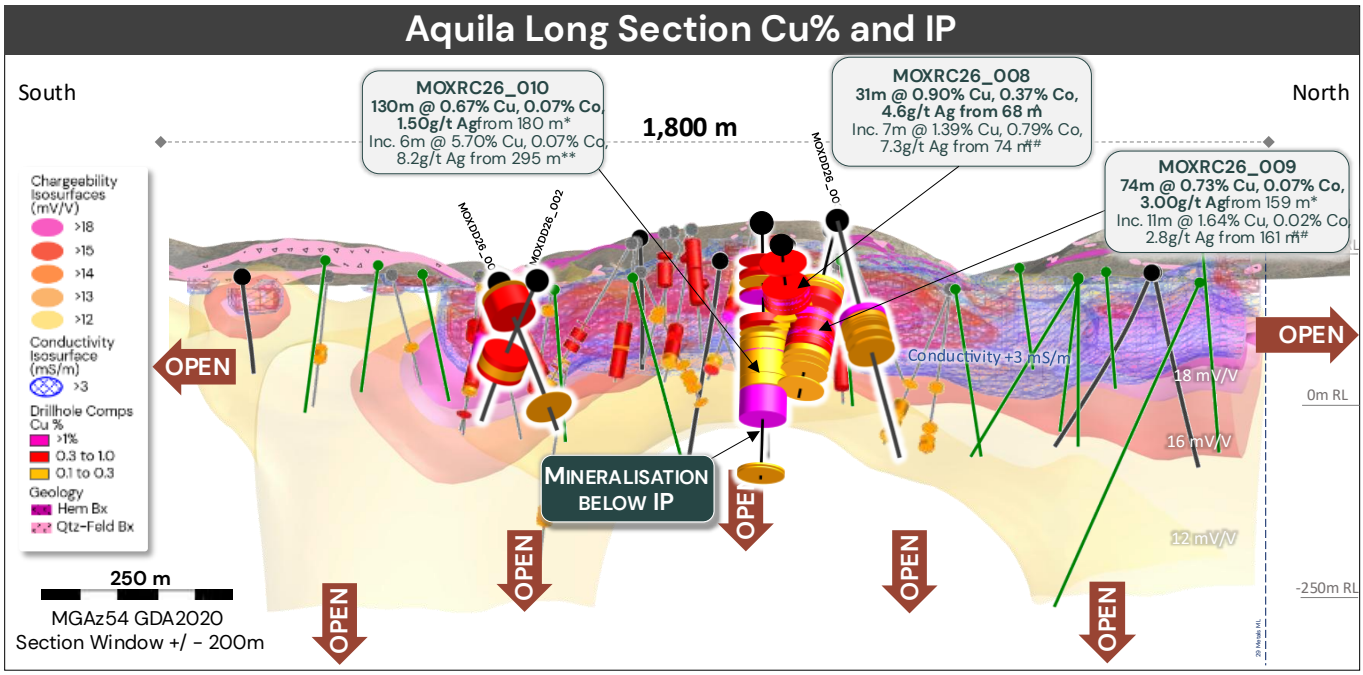

Figure 4: Aquila Long Sections, 2025 results, 2026 assay results, Drilled holes (black)and conceptual planned holes (green).

All widths are downhole intercepts. * = geological composite, ^ = 0.1% Cu cutoff composite with up to 5m of internal waste, ^^ = 0.3% Cu cutoff composite with up to 3m of internal waste, # = 0.5% Cu cutoff composite with up to 2m of internal waste, ## = 1.0% Cu cutoff composite with up to 2m of internal waste, ** = 3.0% Cu cutoff composite with up to 1m of internal waste.

Table 1: Selected downhole 2026 intercepts at the Aquila (Cu % Metres = Downhole Interval (m) * Cu %)[3-7]

Hole ID	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Cu %	Co %	Ag g/t	Cu % Metres	Release	Cutoff
MOXRC26_010	Aquila	180	310	130	0.67	0.07	1.5	87.1	This Release	Geological Composite *
	Inc.	295	301	6	5.70	0.07	8.2	34.2	This Release	3.00% **
MOXRC26_009	Aquila	159	233	74	0.73	0.07	3	54.0	This Release	Geological Composite *
	Inc.	161	172	11	1.65	0.02	2.8	18.2	This Release	1.00% ##
MOXRC26_008	Aquila	68	99	31	0.90	0.37	4.6	27.9	This Release	0.10% ^
	Inc.	74	81	7	1.39	0.79	7.3	9.7	This Release	1.00% ##
MOXDD26_001	Aquila	32	67	35	0.82	0.04	3.4	28.7	Previous Release (28/7/2026)	0.10% ^
	Inc.	32.8	42	9.2	2.21	0.05	8.2	20.3	Previous Release (28/7/2026)	Geological Composite *
	Also Inc.	38	42	4	4.08	0.05	14.6	16.3	Previous Release (28/7/2026)	1.00% ##
MOXDD26_002	Aquila	136	172	36	0.34	0.09	1.5	12.2	Previous Release (28/7/2026)	Geological Composite *
	Inc.	136	142	6	0.75	0.04	3.4	4.5	Previous Release (28/7/2026)	0.30% ^^
MOXDD26_003	Aquila	181	213	32	0.70	0.06	7.2	22.4	Previous Release (28/7/2026)	Geological Composite *
	Inc.	182	191.4	9.4	2.04	0.06	21.2	19.2	Previous Release (28/7/2026)	1.00% ##

MOXRC26_008

MOXRC26_008 was drilled to confirm continuity of mineralisation between MOX252 and MOX263. The hole successfully intersected a broad zone of copper mineralisation from 68m to 99m, with additional lower-grade and intermittent mineralisation between 109m and 187m (

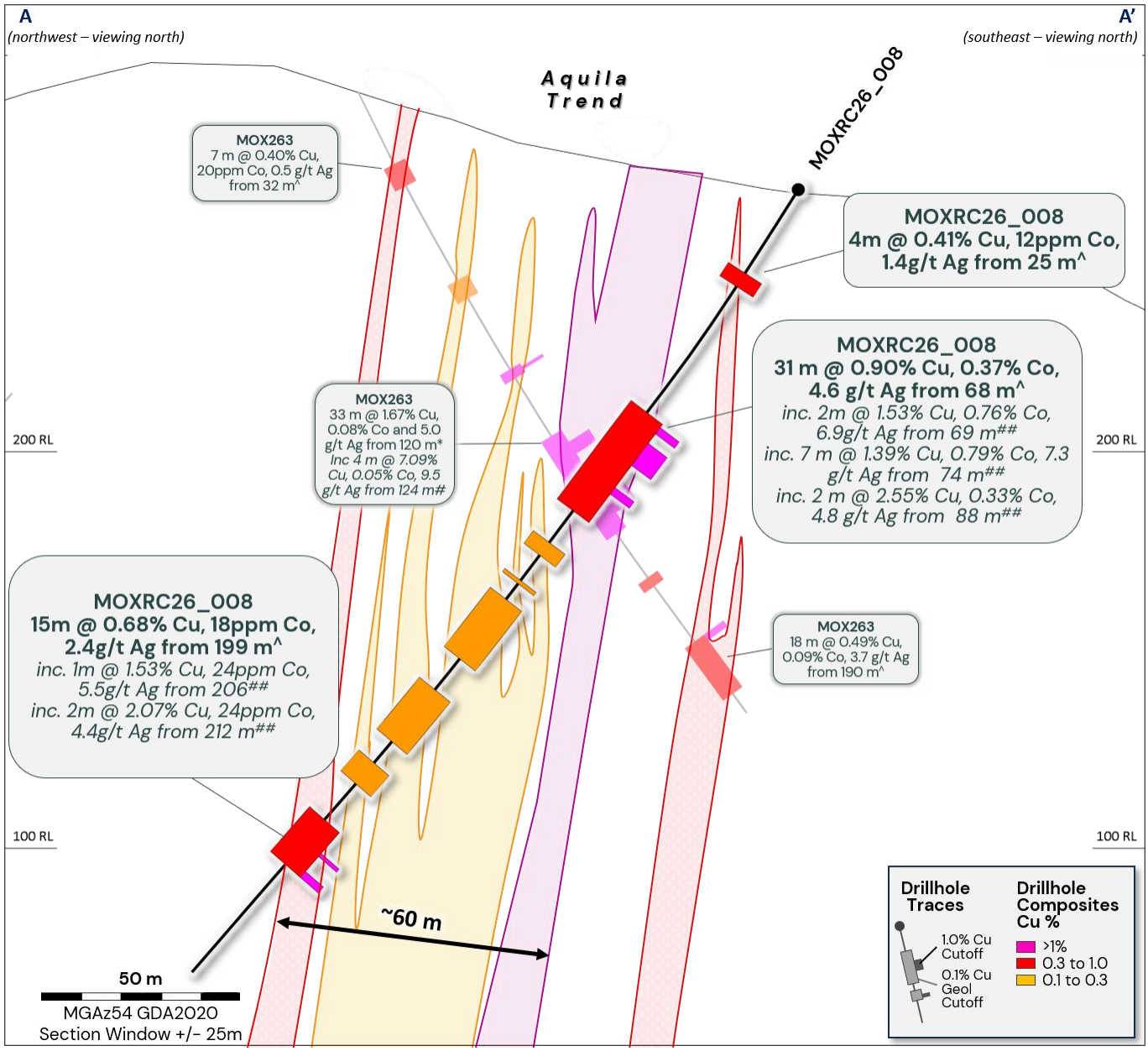

Figure 5). A second higher-grade mineralised interval was intersected between 199m and 214m.

The upper zone extends the main Aquila-style mineralisation approximately 10m along strike to the south of hole MOX263, which previously returned 33m @ 1.67% Cu, 0.08% Co and 5.0g/t Ag from 120m^.

Significant results in MOXRC26_008 include:

- 31m @ 0.90% Cu, 0.37% Co, 4.6g/t Ag from 68m^, including:
  - 2m @ 1.53% Cu, 0.76% Co, 6.9g/t Ag from 69m##
  - 7m @ 1.39% Cu, 0.79% Co, 7.3g/t Ag from 74m##
- 15m @ 0.68% Cu, 18ppm Co, 2.4g/t Ag from 199m^, including:
  - 2m @ 2.07% Cu, 24ppm% Co, 4.4g/t Ag from 212m##

Geological logging indicates that mineralisation is hosted within pervasively silicified ± hematite-altered interbedded siltstone and sandstone/quartzite units. Copper mineralisation occurs predominantly as fracture-controlled and crackle-breccia-hosted sulphides, comprising abundant pyrite with lesser covellite, chalcocite, bornite and chalcopyrite.

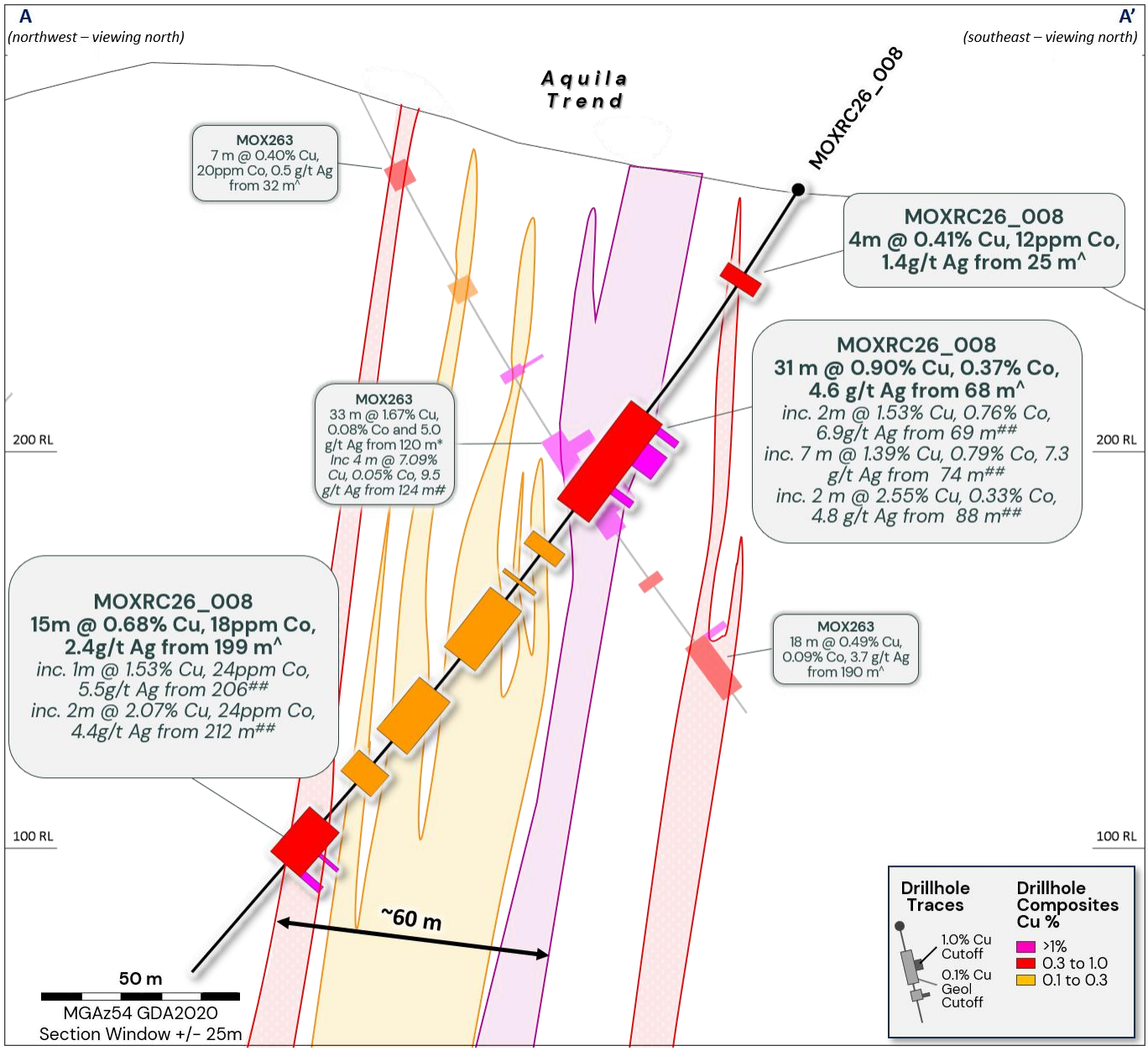

Figure 5: Cross section through MOXRC26_008.

MOXRC26_009

MOXRC26_009 was drilled to test continuity of mineralisation between MOX265 and MOX255 to the north and MOX263 to the south. Previous drilling returned:

- 104m @ 0.28% Cu, 0.03% Co and 1.0g/t Ag from 170m*, including:
  - 67m @ 0.31% Cu, 0.04% Co and 1.0g/t Ag from 207m^ (MOX265)
- 33m @ 1.67% Cu, 0.08% Co and 5.0g/t Ag from 120m^ (MOX263)

MOXRC26_009 successfully intersected mineralisation approximately 25m north of MOX263 and 40m south of MOX265, confirming continuity between these drillholes. Mineralisation was initially encountered as intermittent zones between 104m and 117m, before transitioning into three broad, more continuous mineralised intervals between, 125m and 142m, 159m and 172m and 176m and 220m (Figure 6, Table 3 to Table 8).

The standout result from the hole was:

- 61m @ 0.86% Cu, 0.08% Co and 3.5g/t Ag from 159m^, including:
  - 11m @ 1.64% Cu, 0.02% Co and 2.8g/t Ag from 161m## (MOXRC26_009)

Additional narrow mineralised zones were encountered to the end of hole.

The broad mineralised interval confirms the continuity of both thickness and grade between MOX263 and MOX265 and further supports the interpretation of a laterally continuous mineralised system.

Geological logging indicates that mineralisation is hosted within patchy to pervasive silicified ± sericite-altered interbedded siltstone and sandstone units. Sulphide mineralisation consists predominantly of pyrite, with lesser chalcocite and chalcopyrite, occurring as fracture-hosted sulphides, crackle breccia infill, and disseminations throughout the host sequence.

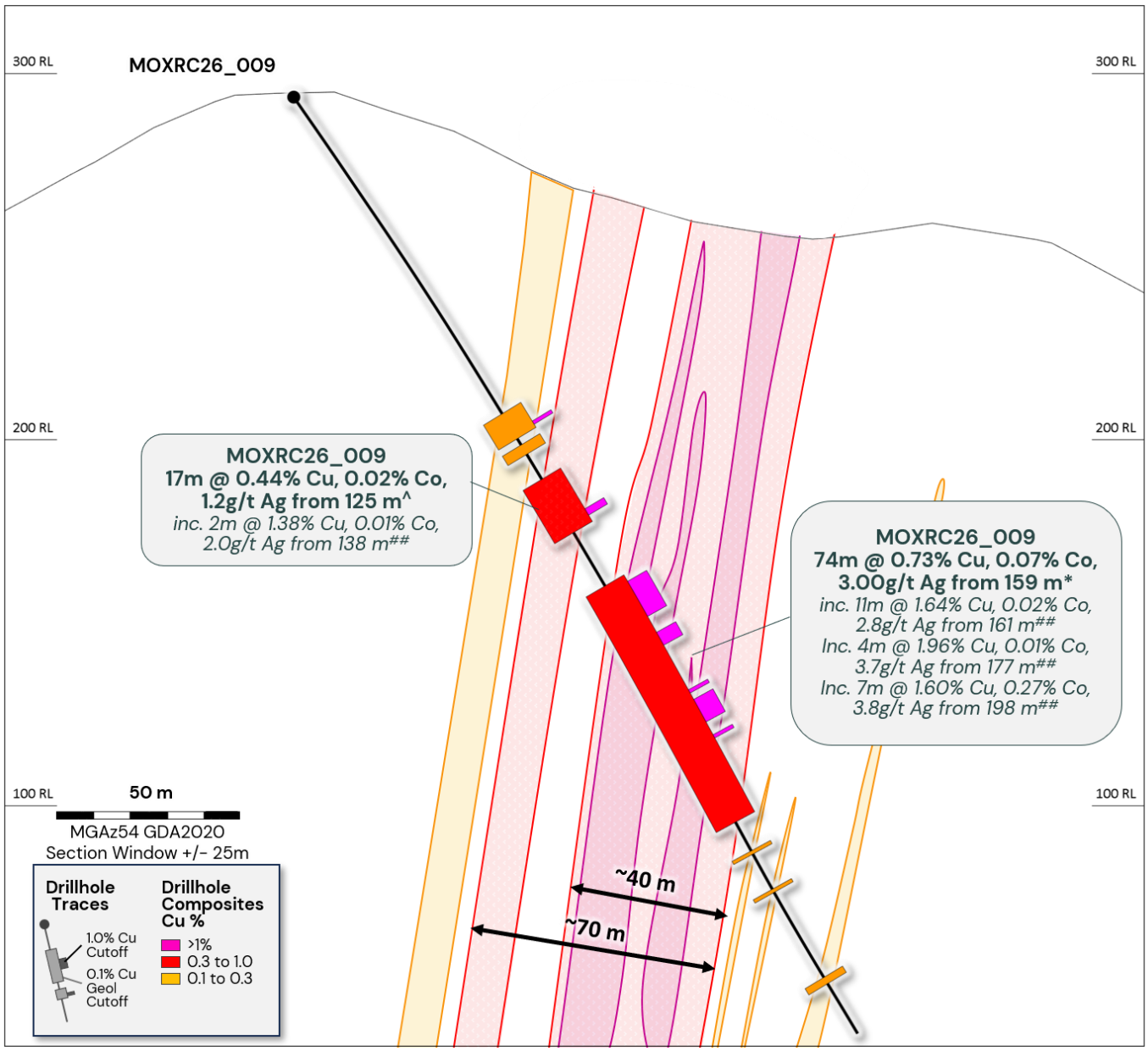

Figure 6: Cross Section through MOXRC26_009.

MOXRC26_010

MOXRC26_010 was drilled to test down-dip continuity of mineralisation intersected in MOX252, which previously returned:

- 72m @ 0.55% Cu, 0.16% Co and 5.6g/t Ag from 124m^, including:
  - 5m @ 1.68% Cu, 0.19% Co and 11.1g/t Ag from 136m##
  - 5m @ 1.24% Cu, 0.37% Co and 10.3g/t Ag from 185m##

MOXRC26_010 successfully intersected multiple mineralised zones down dip of MOX252, with coherent intervals encountered between 76m and 82m, 108m and 114m, and 149m and 162m, before entering a broad and strongly mineralised zone extending from 185m to 306m (Figure 7). Within this deeper interval, a distinct high-grade zone was intersected between 286m and 302m.

Significant results include:

- 56m @ 0.29% Cu, 0.09% Co and 1.2g/t Ag from 189m^
- 44m @ 1.54% Cu, 0.03% Co and 2.2g/t Ag from 266m^, including:
    - 16m @ 3.67% Cu, 0.05% Co and 5.2g/t Ag from 286m##, including:
        - 6m @ 5.70% Cu, 0.07% Co and 8.2g/t Ag from 295m**

Importantly, the broad mineralised intervals and high-grade core confirm continuity of the mineralised system more than 100m down dip of MOX252. This higher-grade mineralisation encountered at depth suggests increasing mineralisation intensity within the system and highlights the potential for the Aquila zone to host substantial high-grade shoots within a broader mineralised envelope.

Geological logging indicates that mineralisation is hosted within patchy to pervasively silicified ± hematite ± chlorite altered interbedded siltstone, sandstone and quartzite, together with massive quartzite units. Sulphide mineralisation consists predominantly of pyrite, with lesser chalcocite, covellite and bornite, occurring as disseminations, blebs and stockwork veinlets throughout the altered host sequence.

The presence of abundant high-copper-tenor sulphides, including chalcocite, covellite and bornite, within the deeper high-grade interval is particularly encouraging, supporting the interpretation of a robust hydrothermal system with strong vertical continuity and the potential for higher-grade mineralisation at depth.

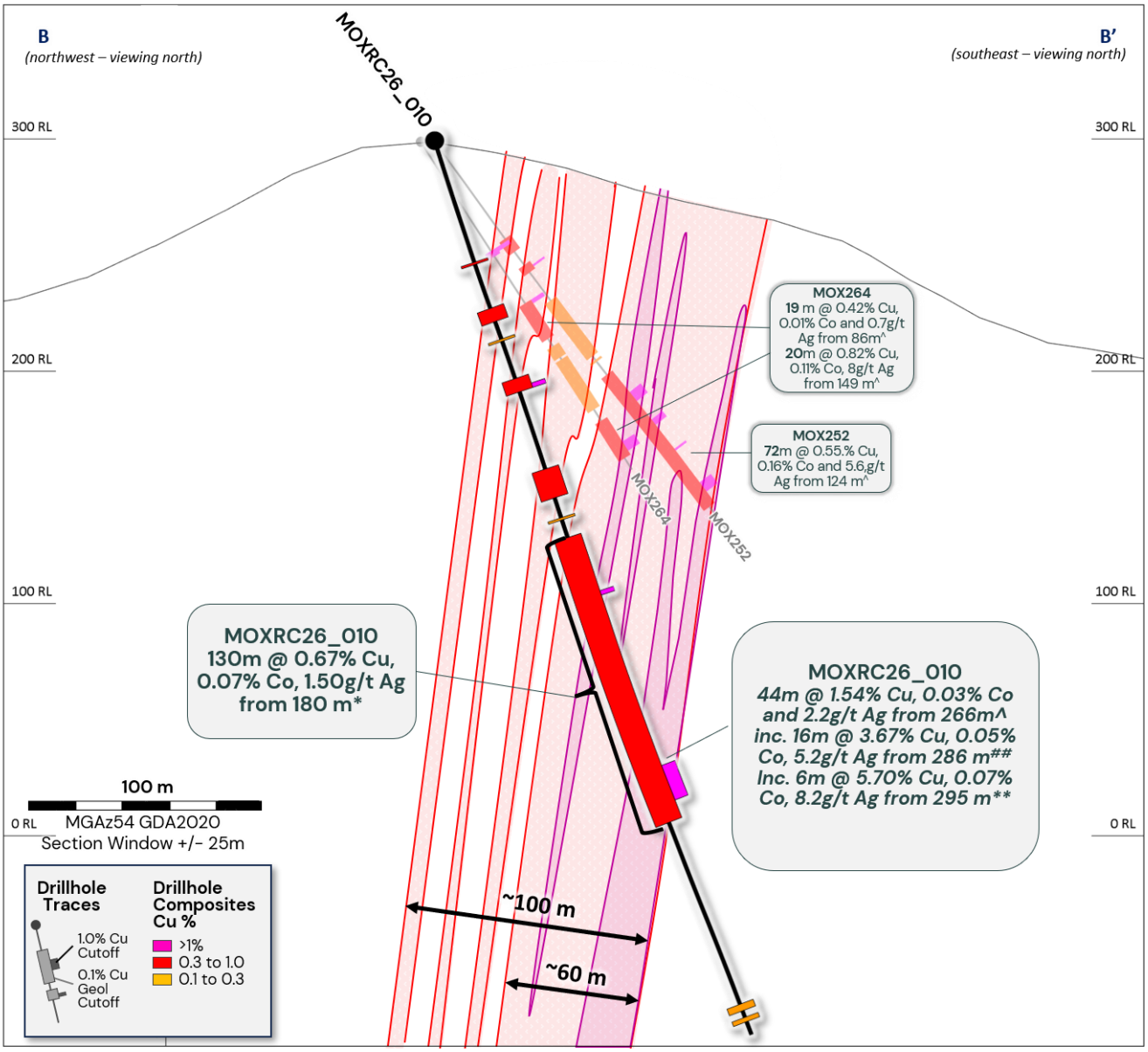

Figure 7: Cross Section through MOXRC26_010.

Table 2: Collar information for Mt Oxide RC and DDH drilling completed by TNC in 2026.

Hole ID	Easting MGA94	Northing MGA94	RL AHD	Dip	Azimuth MGA	Total Depth (m)	Hole Type	DD Metres Drilled	RC Metres Drilled	Drilling Status	Assay Status	Survey Method	Prospect
MOXDD26_001	334115	7849444	200	-50	69	290.1	DD	290.1	-	Complete	Received	GPS	Aquila
MOXDD26_002	334258	7849478	204	-54	242	267	DD	267	-	Complete	Received	GPS	Aquila
MOXDD26_003	334102	7849970	296	-55	78	452.3	DD	452.3	-	Complete	Received	GPS	Aquila
MOXRD26_004	334340	7850418	221	-52	247	369.3	RC/DD	218.3	151	Complete	Pending	GPS	Aquila North
MOXDD26_005	333848	7849927	248	-51	119	309.1	DD	309.1	-	Complete	Pending	GPS	Apollo
MOXRD26_006	334340	7850421	221	-52	297	370.7	RC/DD	190.6	180.1	Complete	Pending	GPS	Aquila North
MOXRC26_007	33427	7849944	238	-51	252	250	RC	-	250	Complete	Pending	GPS	Aquila
MOXRC26_008	334242	7849871	262	-58	280.0	250	RC	-	250	Complete	Received	GPS	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	334101	7849962	286	-55.5	116	300	RC	-	300	Complete	Received	GPS	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	334116	7849850	289	-72.6	90	408	RC	-	408	Complete	Received	GPS	Aquila
MOXRC26_011	334011	7849077	215	-50	91	200	RC	-	200	Complete	Pending	GPS	Aquila
MOXRC26_012	334144	7849657	274	-74	91	210	RC	-	210	Complete	Pending	GPS	Aquila
MOXRC26_013	334325	7849752	239	-51	271	400	RC	-	400	Complete	Pending	GPS	Aquila
MOXRC26_014	334277	7849509	196.7	-57	316	444	RC	-	444	Complete	Pending	GPS	Aquila
MOXRC26_015	333920	7849765	215.2	-84	79	150	RC	-	150	Complete	Pending	GPS	Apollo
MOXRC26_016	333904	7849519	210	-62	190	200	RC	-	200	Complete	Pending	GPS	Apollo
MOXRC26_017	334205	7849311	222	-53	295	250	RC	-	250	Complete	Pending	GPS	Aquila South

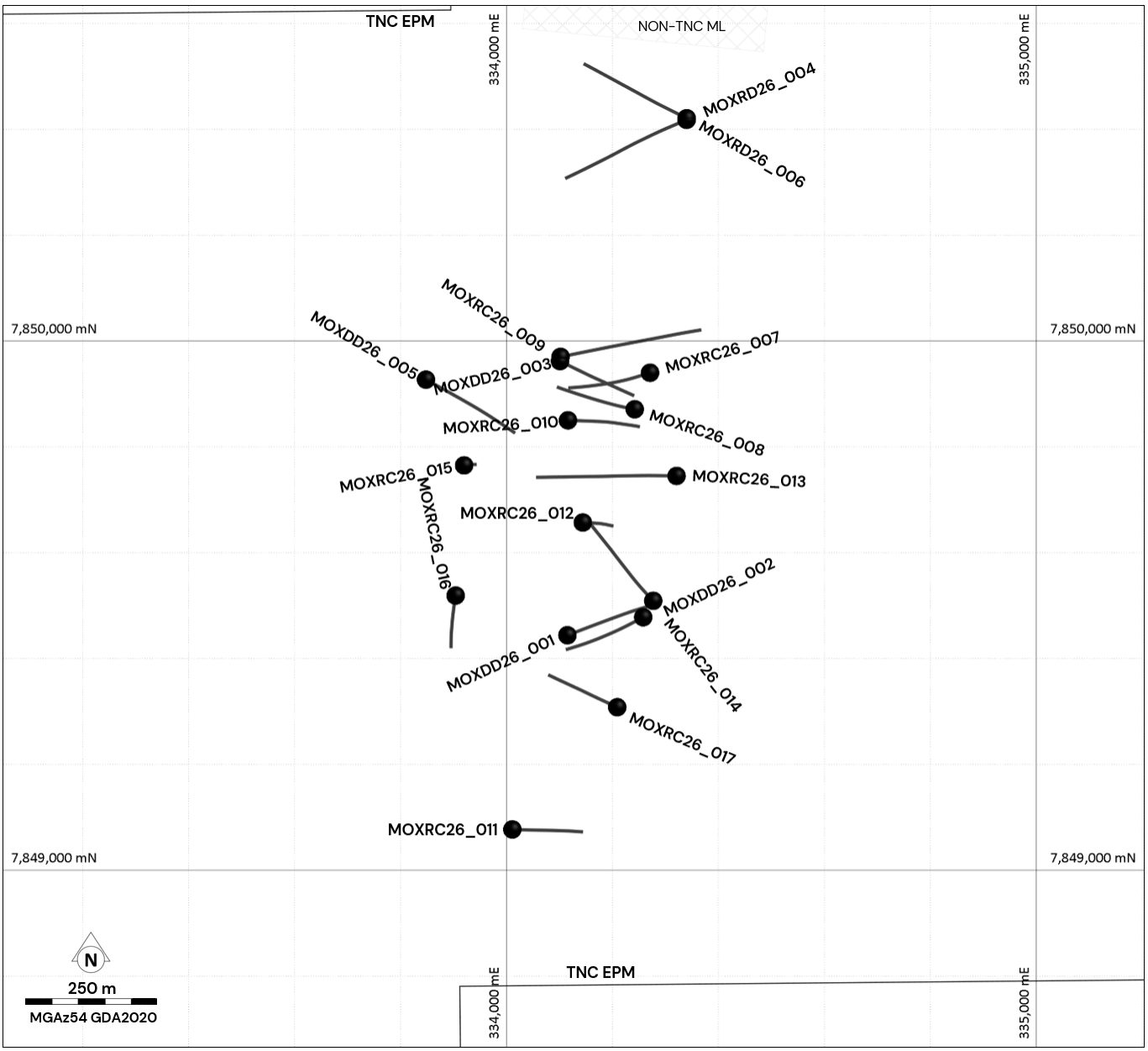

Figure 8: Collar locations for Mt Oxide RC and DD drilling completed by TNC in 2026.

Table 3: 2026 Mt Oxide – Aquila Drilling – Geological composites

Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Cu %	Co %	Ag g/t	Cu % m	Intercept Label	Trend
MOXRC26_008	RC	199	214	15	0.68	0.00	2.4	10.20	15m @ 0.68% Cu, 18 ppm Co, 2.4g/t Ag from 199 m*	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	159	212	53	0.97	0.08	2.5	51.41	53m @ 0.97% Cu, 0.08% Co, 2.5g/t Ag from 159 m*	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	159	233	74	0.73	0.07	3.0	54.02	74m @ 0.73% Cu, 0.07% Co, 3.0g/t Ag from 159 m*	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	161	185	24	1.19	0.01	2.8	28.56	24m @ 1.19% Cu, 0.01% Co, 2.8g/t Ag from 161 m*	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	166	168	2	3.47	0.03	5.3	6.94	2m @ 3.47% Cu, 0.03% Co, 5.3g/t Ag from 166 m*	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	180	310	130	0.67	0.07	1.5	87.10	130m @ 0.67% Cu, 0.07% Co, 1.5g/t Ag from 180 m*	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	206	223	17	0.58	0.13	1.5	9.86	17m @ 0.58% Cu, 0.13% Co, 1.5g/t Ag from 206 m*	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	278	302	24	2.61	0.04	3.7	62.64	24m @ 2.61% Cu, 0.04% Co, 3.7g/t Ag from 278 m*	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	286	302	16	3.67	0.05	5.2	58.72	16m @ 3.67% Cu, 0.05% Co, 5.2g/t Ag from 286 m*	Aquila

Table 4: 2026 Mt Oxide – Aquila Drilling - 0.1% Cu cut-off composites (includes up to 5m of internal dilution)

Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Cu %	Co %	Ag g/t	Cu % m	Intercept Label	Trend
MOXRC26_008	RC	25	29	4	0.41	0.00	1.4	1.64	4m @ 0.41% Cu, 12 ppm Co, 1.4g/t Ag from 25 m^	Aquila
MOXRC26_008	RC	68	99	31	0.90	0.37	4.6	27.90	31m @ 0.90% Cu, 0.37% Co, 4.6g/t Ag from 68 m^	Aquila
MOXRC26_008	RC	109	113	4	0.12	0.04	0.5	0.48	4m @ 0.12% Cu, 0.04% Co, 0.5g/t Ag from 109 m^	Aquila
MOXRC26_008	RC	121	122	1	0.12	0.01	0.3	0.12	1m @ 0.12% Cu, 94 ppm Co, 0.3g/t Ag from 121 m^	Aquila
MOXRC26_008	RC	127	146	19	0.20	0.02	1.3	3.80	19m @ 0.20% Cu, 0.02% Co, 1.3g/t Ag from 127 m^	Aquila
MOXRC26_008	RC	156	173	17	0.13	0.02	0.7	2.21	17m @ 0.13% Cu, 0.02% Co, 0.7g/t Ag from 156 m^	Aquila
MOXRC26_008	RC	180	187	7	0.15	0.00	0.4	1.05	7m @ 0.15% Cu, 12 ppm Co, 0.4g/t Ag from 180 m^	Aquila
MOXRC26_008	RC	199	214	15	0.68	0.00	2.4	10.20	15m @ 0.68% Cu, 18 ppm Co, 2.4g/t Ag from 199 m^	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	104	112	8	0.26	0.00	1.8	2.08	8m @ 0.26% Cu, 21 ppm Co, 1.8g/t Ag from 104 m^	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	114	117	3	0.18	0.00	2.1	0.54	3m @ 0.18% Cu, 19 ppm Co, 2.1g/t Ag from 114 m^	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	125	142	17	0.44	0.02	1.2	7.48	17m @ 0.44% Cu, 0.02% Co, 1.2g/t Ag from 125 m^	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	159	220	61	0.86	0.08	3.5	52.46	61m @ 0.86% Cu, 0.08% Co, 3.5g/t Ag from 159 m^	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	223	233	10	0.13	0.04	0.6	1.30	10m @ 0.13% Cu, 0.04% Co, 0.6g/t Ag from 223 m^	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	242	243	1	0.23	0.17	7.5	0.23	1m @ 0.23% Cu, 0.17% Co, 7.5g/t Ag from 242 m^	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	254	255	1	0.12	0.00	0.6	0.12	1m @ 0.12% Cu, 32 ppm Co, 0.6g/t Ag from 254 m^	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	282	284	2	0.18	0.00	0.3	0.36	2m @ 0.18% Cu, 27 ppm Co, 0.3g/t Ag from 282 m^	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	55	56	1	0.64	0.00	0.7	0.64	1m @ 0.64% Cu, 37 ppm Co, 0.7g/t Ag from 55 m^	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	76	82	6	0.57	0.01	1.4	3.42	6m @ 0.57% Cu, 55 ppm Co, 1.4g/t Ag from 76 m^	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	90	91	1	0.13	0.02	0.8	0.13	1m @ 0.13% Cu, 0.02% Co, 0.8g/t Ag from 90 m^	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	108	114	6	0.75	0.01	1.5	4.50	6m @ 0.75% Cu, 72 ppm Co, 1.5g/t Ag from 108 m^	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	149	162	13	0.41	0.02	0.9	5.33	13m @ 0.41% Cu, 0.02% Co, 0.9g/t Ag from 149 m^	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	171	172	1	0.10	0.17	1.0	0.10	1m @ 0.10% Cu, 0.17% Co, 1.0g/t Ag from 171 m^	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	180	187	7	0.11	0.09	1.0	0.77	7m @ 0.11% Cu, 0.09% Co, 1.0g/t Ag from 180 m^	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	189	245	56	0.29	0.09	1.2	16.24	56m @ 0.29% Cu, 0.09% Co, 1.2g/t Ag from 189 m^	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	246	264	18	0.14	0.08	1.2	2.52	18m @ 0.14% Cu, 0.08% Co, 1.2g/t Ag from 246 m^	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	266	310	44	1.54	0.03	2.2	67.76	44m @ 1.54% Cu, 0.03% Co, 2.2g/t Ag from 266 m^	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	394	397	3	0.11	0.00	0.3	0.33	3m @ 0.11% Cu, 7 ppm Co, 0.3g/t Ag from 394 m^	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	400	402	2	0.11	0.00	0.3	0.22	2m @ 0.11% Cu, 9 ppm Co, 0.3g/t Ag from 400 m^	Aquila

Table 5: 2026 Mt Oxide – Aquila Drilling - 0.3% Cu cut-off composites (includes up to 3m of internal dilution)

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Cu %	Co %	Ag g/t	Cu % m	Intercept Label	Trend
MOXRC26_008	RC	26	28	2	0.63	0.00	1.7	1.26	2m @ 0.63% Cu, 13 ppm Co, 1.7g/t Ag from 26 m^^	Aquila
MOXRC26_008	RC	68	93	25	1.07	0.45	5.5	26.75	25m @ 1.07% Cu, 0.45% Co, 5.5g/t Ag from 68 m^^	Aquila
MOXRC26_008	RC	138	145	7	0.32	0.01	2.0	2.24	7m @ 0.32% Cu, 0.01% Co, 2.0g/t Ag from 138 m^^	Aquila
MOXRC26_008	RC	185	187	2	0.42	0.00	0.8	0.84	2m @ 0.42% Cu, 20 ppm Co, 0.8g/t Ag from 185 m^^	Aquila
MOXRC26_008	RC	199	207	8	0.73	0.00	1.8	5.84	8m @ 0.73% Cu, 17 ppm Co, 1.8g/t Ag from 199 m^^	Aquila
MOXRC26_008	RC	212	214	2	2.07	0.00	4.4	4.14	2m @ 2.07% Cu, 24 ppm Co, 4.4g/t Ag from 212 m^^	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	110	111	1	1.45	0.00	3.2	1.45	1m @ 1.45% Cu, 28 ppm Co, 3.2g/t Ag from 110 m^^	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	125	130	5	0.41	0.01	1.2	2.05	5m @ 0.41% Cu, 0.01% Co, 1.2g/t Ag from 125 m^^	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	135	142	7	0.65	0.01	1.4	4.55	7m @ 0.65% Cu, 0.01% Co, 1.4g/t Ag from 135 m^^	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	159	172	13	1.46	0.02	2.5	18.98	13m @ 1.46% Cu, 0.02% Co, 2.5g/t Ag from 159 m^^	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	176	190	14	0.91	0.02	2.4	12.74	14m @ 0.91% Cu, 0.02% Co, 2.4g/t Ag from 176 m^^	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	195	212	17	1.07	0.22	3.0	18.19	17m @ 1.07% Cu, 0.22% Co, 3.0g/t Ag from 195 m^^	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	232	233	1	0.35	0.13	1.8	0.35	1m @ 0.35% Cu, 0.13% Co, 1.8g/t Ag from 232 m^^	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	55	56	1	0.64	0.00	0.7	0.64	1m @ 0.64% Cu, 37 ppm Co, 0.7g/t Ag from 55 m^^	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	76	81	5	0.64	0.01	1.5	3.20	5m @ 0.64% Cu, 58 ppm Co, 1.5g/t Ag from 76 m^^	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	111	114	3	1.35	0.01	2.3	4.05	3m @ 1.35% Cu, 62 ppm Co, 2.3g/t Ag from 111 m^^	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	150	161	11	0.45	0.02	0.9	4.95	11m @ 0.45% Cu, 0.02% Co, 0.9g/t Ag from 150 m^^	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	199	200	1	0.48	0.21	2.4	0.48	1m @ 0.48% Cu, 0.21% Co, 2.4g/t Ag from 199 m^^	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	206	218	12	0.71	0.15	1.8	8.52	12m @ 0.71% Cu, 0.15% Co, 1.8g/t Ag from 206 m^^	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	222	223	1	0.32	0.12	1.0	0.32	1m @ 0.32% Cu, 0.12% Co, 1.0g/t Ag from 222 m^^	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	227	228	1	0.40	0.05	0.8	0.40	1m @ 0.40% Cu, 0.05% Co, 0.8g/t Ag from 227 m^^	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	241	242	1	0.35	0.10	1.2	0.35	1m @ 0.35% Cu, 0.10% Co, 1.2g/t Ag from 241 m^^	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	270	302	32	2.08	0.04	2.9	66.56	32m @ 2.08% Cu, 0.04% Co, 2.9g/t Ag from 270 m^^	Aquila

Table 6: 2026 Mt Oxide – Aquila Drilling - 0.5% Cu cut-off composites (includes up to 2m of internal dilution)

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Cu %	Co %	Ag g/t	Cu % m	Intercept Label	Trend
MOXRC26_008	RC	26	28	2	0.63	0.00	1.7	1.26	2m @ 0.63% Cu, 13 ppm Co, 1.7g/t Ag from 26 m#	Aquila
MOXRC26_008	RC	68	92	24	1.09	0.45	5.7	26.16	24m @ 1.09% Cu, 0.45% Co, 5.7g/t Ag from 68 m#	Aquila
MOXRC26_008	RC	139	140	1	0.51	0.01	1.9	0.51	1m @ 0.51% Cu, 91 ppm Co, 1.9g/t Ag from 139 m#	Aquila
MOXRC26_008	RC	199	207	8	0.73	0.00	1.8	5.84	8m @ 0.73% Cu, 17 ppm Co, 1.8g/t Ag from 199 m#	Aquila
MOXRC26_008	RC	212	214	2	2.07	0.00	4.4	4.14	2m @ 2.07% Cu, 24 ppm Co, 4.4g/t Ag from 212 m#	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	110	111	1	1.45	0.00	3.2	1.45	1m @ 1.45% Cu, 28 ppm Co, 3.2g/t Ag from 110 m#	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	125	126	1	0.53	0.00	1.4	0.53	1m @ 0.53% Cu, 24 ppm Co, 1.4g/t Ag from 125 m#	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	138	141	3	1.09	0.01	1.8	3.27	3m @ 1.09% Cu, 0.01% Co, 1.8g/t Ag from 138 m#	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	161	172	11	1.64	0.02	2.8	18.15	11m @ 1.64% Cu, 0.02% Co, 2.8g/t Ag from 161 m#	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	176	185	9	1.15	0.01	2.7	10.35	9m @ 1.15% Cu, 83 ppm Co, 2.7g/t Ag from 176 m#	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	187	188	1	0.98	0.08	2.8	0.98	1m @ 0.98% Cu, 0.08% Co, 2.8g/t Ag from 187 m#	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	195	210	15	1.17	0.25	3.0	17.55	15m @ 1.17% Cu, 0.25% Co, 3.0g/t Ag from 195 m#	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	55	56	1	0.64	0.00	0.7	0.64	1m @ 0.64% Cu, 37 ppm Co, 0.7g/t Ag from 55 m#	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	77	80	3	0.83	0.01	1.4	2.49	3m @ 0.83% Cu, 62 ppm Co, 1.4g/t Ag from 77 m#	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	112	114	2	1.81	0.01	2.8	3.62	2m @ 1.81% Cu, 62 ppm Co, 2.8g/t Ag from 112 m#	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	150	153	3	0.77	0.00	1.3	2.31	3m @ 0.77% Cu, 37 ppm Co, 1.3g/t Ag from 150 m#	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	156	157	1	0.53	0.02	0.7	0.53	1m @ 0.53% Cu, 0.02% Co, 0.7g/t Ag from 156 m#	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	206	208	2	1.98	0.29	4.3	3.96	2m @ 1.98% Cu, 0.29% Co, 4.3g/t Ag from 206 m#	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	213	217	4	0.55	0.11	1.3	2.20	4m @ 0.55% Cu, 0.11% Co, 1.3g/t Ag from 213 m#	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	272	275	3	0.56	0.03	0.6	1.68	3m @ 0.56% Cu, 0.03% Co, 0.6g/t Ag from 272 m#	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	278	279	1	0.52	0.01	0.6	0.52	1m @ 0.52% Cu, 0.01% Co, 0.6g/t Ag from 278 m#	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	280	302	22	2.82	0.04	4.0	62.04	22m @ 2.82% Cu, 0.04% Co, 4.0g/t Ag from 280 m#	Aquila

Table 7: 2026 Mt Oxide – Aquila Drilling - 1.0% Cu cut-off composites (includes up to 2m of internal dilution)

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Cu %	Co %	Ag g/t	Cu % m	Intercept Label	Trend
MOXRC26_008	RC	69	71	2	1.53	0.76	6.9	3.06	2m @ 1.53% Cu, 0.76% Co, 6.9g/t Ag from 69 m##	Aquila
MOXRC26_008	RC	74	81	7	1.39	0.79	7.3	9.73	7m @ 1.39% Cu, 0.79% Co, 7.3g/t Ag from 74 m##	Aquila
MOXRC26_008	RC	88	90	2	2.55	0.33	4.8	5.10	2m @ 2.55% Cu, 0.33% Co, 4.8g/t Ag from 88 m##	Aquila
MOXRC26_008	RC	206	207	1	1.53	0.00	5.5	1.53	1m @ 1.53% Cu, 24 ppm Co, 5.5g/t Ag from 206 m##	Aquila
MOXRC26_008	RC	212	214	2	2.07	0.00	4.4	4.14	2m @ 2.07% Cu, 24 ppm Co, 4.4g/t Ag from 212 m##	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	110	111	1	1.45	0.00	3.2	1.45	1m @ 1.45% Cu, 28 ppm Co, 3.2g/t Ag from 110 m##	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	138	140	2	1.38	0.01	2.0	2.76	2m @ 1.38% Cu, 0.01% Co, 2.0g/t Ag from 138 m##	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	161	172	11	1.64	0.02	2.8	18.15	11m @ 1.64% Cu, 0.02% Co, 2.8g/t Ag from 161 m##	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	177	181	4	1.96	0.01	3.7	7.84	4m @ 1.96% Cu, 95 ppm Co, 3.7g/t Ag from 177 m##	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	195	196	1	1.01	0.22	1.7	1.01	1m @ 1.01% Cu, 0.22% Co, 1.7g/t Ag from 195 m##	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	198	205	7	1.60	0.27	3.8	11.20	7m @ 1.60% Cu, 0.27% Co, 3.8g/t Ag from 198 m##	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	209	210	1	1.02	0.30	2.7	1.02	1m @ 1.02% Cu, 0.30% Co, 2.7g/t Ag from 209 m##	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	112	114	2	1.81	0.01	2.8	3.62	2m @ 1.81% Cu, 62 ppm Co, 2.8g/t Ag from 112 m##	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	206	208	2	1.98	0.29	4.3	3.96	2m @ 1.98% Cu, 0.29% Co, 4.3g/t Ag from 206 m##	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	286	302	16	3.67	0.05	5.2	58.72	16m @ 3.67% Cu, 0.05% Co, 5.2g/t Ag from 286 m##	Aquila

Table 8: 2026 Mt Oxide – Aquila Drilling - 3.0% Cu cut-off composites (includes up to 1m of internal dilution)

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Cu %	Co %	Ag g/t	Cu % m	Intercept Label	Trend
MOXRC26_009	RC	166	167	1	4.95	0.03	7.1	4.95	1m @ 4.95% Cu, 0.03% Co, 7.1g/t Ag from 166 m**	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	178	179	1	3.35	0.01	6.9	3.35	1m @ 3.35% Cu, 0.01% Co, 6.9g/t Ag from 178 m**	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	RC	202	203	1	3.28	0.17	5.8	3.28	1m @ 3.28% Cu, 0.17% Co, 5.8g/t Ag from 202 m**	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	288	290	2	4.77	0.05	6.3	9.54	2m @ 4.77% Cu, 0.05% Co, 6.3g/t Ag from 288 m**	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	RC	295	301	6	5.70	0.07	8.2	34.20	6m @ 5.70% Cu, 0.07% Co, 8.2g/t Ag from 295 m**	Aquila

REFERENCES

1. True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC). ASX Announcement 20 January 2026: Mt Oxide Drilling Continues to Confirm Scale and Continuity.
2. True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC). ASX Announcement 17 December 2025: Mt Oxide district potential strengthened by scale at Aquila.
3. True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC). ASX Announcement 25 November 2025: Aquila reaches 900m strike as Mount Oxide continues to grow.
4. True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC). ASX Announcement 18 November 2025: TNC hits 7 m @ 7.9% Cu at Mount Oxide's new Aquila Discovery.
5. True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC). ASX Announcement 4 November 2025: TNC extends Mt Oxide copper discovery strike to beyond 500m.
6. True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC). ASX Announcement 7 July 2025: TNC makes new Cu-Co-Ag discovery - Aquila Prospect, Mt Oxide.

AUTHORISATION

This announcement has been approved for issue by Andrew Mooney, Managing Director and the True North Copper Limited Board.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

Mr Daryl Nunn

The information in this announcement includes new and previous TNC exploration results from Aquila drilling. Interpretation of these results is based on information compiled by Mr Daryl Nunn, who is a full-time 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.

JORC AND PREVIOUS DISCLOSURE

The information in this Presentation that relates to Mineral Resource Estimates for Vero, Great Australia, Orphan Shear, Taipan, Wallace North, Wynberg, Wallace South and 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.
- 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.
- 5 August 2026, Wynberg Gold-Copper Mineral Resource Estimate

The information relating to the Mongoose Mineral Resource is extracted from the ASX announcement of Renegade Exploration Limited (ASX: RNX), 12 December 2023: Maiden Mongoose Cu-Au Mineral Resource Estimate.

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.

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:

- 28 July 2026, High-Grade Drilling Confirms Broad Copper System at Mt Oxide
- 26 April 2026, Mt Oxide drilling commences to expand Aquila Discovery
- 22 April 2026, Commencement of Geophysics Program to Extend Aquila
- 20 January 2026, Mt Oxide Continues to Confirm Scale and Continuity
- 25 November 2025, Aquila Reaches 900m Strike as Mount Oxide Continues to Grow
- 18 November 2025, TNC hits 7 m @ 7.9% Cu at Mount Oxide's new Aquila Discovery
- 4 November 2025, TNC extends Mt Oxide copper discovery strike to beyond 500m
- 26 August 2025, New Drill Targets Confirmed at Aquila - Drilling Underway
- 07 July 2025, TNC makes new Cu-Co-Ag discovery - Aquila Prospect, Mt Oxide.
- 23 September 2024, Annual Report to shareholders.
- 18 March 2024, Mt Oxide - Camp Gossans rock chips, strongly anomalous Cu.
- 22 August 2024, TNC Geophysical survey highlights at Mt Oxide Project.
- 15 November 2024, New drill targets highlighted in geophysics program.
- 22 February 2024, TNC 2024 Exploration Program.
- 5 September 2024, TNC identifies broad zones of surface copper mineralisation.
- 26 September 2024, Geophysics reveal highly prospective targets Mt Oxide.

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APPENDIX 1 – MINERAL RESOURCES

Table A1. Vero Copper-Silver and Cobalt resource

Resource Category	Cut-off	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% Cu	10.74	1.68	-	-	12.48	180	-	-	4.32
Inferred		4.28	0.92	-	-	5.84	39	-	-	0.81
Mt Oxide Vero Copper-Silver Total		15.03	1.46	-	-	10.59	220	-	-	5.13
Mt Oxide – Vero Cobalt Resource										
Measured	0.1% Co	0.52	-	-	0.25	-	-	-	1.3	-
Indicated		5.98	-	-	0.22	-	-	-	13.4	-
Inferred		2.66	-	-	0.24	-	-	-	6.5	-
Mt Oxide – Vero Cobalt Total		9.15	-	-	0.23	-	-	-	21.2	-

Table A2. 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 (koz)
Great Australia										
Indicated	0.5	3.68	0.88	0.08	0.03	-	32	9	1	-
Inferred		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	-	-
Inferred		0.03	0.28	0.01	0.02	-	0	0	-	-
Orphan Shear Subtotal		1.03	0.56	0.04	0.04	-	6	1	-	-
Taipan										
Indicated	0.25	4.93	0.58	0.13	0.01	-	28	20	-	-
Inferred		0.28	0.55	0.14	0.01	-	2	1	-	-
Taipan Subtotal		5.21	0.57	0.13	0.02	-	30	21	-	-
Mongoose*										
Inferred	0.25	3.1	0.55	0.07	-	-	17	7.3	-	-
Mongoose Subtotal		3.1	0.55	0.07	-	-	17	7.3	-	-
Wallace North										
Indicated	0.3	1.55	1.25	0.71	-	-	19	36	-	-
Inferred		0.45	1.37	0.95	-	-	6	14	-	-
Wallace North Subtotal		2	1.28	0.77	-	-	25	50	-	-
Wynberg										
Measured	0.4 g/t Au	0.42	0.41	2.12	-	0.71	2	28	-	9
Indicated		0.57	0.14	1.69	-	0.38	1	31	-	7
Inferred		0.03	0.09	1.42	-	0.27	0	2	-	0
Wynberg Subtotal		1.02	0.25	1.86	-	0.51	3	61	-	17

Resource Category	Cut-off (% Cu)	Tonnes (Mt)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Co (%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (kt)	Au (koz)	Co (kt)	Ag (koz)
Mt Norma In Situ										
Inferred	0.6	0.09	1.76	-	-	15.46	1.6	-	-	50
Mt Norma In Situ Subtotal		0.09	1.76	-	-	15.46	1.6	-	-	50
Mt Norma Heap Leach and Stockpile										
Indicated	0.6	0.01	1.13	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	-
Heap Leach and Stockpile		0.01	1.13	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	-
Cloncurry Copper-Gold Total*		17.75	0.73	0.27	0.01	-	128.72	152.3	1	67

*Mongoose Resource is within EPM 8588, which is part of the CJV with Glencore. TNC controls ~35% of EPM 8588

Table A3. TNC Gold resource

Resource Category	Cut-off (g/t Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)#	Au (koz)
Wallace South – Gold Resource				
Measured	0.5	0.01	1.9	0.6
Indicated		0.25	1.9	14.6
Inferred		0.002	0.9	0.1
Wallace South Gold Total		0.27	1.8	15.9
Total Gold Resource		0.27	1.8	15.9

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

APPENDIX 2 – SELECTED 2025 DOWNHOLE INTERCEPTS AT THE AQUILA

Hole ID	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Cu %	Co %	Ag g/t	Cu % Metres	Release Date	Cutoff
MOX267	Aquila	136	154	18	0.88	0.01	1.8	15.8	20/01/2026	0.10% ^
MOX267	Aquila	166	197	31	0.52	0.02	1.8	16.1	20/01/2026	0.10% ^
MOX263	Aquila	120	153	33	1.67	0.08	5	55.1	17/12/2025	0.10% ^
MOX263	Inc.	124	128	4	7.09	0.05	9.5	28.4	17/12/2025	1.00% ##
MOX263	Also Inc.	139	148	9	1.43	0.18	8.4	12.9	17/12/2025	1.00% ##
MOX264	Aquila	86	105	19	0.42	0.01	0.7	8.0	17/12/2025	0.10% ^
MOX264	Aquila	149	169	20	0.82	0.11	8	16.4	17/12/2025	0.10% ^
MOX264	Aquila	176	183	7	1.00	0.26	21.8	7.0	17/12/2025	0.10% ^
MOX265	Aquila	170	274	104	0.28	0.03	1	29.1	17/12/2025	Geological Composite *
MOX259	*Aquila*	89	120	31	0.57	0.15	4.5	17.7	25/11/2025	0.10% ^
	Inc.	114	119	5	2.10	0.65	14	10.5	25/11/2025	1.00% ##
MOX260	*Aquila*	109	141	32	1.02	0.17	4.4	32.6	25/11/2025	0.10% ^
	Inc.	122	128	6	3.56	0.60	11.5		25/11/2025	1.00% ##
MOX261	Aquila	145	160	15	0.26	0.01	1	3.9	25/11/2025	0.10% ^
MOX262	Aquila	142	144	2	0.29	0.02	0.6	0.6	25/11/2025	0.10% ^
MOX254	Aquila	92	102	10	0.46	0.25	3	4.6	18/11/2025	0.10% ^
MOX255	*Aquila*	134	193	59	1.77	0.04	5.2	104.4	18/11/2025	Geological Composite *
	Inc.	134	167	33	2.83	0.02	7.8	93.4	18/11/2025	0.10% ^
	Also Inc.	134	141	7	7.90	0.02	13.7	55.3	18/11/2025	5.00% ###
MOX256	*Aquila*	171	194	23	1.09	0.03	2.7	25.1	18/11/2025	0.10% ^
	Inc.	171	179	8	2.71	0.02	5.7	21.7	18/11/2025	1.00% ##
MOX257	Aquila	256	264	8	2.10	0.04	4.8	16.8	18/11/2025	0.10% ^
MOX258	*Aquila*	138	164	26	0.67	0.05	2.8	17.4	18/11/2025	0.10% ^
	Inc.	150	153	3	3.06	0.08	12.7	9.2	18/11/2025	1.00% ##
MOX250	*Aquila*	50	84	34	0.46	0.07	1.7	15.6	4/11/2025	0.10% ^
	Inc.	75	83	8	0.88	0.07	2.6	7.0	4/11/2025	0.30% ^^
MOX251	*Aquila*	19	122	103	0.53	0.10	2.56	54.6	4/11/2025	Geological Composite *
	Inc.	106	116	10	1.76	0.30	6.7	17.6	4/11/2025	1.00% ##
MOX252	*Aquila*	124	196	72	0.55	0.16	5.6	39.6	4/11/2025	0.10% ^
	Inc.	136	141	5	1.68	0.19	11.1	8.4	4/11/2025	1.00% ##
	Inc.	185	190	5	1.24	0.37	10.3	6.2	4/11/2025	1.00% ##
MOX231	*Aquila*	146	180	34	0.71	0.05	2.3	24.1	7/07/2025	0.10% ^
	Inc.	163	179	16	1.25	0.01	1.9	20.0	7/07/2025	0.30% ^^
	Also Inc.	164	165	1	4.68	0.01	6.2	4.7	7/07/2025	3.00% **
MOX232	Aquila	28	173	145	0.75	0.13	2.9	108.8	7/07/2025	Geological Composite *
MOX232	Aquila	28	83	55	0.42	0.11	3.4	23.1	7/07/2025	0.10% ^
MOX232	*Aquila*	86	139	53	1.18	0.12	3.5	62.5	7/07/2025	0.10% ^
	Inc.	114	116	2	4.01	0.14	5.6	8.0	7/07/2025	3.00% **
	Inc.	124	129	5	4.30	0.52	15.9	21.5	7/07/2025	3.00% **
MOX232	*Aquila*	140	173	33	0.68	0.15	1.5	22.4	7/07/2025	0.10% ^
	Inc.	142	143	1	5.17	0.42	5.2	5.2	7/07/2025	3.00% **
MOX233	*Aquila*	20	50	30	2.45	0.02	6.1	73.5	7/07/2025	0.10% ^
	Inc.	25	27	2	5.16	0.01	12.0	10.3	7/07/2025	3.00% **
	Inc.	31	41	10	5.31	0.02	12.0	53.1	7/07/2025	3.00% **
	Aquila	57	155	98	0.61	0.06	2.0	59.8	7/07/2025	Geological Composite *
	Inc.	62	80	18	0.77	0.06	2.7	13.9	7/07/2025	0.30% ^^
	Also Inc.	69	72	3	1.43	0.04	3.8	4.3	7/07/2025	1.00% ##
	Inc.	114	131	17	0.89	0.11	2.5	15.1	7/07/2025	0.30% ^^
	Also Inc.	119	123	4	1.62	0.23	3.6	6.5	7/07/2025	1.00% ##
	Inc.	141	154	13	0.92	0.05	2	12.0	7/07/2025	0.30% ^^
	Also Inc.	146	150	4	1.5	0.06	3.2	6.0	7/07/2025	1.00% #

Appendix 1 JORC Code (2012 Edition) JORC Table 1

SECTION 1. SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

This JORC Table 1 refers to Exploration drilling assay results from the TNC 2026 program at the Mt Oxide Project, Mt Isa Region, Northwest Queensland.

Criteria and 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.	**TNC 2026 Drilling** • The Mount Oxide results reported here consists of 3 reverse circulation holes (RC) drillholes (MOXDD26_008 to MOXDD26_010) for 958 m drilled at Aquila. Seventeen (17) holes have been drilled between the 24 April 2026 and 31 July 2026 as part of the Mt Oxide 2026 Phase 1 drilling program. The DD program (MOXDD26_001 to MOXDD26_003, MOXRD26_004, MOXDD26_005, MOXRD26_006) aimed to gather structural information, collect metallurgical samples and to extend and infill mineralisation at Aquila. A further 11 RC holes (MOXRC26_007 to MOXRC26_13) have been completed to extend and infill mineralisation at Aquila and test the adjacent Apollo trend. **Sample Representativity** *RC Drilling* • 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. *DD Drilling* • Sampling was by half HQ3 and NQ3 core cut longitudinally using a diamond saw. • Sampling was selective outside of the target zones and continuous within the target zones. • Sample lengths were mostly 1 m but varied from 0.1 to 1.8 m. • Duplicate samples were taken by cutting the half core in half longitudinally to form a quarter core sample. **Assaying** • Samples for all holes were submitted to Intertek or ALS, both ISO certified commercial laboratory in Townsville, QLD. • Sample preparation comprised drying and pulverisation prior to analysis. • Samples assayed by Intertek 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 with ICP-OES finish. Multi-element analysis included: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Ga, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W, & Zn. Over range Cu and S are re-analysed using lab code 4AH/OE, Ore Grade method. • Samples assayed by ALS were submitted for multi-element analysis by ME-ICP61 comprising a near total 4 Acid Digestion of a 0.25 g sample with ICP-AES finish for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W & Zn. Over range copper, cobalt and silver is re-analysed using a standard Ore Grade methods of Cu-OG62, Co-OG62 and Ag-OG62 respectively.

Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques • Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	**TNC 2026 RC Drilling** • Drilling was completed either by United Drilling Services, using a dual-purpose diamond/reverse circulation Hydco 1200 drill rig (Rig 14) with Sullair 1150/900/500 air compressor or by Bullion Drilling Co Pty Ltd, using a Schramm T685WS dedicated RC Drill Rig with a Doosan 1360 cfm/ 365 psi auxiliary and Aerial 2000 cfm / 1000 psi booster in addition to the onboard compressor (Rig.4). • All holes were drilled with reverse circulation (RC), Rig.14 utilised a 5.5" face-sampling drill bit, while Rig. 14 utilised a 5.75" face-sampling drill bit. **TNC 2026 DD Drilling** • Drilling was completed by United Drilling Services, using a Longyear LF 160 diamond drill rig (Rig 12) or a dual-purpose diamond/reverse circulation Hydco 1200 drill rig (Rig 14). • Drilling was completed using a HQ3 sized diamond bit from surface till solid core then changed to NQ3. • Drill core was oriented using an AXIS CHAMPORI.
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.	**TNC 2026 RC Drilling** • 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. **TNC 2026 DD Drilling** • Drill core recoveries were measured on a per run basis. • To maximise recovery, drilling was completed using tripe tube HQ3 core in the weathered zone and steeped down to NQ3 core once solid rock was obtained. • Core loss in the weathered zone was significant (up to 78% in the first 5 m) but almost 100% recovery once fresher rock was intersected (~10 m). Recovery within mineralised intervals averaged almost 100%. Assessment of Bias • Recoveries for RC samples were mostly excellent with only a few samples lighter than expected.. • Recoveries for DD samples were excellent with only a few samples less than 100% within the reported intervals. • As a result, no assessment of bias was warranted.
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.	**TNC 2026 RC 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 MX deposit geological logging software with internal validations and set logging codes to ensure consistent data capture. • 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 were initially photographed both wet and dry, and wet only towards the end of the drill program. **TNC 2026 DD Drilling** • Drillcore was logged geologically in full. • Logging of drillcore 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. Quantitative oriented structural data has been logged.

Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• Key information such as metadata, collar and survey information are also recorded. • Logging was captured directly into MX deposit geological logging software with internal validations and set logging codes to ensure consistent data capture. • Drillcore was photographed wet and dry before sampling and post sampling.
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.	**TNC 2026 RC 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 0.1-6.7 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. 94% of samples were >1.0 kg. • Holes were continuously sampled for their entirety. • Sample preparation was undertaken by Intertek or ALS, both ISO certified commercial laboratory. • Sample preparation comprised drying, splitting, and pulverisation prior to analysis. • Additional pulverisation quality control included sizings - measuring % material passing 75um. • 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. **TNC 2026 DD Drilling** • Sampling was by half core cut longitudinally using a diamond saw. • Sampling was selective outside of the target zones and continuous within the target zones. • Sample lengths were mostly 1 m but varied from 0.1 to 1.8 m. • Sample preparation was undertaken by Intertek, an ISO certified commercial laboratory. • Sample preparation comprised drying, coarse crushing, and pulverisation prior to analysis. • Duplicate samples were taken by cutting the half core in half longitudinally to form a quarter core sample. • HQ and NQ core 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.
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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	**TNC 2026 Drilling** • Samples for all holes were submitted to Intertek or ALS for assaying, both ISO certified commercial laboratories in Townsville, QLD. • Samples assayed by Intertek 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 with ICP-OES finish. Multi-element analysis included: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Ga, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W, & Zn. Over range Cu and S are re-analysed using lab code 4AH/OE, Ore Grade method. • Samples assayed by ALS were submitted for multi-element analysis by ME-ICP61 comprising a near total 4 Acid Digestion of a 0.25 g sample with ICP-AES finish for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W & Zn. Over range copper, cobalt and silver is re-analysed using a standard Ore Grade methods of Cu-OG62, Co-OG62 and Ag-OG62 respectively. • Intertek and ALS quality control procedures include blanks, standards, pulverisation repeat assays, weights and sizings. • Analytical standards (Certified Reference Materials) were inserted mostly at a minimum rate of 4 for every 100 samples except for 2364.0/2611962 which had 3 for every 100 samples, 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. • QAQC analytical standards were photographed, with the Standard ID removed before placement into sampling bags. • Coarse blanks are inserted mostly at a minimum rate of approximately 3 per 100 samples. However, in areas with mineralisation, the number of blanks increased. The location of the blanks in the sampling sequence is at the discretion of the logging geologist with a higher insertion rate in mineralised intervals where grade was interpreted to exceed 1.0%. • Pulp blanks are inserted mostly at a minimum rate of approximately 2 per 100 samples. Where possible these were inserted before or in mineralised intervals.

Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• Field duplicates were mostly completed at a minimum rate of 4 for every 100 samples. These are selected from visually mineralised intervals only. • Quartz washes are requested for insertion in the sampling stream around anticipated significantly high-grade mineralisation • Intertek and ALS quality control includes blanks, standards, pulverisation repeat assays, weights and sizings. Standards • Most standards returned values within 3 standard deviations (3SD) for Ag, Cu, Co, and S except for a few CRMs that fell slightly outside 3SD. The following exceptions are noted: – **MOXRC26_008 to MOXRC26_010** i) Ag: One OREAS-525 CRM was under the low 3SD, which could be due to 1 decimal place being reported as its only out by 0.3ppm. OREAS-554b the expected values are under the detection limit therefore couldn't be reviewed. ii) Co: All CRM results were within 3SD. iii) Cu: Most returned within 3SD except One OREAS-150 result which was outside 3SD (2,010 ppm vs EV 1,870 ppm; 3SD = 1,990 ppm). There is no source of contamination near by however could be a calibration issue as the surrounding samples are low grade. iv) S: Most returned within 3SD except for five OREAS-150 results that returned slightly above 3SD. These could be due to calibration issue and will be continuously monitored. v) OREAS-912 results were below the low 3SD, due to the lab not performing over-limit analysis on samples with S >10%, this has been communicated to the laboratory for follow-up. Pulp Duplicates • **MOXRC26_008 to MOXRC26_010** All pulp blanks returned under the expected max value, one miss labelled sample was rectified. Field Duplicates • Most field duplicates showed good repeatability with <30% difference. However, a few variations were observed. They were reviewed for a possible sample swap, but no evidence of mislabelling or mix-up was found. The variations are attributed to the nugget effect and the uneven mineralisation style of the system. Pulp blanks • All pulp blanks returned within acceptable limits for Ag and Co. The following exceptions are noted: – **MOXDD26_001 to MOXDD_003** S returned within acceptable limit also except for one pulp blank that returned an elevated S result likely due to contamination from preceding samples containing 3 to 8% S. Most pulp blanks returned acceptable Cu results. Slight Cu contamination was observed in a few samples that were preceded by samples with higher Cu concentration. One pulp blank however that was preceded by coarse blank containing only 51ppm Cu returned 57ppm, exceeding the expected max value of 48.63 ppm Cu. The cause of contamination is unclear, may be due to calibration issue or another isolated laboratory issue. However all the CRMs returned within 3SD for this batch, and the sample is not in a mineralised zone. The laboratory has been notified for investigation. Coarse blanks • Some contamination has been identified which is detailed in the following: – **MOXDD26_001 to MOXDD_003** All Coarse blanks returned within acceptable limits for Co and S. One coarse blank returned a very elevated Ag result of 582ppm preceded by samples 3% to 8% S samples. Most coarse blanks also returned acceptable Cu results, with slight contamination observed in a few samples that were preceded by slightly elevated Cu concentration samples except for one sample that was preceded by only 8ppm Cu. – **MOXRC26_008 to MOXRC26_010** Some high Cu and Co values are evident in samples preceded by high-grade Cu. The highest carryover returned is 379 ppm Cu. These are considered acceptable results given they are within high-grade zones and not considered material for the reporting of exploration results. Insertion rates • Most batches met or exceeded the recommended insertion rate for all standards, pulp blanks, coarse blanks and duplicates. Except for batch 2364.0/2611962 which had slightly lower CRM and field duplicate insertion rate, however, this batch contained higher percentage of pulp and coarse blanks. This was due to the dispatch being split into two batches, resulting in an even distribution of QAQC samples by the laboratory. • Overall, the batches have an average QAQC insertion rate of 16.8%, exceeding the company's minimum requirement of 12%.

Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

Dispatch #	Holes	Lab	Lab Batch #	Insertion rate per 100 samples					#orig	orig + QAQC
				Analytical standards (CRMs)	Coarse Blank	Pulp Blanks	Pulp Duplicates	Field duplicates		
TN26_027	MOXDD26_001	Intertek	2364.0/2611961	5	3	6	-	4	100	118
TN26_027	MOXDD26_001	Intertek	2364.0/2611962	3	6	6	-	2	100	117
TN26_028	MOXDD26_002	Intertek	2364.0/2611963	5.6	2.8	2.1	-	3.5	142	162
TN26_029	MOXDD26_003	Intertek	2364.0/2612656	4.1	5.7	3.3	-	4.1	122	147
TN26_030	MOXDD26_003	Intertek	2364.0/2613383	5.7	4.6	3.4	1.15	4.6	87	104
TN26_031	MOXRD26_004	Intertek	Results pending							
TN26_032	MOXRD26_004	Intertek	Results pending							
TN26_034	MOXRD26_004	Intertek	Results pending							
TN26_035	MOXRD26_004	Intertek	Results pending							
TN26_033	MOXDD26_005	ALS	Results pending							
TN26_036	MOXRD26_006	ALS	Results pending							
TN26_037	MOXRD26_006	ALS	Results pending							
TN26_038	MOXRC26_007	Intertek	Results pending							
TN26_038A	MOXRC26_007	Intertek	Results pending							
TN26_040	MOXRC26_008	ALS	TV26264242	4.12	3.70	2.06	1.65	4.53	243	282
TN26_039	MOXRC26_009	ALS	TV26264197	4.33	3.00	2.33	2.33	4.67	300	350
TN26_041	MOXRC26_010	ALS	TV26264254	3.99	2.99	2.24	2.25	4.99	401	466
TN26_042	MOXRC26_011	ALS	Results pending							
TN26_043	MOXRC26_012	ALS	Results pending							
TN26_044	MOXRC26_013	ALS	Results pending							
TN26_045	MOXRC26_014	ALS	Results pending							
TN26_046	MOXRC26_015	ALS	Results pending							
TN26_047	MOXRC26_016	ALS	Results pending							
TN26_048	MOXRC26_017	ALS	Results pending							

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.

TNC 2026 Drilling

- 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 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.
- 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.

Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	**TNC 2026 Drilling** Drill collar locations and downhole directional control • The grid system used for locating all drill collars is GDA94 – 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 an Axis or Reflex north seeking gyro by a multi-shot continuous survey. Topographic Control • Topographic control was obtained using a combination of Geoscience Australia SRTM data for the greater Mount Oxide project along with a detailed DEM captured from satellite photogrammetry for the Aquila prospect area. Field locations were determined utilising Garmin inReach 67i utilising multi-frequency GNSS.
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.	**TNC 2026 Drilling** • Holes are exploration in nature and as such are at variable hole spacing. • 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.	**TNC 2026 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.
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 and rock chip samples from site to laboratory. • Calico sample bags of drilling samples for assay were inserted into plastic bags with corresponding numbered ticket 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 of drilling samples 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.
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 and 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.	**Mt Oxide Project** • EPM 10313 is an amalgamation of EPM's 6085, 6086 and 8277 which were applied for by BHP on behalf of a joint ventures (JV) with Perilya Mines NL. • EPM 10313 "Mt Oxide" was granted to Perilya Mines NL (30%) and BHP Minerals Pty Ltd (70%) in 1994. • In May 1996 Perilya Mines NL transferred its 30% interest in the JV to Freehold Mining, a wholly owned subsidiary of Perilya Mines NL. • In September 1997, BHP withdrew from the JV and Freehold Mining acquired 100% interest in the permit. • In July 2003, Western Metals Copper Limited acquired a 60% share in the permit, however this was subsequently returned to Freehold Mining Limited in April 2004. • In July 2008 100% interest the EPM was transferred to Perilya Mining PTY LTD from Freehold Mining. In February 2009 it was transferred to Mount Oxide PTY LTD, a wholly owned subsidiary of Perilya Mines NL. • In June 2023 100% of the license was transferred from Perilya Resources to TNC. • EPM 10313 currently expires on the 16 October 2026. A renewal application has been lodged and is under consideration by the department. • EPM 14660 was originally granted to Freehold Mining Limited a subsidiary of Perilya Limited on 3 January 2006 over a total area of 33 sub blocks. Freehold Mining Limited subsequently changed their name to Mount Oxide Pty Ltd. The tenement was reduced to 27 sub blocks on 2 January 2008 and then to 9 sub blocks on 2nd January 2009. • Mount Oxide Pty Ltd, (on behalf of Perilya Limited) relinquished 2 sub-blocks on 1st November 2013 and a further 4 sub-blocks on 30th July 2014. After relinquishments the total of remaining sub-blocks now stands at 3 covering an area of 9.71 km2. • In June 2023 100% of the license was transferred from Perilya Resources to TNC. • EPM 14660 expires on the 2 January 2030. • Both EPM 10313 and EPM 14660 are held by TNC Mining Pty Ltd, a fully owned subsidiary of True North Copper Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• **Broken Hill South 1960s**: Geological mapping, grab sampling, and percussion drilling. • **Kennecott Exploration Australia 1964-1967**: Stream sediment sampling, surface geochemistry sampling, air photo interpretation and subsequent anomaly mapping. • **Kern County Land Company & Union Oil Co 1966-1967**: Surface geochemistry sampling, geological mapping, diamond drilling. • **Western Nuclear Australia Pty Ltd 1960-1970**: Airborne & ground radiometrics, rock chip sampling, diamond drilling (2 holes for 237 m). • **Eastern Copper Mines 1971-1972**: Stream sediment and surface geochemistry sampling, aeromagnetics and aerial radiometrics, geological mapping, drilling of 8 holes in the Theresa area. • **Consolidated Goldfields & Mitsubishi 1972-1973**: Stream sediment and rock chip sampling, geological mapping. • **RGC 1972-1976**: Aerial photography, photogeology. • **BHP 1975-1976**: Geological mapping, surface geochemistry sampling. • **BHP / Dampier Mining Co Ltd 1976**: Surface geochemistry sampling, geological mapping and petrography, RC drilling. • **Newmont 1977-1978**: Surface geochemistry sampling, geological mapping, diamond drilling, air photo interpretation. • **Paciminex late 1970s**: Geological mapping, surface geochemistry sampling, ground IP. • **AMACO Minerals Australia Co 1980-1981**: Surface geochemistry sampling, geological mapping, gravity survey. • **C.E.C. Pty Ltd 1981-1982**: Surface geochemistry sampling. • **BHP 1982-1983**: Geological literature review, mapping, aerial photo interpretation, stream sediment samples, 962 soil samples, rock chip sampling, IP survey.

Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• **W.M.C. 1985-1993**: Geological mapping, surface geochemistry sampling, transient EM surveys. • **C.S.R. Ltd: 1988-1989**: Surface geochemistry sampling. • **Mentana 1990**: Geological mapping, surface geochemistry sampling, air photo interpretation. • **Placer Exploration Ltd 1991-1994**: Surface geochemistry sampling, literature reviews, stream sediment (BLEG) sampling, carbonate isotopic analyses, reconnaissance rock chip sampling and geological traversing, RC drilling (5 holes, 452 m), one diamond hole for 134.3 m, downhole EM. • **BHP/Perilya JV 1995**: Geological mapping, soil, and rock chip sampling, Pb isotope determinations and five (5) diamond drill holes all concentrated on the Myally Creek Prospect. • **Western Metals 2002-2003**: Diamond drilling (8 holes totalling 1332.3 m), rock chip sampling surface geochemistry mapping, GeoTem survey. • **Perilya 2003-2023** - Between 2005 and 2011, Perilya drilled 187 diamond drill holes for a total of 49,477 m at the Mt Oxide Vero Deposit. Drilling at the Vero Deposit culminated two seperate but overlapping JORC 2012 Mineral resource estimations. These were: – The Vero Copper-Silver mineral resource containing 'Indicated and Inferred' resources at 15.9 million tonnes at an average grade of 1.43% using a cut-off Cu grade of 0.5% Cu, with silver credits. – The Vero Cobalt Resource contains 9.15 Mt at 0.23% cobalt at a 0.1% Co cut-off.
Geology • Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	**Mt Oxide Project** • The Mt Oxide Project is located in the Western Fold Belt of the Mount Isa Inlier, a world-class metallogenic province. The host lithologies for the Mt Oxide (Vero) deposit are the mid-Proterozoic sedimentary units of the McNamara Group, that are known to host other copper deposits such as Esperanza and Mammoth. At the regional scale mineralisation is localised by a +100 km long NS oriented structural corridor, the Mt Gordon Fault Zone which is also a key structural control localising of copper-silver-cobalt mineralisation. • Dominant lithologies observed are shale, siltstone, chert, fine to medium grained sandstone, quartzite, dolomite, sandy dolomite and stromatolitic dolomite. Other mapped features include gossans, false gossans. Outcrop in the area is abundant. • Dominant structures observed are bed parallel fault and brittle faulting varying from undifferentiated fractures zones to rubble cataclasite. Faults express silica and hematite alteration of variable intensity. • Copper mineralisation at surface is dominated by malachite, azurite, chrysocolla, tenorite, and cuprite. The mineralisation varies from sooty joint coating to fracture fill in breccia and shear zones. Mineralisation typically occurs where two faults interact. • Lithologies observed hosting mineralisation are siltstone, sandstone, dolomitic sandstone and quartzite. • Mineralisation is associated with extensive development of hematite replacement and breccias development. • The areas of interest defined by TNC are the NE striking Dorman fault, the EW striking Cave Creek fault, the regional scale NS striking Mount Gordon Fault Zone and NW-SE orientated folding.
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.	

Hole ID	Easting MGA94	Northing MGA94	RL AHD	Dip	Azimuth MGA	Total Depth (m)	Hole Type	DD Metres Drilled	RC Metres Drilled	Drilling Status	Survey Method	Rig	Prospect
MOXDD26_001	334115	7849444	200	-50	69	290.1	DD	290.1	-	Complete	GPS	Rig 12	Aquila
MOXDD26_002	334258	7849478	204	-54	242	267	DD	267	-	Complete	GPS	Rig 12	Aquila
MOXDD26_003	334102	7849970	296	-55	78	452.3	DD	452.3	-	Complete	GPS	Rig 12	Aquila
MOXRD26_004	334340	7850418	221	-52	247	369.3	RC/DD	218.3	151	Complete	GPS	Rig 14	Aquila North
MOXDD26_005	333848	7849927	248	-51	119	309.1	DD	309.1	-	Complete	GPS	Rig 14	Apollo
MOXRD26_006	334340	7850421	221	-52	297	370.7	RC/DD	190.6	180.1	Complete	GPS	Rig 14	Aquila North
MOXRC26_007	33427	7849944	238	-51	252	250	RC	-	250	Complete	GPS	Rig 14	Aquila
MOXRC26_008	334242	7849871	262	-58	280	250	RC	-	250	Complete	GPS	Rig 14	Aquila
MOXRC26_009	334101	7849962	286	-55.5	116	300	RC	-	300	Complete	GPS	Rig 4	Aquila
MOXRC26_010	334116	7849850	289	-72.6	90	408	RC	-	408	Complete	GPS	Rig 4	Aquila

Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

MOXRC26_011	334011	7849077	215	-50	91	200	RC	-	200	Complete	GPS	Rig 14	Aquila
MOXRC26_012	334144	7849657	274	-74	91	210	RC	-	210	Complete	GPS	Rig 4	Aquila
MOXRC26_013	334325	7849752	239	-51	271	400	RC	-	400	Complete	GPS	Rig 4	Aquila
MOXRC26_014	334277	7849509	196.7	-57	316	444	RC	-	444	Complete	GPS	Rig 4	Aquila
MOXRC26_015	333920	7849765	215.2	-84	79	150	RC	-	150	Complete	GPS	Rig 4	Apollo
MOXRC26_016	333904	7849519	210	-62	190	200	RC	-	200	Complete	GPS	Rig 4	Apollo
MOXRC26_017	334205	7849311	222	-53	295	250	RC	-	250	Complete	GPS	Rig 4	Aquila South

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.

- Grade based composite intercepts were calculated using length weighted average of Cu grade. No high-grade cut was applied. The following composites are reported:
  - 0.1% Cu cutoff grade with up to 5 m internal dilution
  - 0.3% Cu cutoff grade with up to 3 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.
  - 3.0% Cu cutoff grade with up to 1 m internal dilution.
- Geological intercepts have been calculated.
- Downhole widths have been reported.
- Assays below detection limits were assigned half the value of the lower detection limit in the calculation of intercepts.
- A full list of Geological, 0.1% Cu (5 m internal dilution), 0.3% Cu (3 m interval dilution), 0.5% Cu (2 m interval dilution), 1.0% Cu (2 m internal dilution) and 3.0% Cu (1 m internal dilution) are provided in Tables 3 to 8.

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').

- Topographic restrictions have meant holes are not always optimally oriented perpendicular to the interpreted orientation of mineralisation or adjacent mineralised trends or to optimize anticipated intersection angles. As such intersection are reported as Downhole Intersections rather than Estimated True Width. Some early drilling, such as MOX232/233 are interpreted to have been drilled downdip of mineralisation.

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 and maps.

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.

Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	**Previous News Releases** • True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 28 July 2026, High-Grade Drilling Confirms Broad Copper System at Mt Oxide. • True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 17 December 2025, Mt Oxide district potential strengthened by scale at Aquila. • True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 25 November 2025, Aquila reaches 900m strike as Mount Oxide continues to grow. • True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 18 November 2025, TNC hits 7 m @ 7.9% Cu at Mount Oxide's new Aquila Discovery. • True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 4 November 2025, TNC extends Mt Oxide copper discovery strike to beyond 500m. • True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 17 September 2025, Wallace North significant Cu-Au results & Mt Oxide update. • True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 26 August 2025, New drill targets confirmed at Aquila - drilling underway. • True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 7 July 2025, TNC makes new Cu-Co-Ag discovery - Aquila Prospect, Mt Oxide. • True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 15 November 2024, New drill targets highlighted in geophysics program. • True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 26 September 2024, Geophysics reveal highly prospective targets Mt Oxide. • True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 5 September 2024, TNC Identifies broad zones of surface copper mineralisation. • True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 22 August 2024, TNC Geophysical survey highlights at Mt Oxide Project. • True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 18 March 2024, Mt Oxide - Mt Oxide - Camp Gossans rock chips, strongly anomalous Cu. • True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 22 February 2024, TNC 2024 Exploration Program.
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.	• Infill and extensional drilling. • Metallurgy. • UAV Sub-audio Magnetic (SAM) survey. • IP Surveys