ASX Announcement | ASX: TNC

10 December 2025

Multiple IOCG targets defined across Chumvale Region, strengthening long-term discovery pipeline

True North Copper Limited (ASX:TNC) (**True North**, **TNC** or **the Company**) is advancing its long-term growth strategy with the identification of multiple priority Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) targets across the Chumvale Region. Located in the Cloncurry district in northwest Queensland, the Chumvale Region incorporates other structural corridors including the recently secured Alfreada exploration licence, expanding the package in this prospective area to a total of over 50 km².

This work forms part of TNC's **DISCOVER** pillar, supporting the Company's pursuit of a large Tier 1 stand alone discovery.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **District-scale potential** - across multiple structural corridors consistent with the geological frameworks hosting Ernest Henry and Rocklands.
- **Strengthened position** - a successful **Chumvale tenure consolidation** strengthens TNC's position across one of the region's most prospective deep-seated structural domains.
- **Long-term IOCG exploration focus** - reflecting the Company's disciplined pursuit of large-scale opportunities that could, if present, deliver new stand-alone discoveries over a multi-year horizon.
- **High-quality targets** - the integrated interpretation of recently acquired drone magnetic surveys, historic geophysics, surface geochemistry, and drilling, which indicate several compelling exploration targets on the tenements.

Next Steps in 2026 will include ground truthing, detailed mapping, plus further geophysics and drillhole planning.

COMMENT

True North's Managing Director and CEO ***Andrew Mooney said***

"Our exploration team's growing understanding of the Chumvale IOCG province is evident in their capability and commitment, reflected in their ability to define new structural corridors and build a long-term pipeline of opportunities.

Chumvale has all the hallmarks of a district-scale setting, and consolidating the ground across its key corridors gives TNC a meaningful footprint in one of the region's most compelling IOCG search spaces. It represents the type of disciplined pursuit that underpins our long-term strategy; the pursuit of large, stand-alone IOCG systems that could, if present, rival the scale of Ernest Henry or Rocklands.

*As work progresses, these regional IOCG corridors will remain a central part of our **DISCOVER** pillar, complementing our near-term **DEVELOP** activities at the Cloncurry Copper Project and our medium-term **GROW** objectives at Mt Oxide."*

TRUE NORTH COPPER'S THREE-STAGE GROWTH STRATEGY

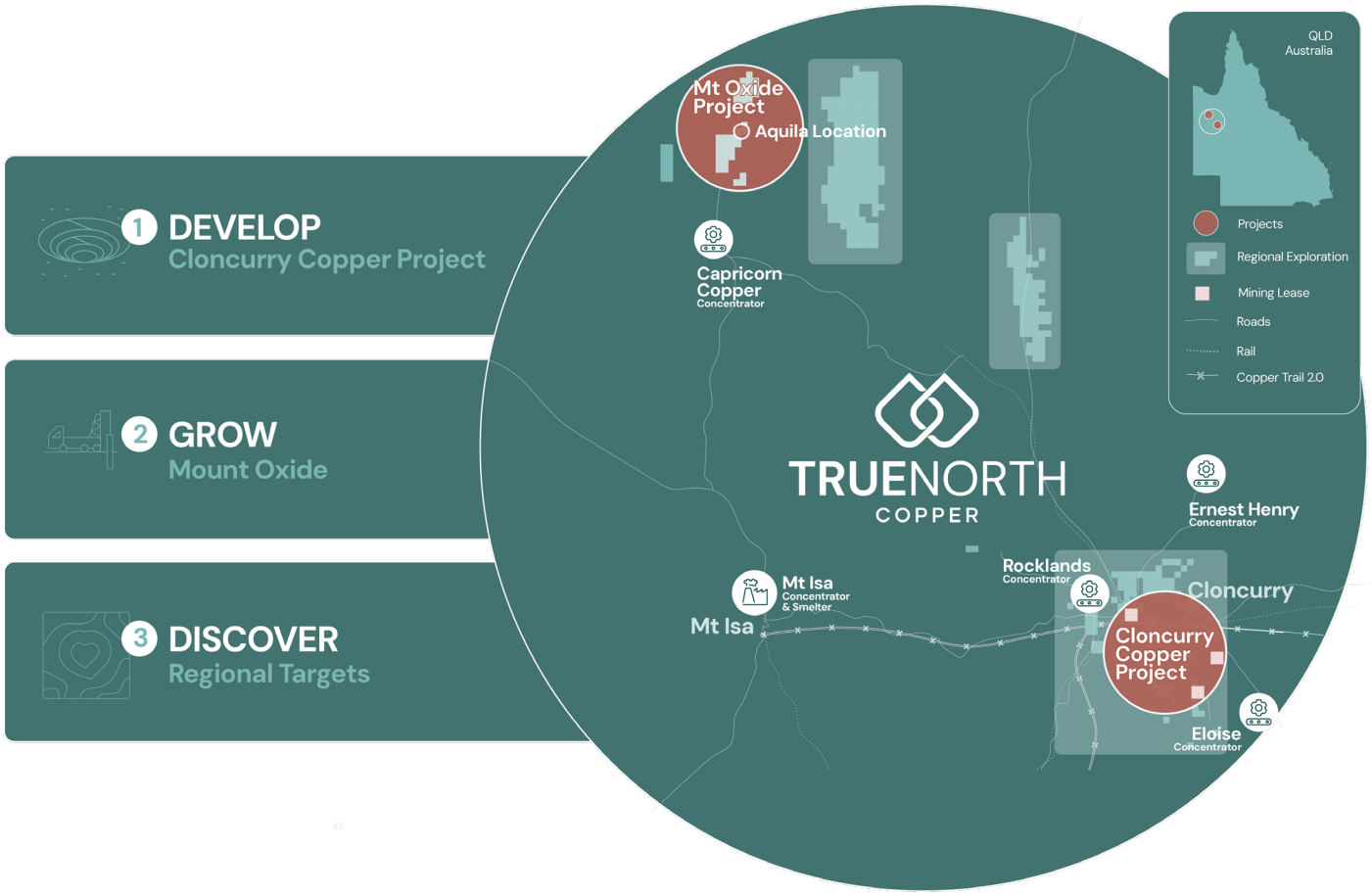

Figure 1. Location of TNC's Mt Oxide Project, Cloncurry Copper Project and Regional Exploration Targets

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.

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Chumvale Geology and Prospectivity

Summary

The Chumvale Region covers 51.2 km^2 of major prospective structural corridors including the Rocklands and Orphan Shear Corridors. This prospective ground is a part of TNC's Cloncurry District Regional targets and is located approximately 6-8 km west of Great Australia Mine (Figure 1,Figure 2). Magnetic and VTEM geophysics coupled with surface geochemistry and evidence of Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) mineralisation indicate several compelling exploration targets on the tenements. These geophysical and geochemical signatures are similar responses and pathfinders to IOCG deposits such at Mt Colin and Rocklands.

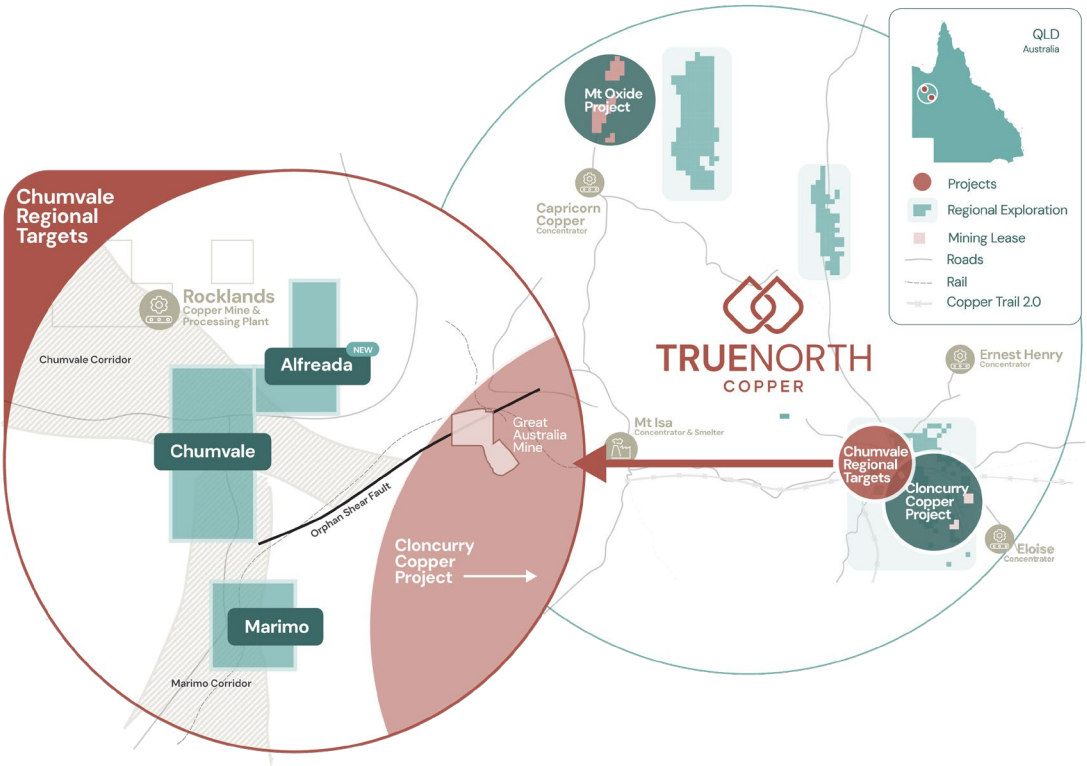

Figure 2. Location of TNC's Mt Oxide Project, Cloncurry Copper Project and Regional Exploration Targets – Marimo, Chumvale and new Alfreada tenement

Historical exploration has been untaken on the tenements by BHP, CRAE, Exco, GBM Resources, Tech Australia, CSR and Placer. These activities have been predominantly regional and prospect scale geophysics programs such as airborne magnetics and radiometrics, and various types of electrical geophysics (including IP, SAM and EM).

The tenements contain several geological features (Figure 3) that support prospectivity for Iron Oxide Copper Gold mineralisation including

- Prospective geological units – Mitakoodi quartzite, Corella formation and the Overhang Jasperlite, the same host lithologies that contain the Rocklands mineralisation.
- Crustal scale N-S and NW cross cutting structural corridors, including the fertile Rocklands structural trend.
- Areas of magnetic disturbance or depletion – excellent indicators of a high temperature IOCG style alteration and mineralisation within lithological boundaries, calcsilicate and metabasaltic rocks which typically host deposits such as
  - Rocklands (11.26Mt @ 0.69% Cu, 0.13g/t Au[6]),
  - Great Australia (4.66Mt @ 0.88% Cu, 0.07g/t Au[1]),
  - Mt Colin (1.49Mt @ 2.47% Cu[3]) and
  - Swan (353.7Mt @ 0.60% Cu, 0.35g/t Au[2]).

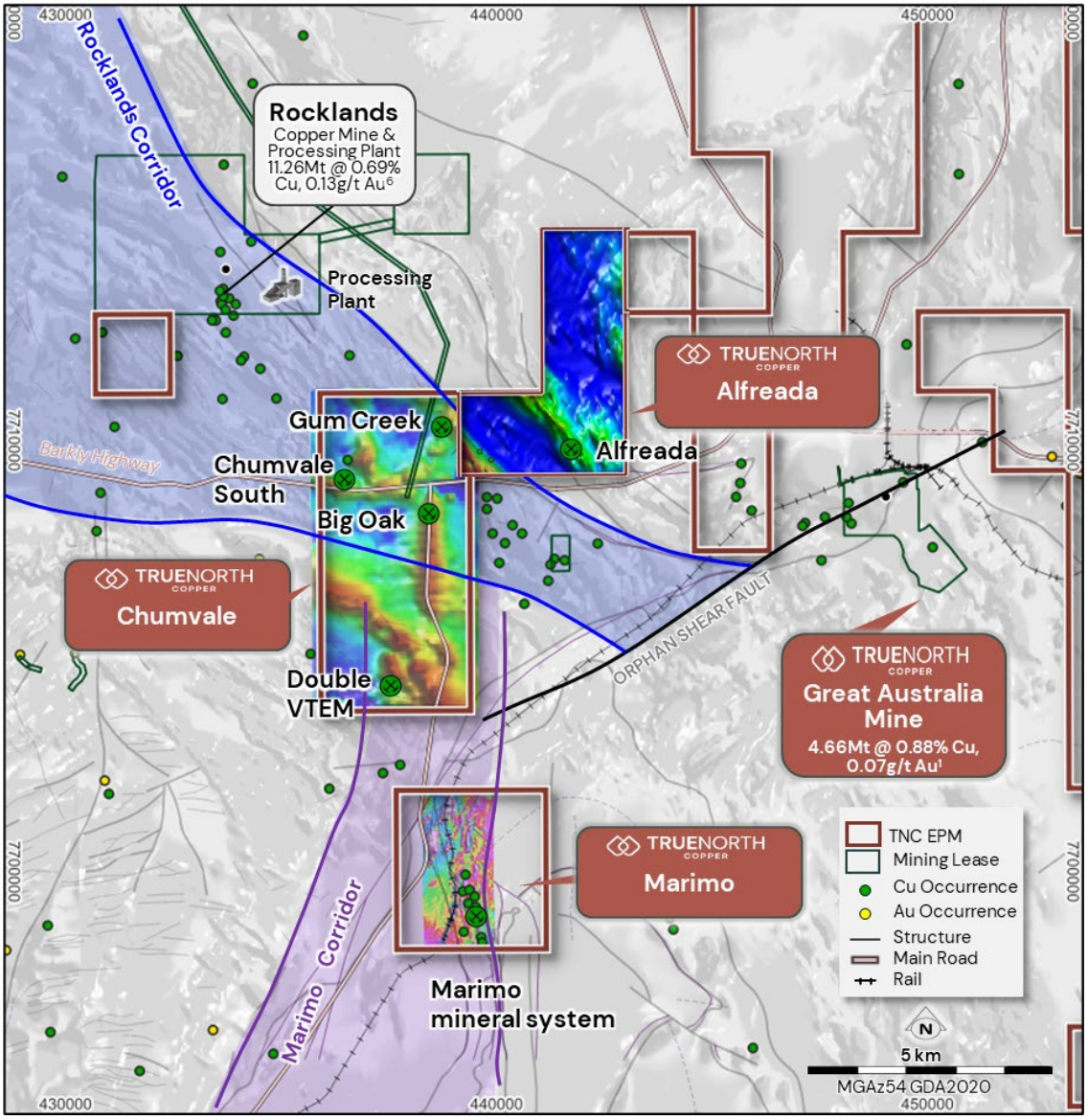

Figure 3. Structural setting of the Chumvale Project and GAM infrastructure

Marimo

The geology at Marimo dominantly comprises of the Staveley formation and the Answer Slate, bound to the north-east by the Roxmere Quartzite and with a lesser component of the Overhang Jasperlite in the north-west . The NNW striking crustal-scale Happy Valley fault crosses the tenement before linking up with the Overhang Fault, forming a prospective structural corridor that contains the Poseidon, Carolyn, Ethyleen, Black Diamond and Marimo prospects. Copper ore was extracted from three shallow pits along this trend by unknown entities (Figure 4,Figure 5).

The tenement has had sparse drill testing but results from historical drilling (Table A1.1) show excellent potential for sulphide Cu mineralisation. Exco drilling returned promising results at Poseidon such as:

- 16 m @ 1.98 % Cu from surface in EMRRB004[10]
- 4 m @ 1.02% Cu & 0.16 g/t Au from 94 m in ECRC569[12]

Marimo Drone Magnetic Survey

AirgeoX recently completed a 267-line km UAV flown aerial magnetic survey between June-July in 2025 over the Marimo prospects in EPM26371 targeting the north-striking mineralisation trend. The survey used a single sensor magnetometer over 152 traverse lines with a 25 m spacing and a nominal height of 35 m, resulting in a high-quality magnetic data set (Figure 5) that will be incorporated into existing datasets to inform TNC's exploration strategy at the prospect.

The survey provides insights into the structural setting at a higher resolution than the Queensland Government regional dataset. It delivers a better understanding of the sub-surface lithology, structural settings and distribution of potential IOCG alteration or prospective host rocks which are a critical factor for copper mineralisation in the Cloncurry Projects.

Figure 4. 65 m long historical workings at Ethyleen

Geological Interpretation and Implications

The survey highlights an anastomosing shear zone up to 570 m wide with a north-south striking orientation with apparent dilational zones that are coincident with a 660 m long and up to 210 m wide copper soil anomaly. This shear zone appears to be truncated by at least two significant NW orientated faults. Spatially the soil anomaly correlates well to the intersection of the NW faults cutting the shear zone. These structural and geochemical relationships enhance the prospectivity of the area for hosting Rocklands style Cu-Au mineralisation.

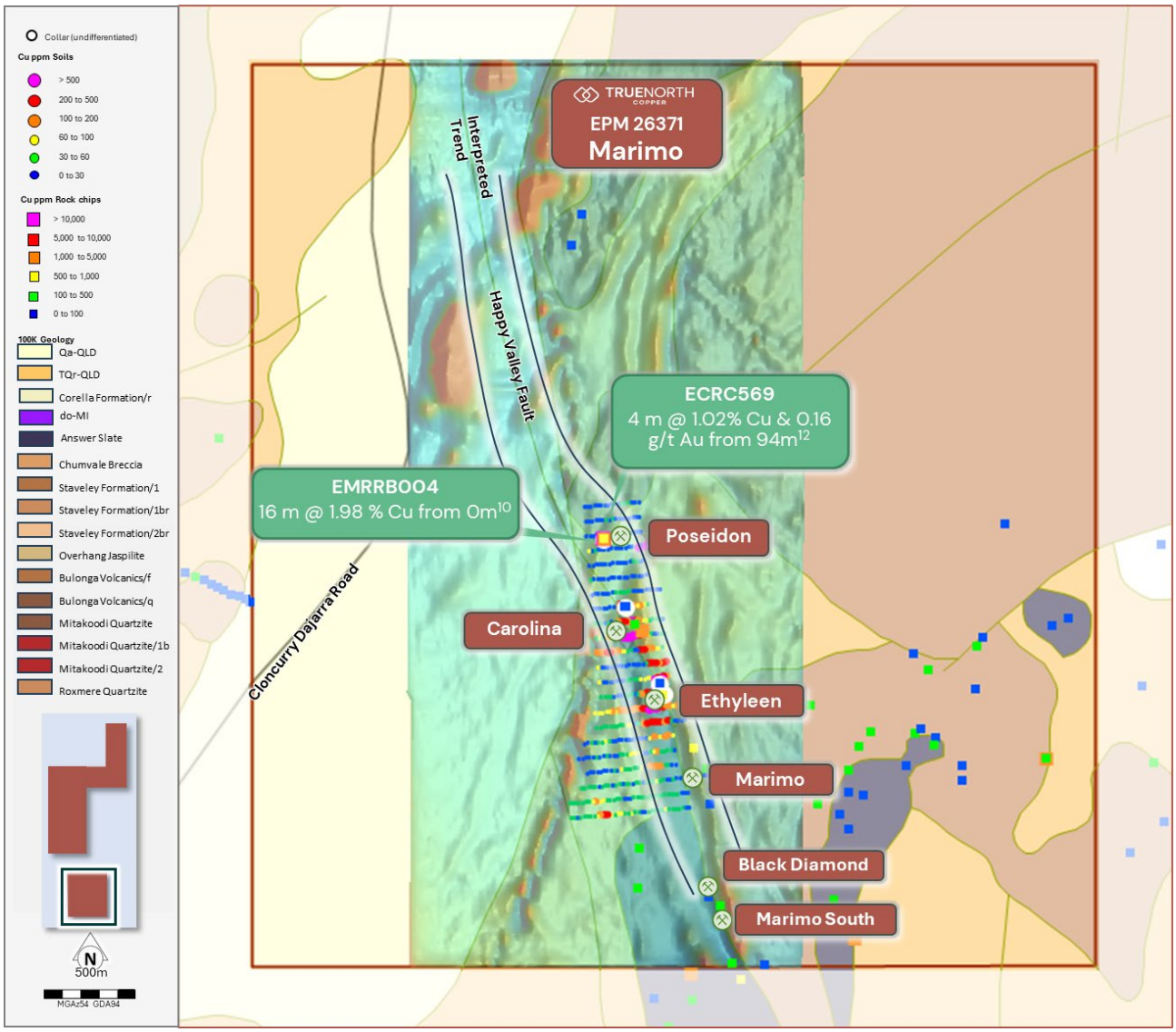

Figure 5. 100k geology, UAV flown magnetics and surface sampling over Marimo

Chumvale

The Chumvale tenement contains lithologies of the Mitakoodi domain within the fold nose of the north-northeast trending axial zone of the Duck Creek anticline. Prospect-scale VTEM magnetics indicate three north-west striking fault or shear corridors in the form of a magnetic high, up to 3.8 km long and +500 m wide. Prospectivity in the area is highly encouraging due to the presence of the Overhang Jasperlite and Mitakoodi quartzite with variable dolerite intrusions. The rheological contrast between these two units creates ideal conditions for significant shearing and brecciation during fault movements that can create accommodation space in dilational zones for mineralised fluids. This mineralisation style is prevalent at the Rocklands deposits.

Soil sampling has been completed in a 200 m x 50 m grid over approximately 11.9 km^2 of the 25.6 km^2 Chumvale tenement but does not cover the entire tenement and lacks any metadata or collection method making QAQC difficult. Soil geochemistry highlights a moderate tenor Cu anomaly 3.0km long and up to 600m wide with a peak Cu value of 739 ppm with the same NW strike and structures indicated in regional magnetic data. These north-west trends are on the same strike as IOCG copper mineralisation intersected at the Tiger prospect in the adjacent tenement 2.4 km north-west.

This mineralisation is associated on the same NW-SE structural corridor that also hosts the Rocklands deposits and passes south-east through the Chumvale tenement. The trend is dominantly underexplored by any drill testing except at the Chumvale South, Big Oak, and Gum Creek prospects (Figure 3). Historical shallow RC drilling on this corridor undertaken by Exco between 2007 and 2010 identified anomalous Cu-Au in drillholes:

- 18.0 m @ 0.15% Cu and 0.03g/t Au from 6.0 m in ECRC190 at Chumvale South[4]
- 12 m @ 0.63% Cu and 0.08g/t Au from 18.0 m in ECRC015 at Big Oak[11]
- 6 m @ 0.39% Cu and 0.04g/t Au from 50.0 m in ECRC392 at Gum Creek[5].

In 2016 Exco flew a VTEM Max helicopter-borne electromagnetic (EM) survey over the Chumvale area (Figure 6). The program identified a distinct double-peak VTEM 38ohm.m conductive geophysical anomaly (Figure 3) coincident with a 400 m x 150 m moderate tenor Cu soil anomaly with a peak Cu value of 347ppm.

Ground truthing of the anomaly confirmed that it is coincident with a magnetite skarn on the boundary of an intruding dolerite and calc-silicate. The integrated geophysical and geochemical results, together with the presence of north-west striking structural features, indicate the potential for a Mount Colin IOCG skarn style ore body (1.49Mt @ 2.47% Cu pre-mining[3]) (Figure 6).

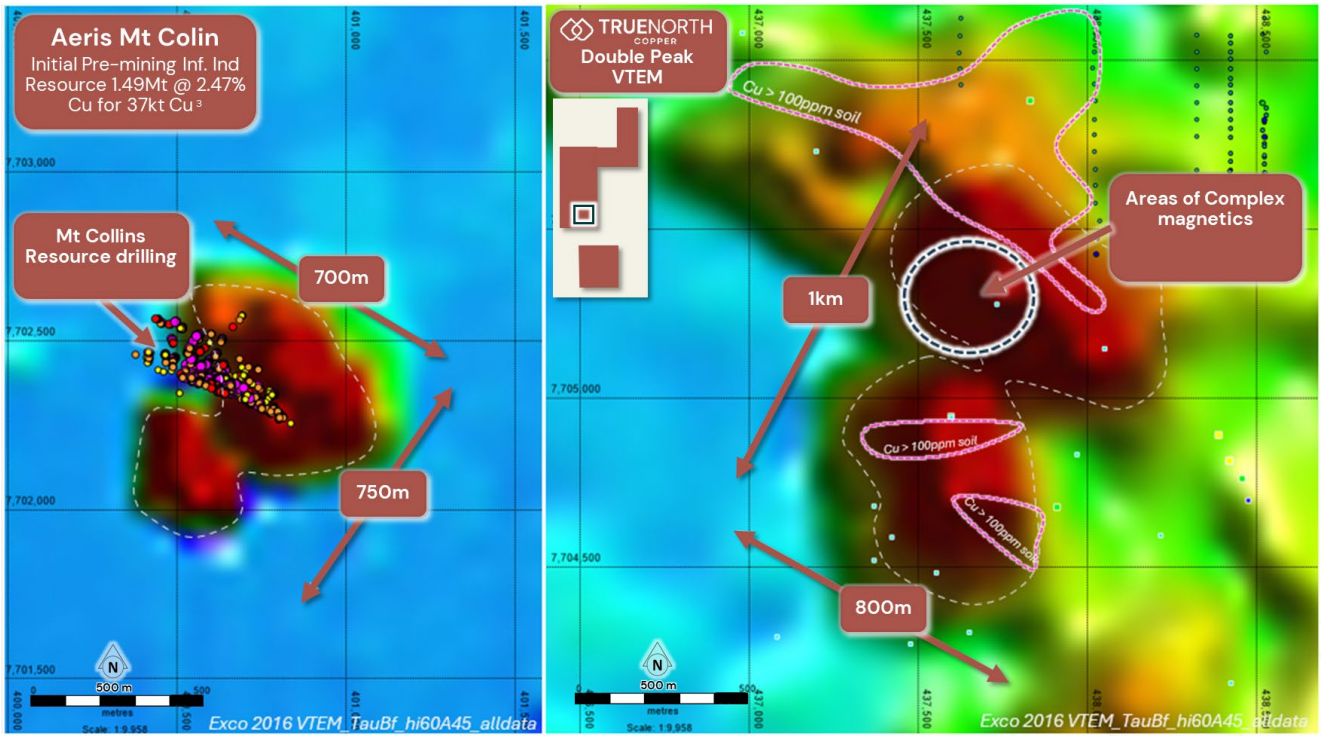

Figure 6. Comparative VTEM signature of Mt Colin (left) versus Double Peak VTEM anomaly at Chumvale[8] (right)

Alfreada

TNC recently applied for a Moratorium area over the Alfreada Prospect for which it was the sole applicant that once granted will consolidate an additional 12.8 km² of prospective NW trending Rocklands structural corridor (Figure 3).

A substantial portion of the Alfreada tenement is obscured by tertiary cover with limited geochemical data. Historical rockchips have returned anomalous Cu-Au (4.4% Cu 0.74g/t Au[7]) (Table A1.2) that has not been followed up. No drilling has been conducted on the prospective trends.

A small historical pit is at the Alfreada prospect but no historical records with production values are available[9]. With no known drilling and sparse geophysics and surface sampling the tenement is considered under explored, providing excellent opportunity for strike and depth extensions of historical workings and new discoveries.

Next Steps

TNC plans a program of geological mapping and surface rockchip sampling in 2026 over the Marimo and Chumvale prospects. This work fill form a part of TNC's systematic exploration across its Cloncurry assets, aimed at advancing them through the exploration pipeline. The company intends to replicate the success achieved at Mt Oxide's Aquila prospect, with the intention to discover another large scale (Ernest Henry, Rocklands or Mt Colin style) IOCG Cu-Au mineral system.

The program will be guided by newly acquired magnetic data. This will enable the development of a robust understanding of the structural setting to develop a 3D geological model that will drive a follow-up RC drilling program to directly test for mineralisation.

REFERENCES

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4. Exco Resources, 2010. CR065485. Final Report for the Period Ended 15 February 2008.
5. Exco Resources, 2011. CR066073. Annual Report for the Period Ended 14 February 2011.
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9. Transition Resources Pty Limited, 2018. Internal Technical Report Number 26296TR-009 Final Activity Report EPM26296.
10. Exco Resources Limited (ASX: EXS). ASX Announcement 30th September 2011, Quarterly Activities Report.
11. Exco Resources Limited (ASX: EXS). ASX Announcement 17th October 2007, Drilling and Exploration Update.
12. Exco Resources, 2012. CR071230. Annual Report for the Period Ended 14 February 2012.

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 report that relates to Exploration Results is based upon and fairly represents 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 Release that relates to Mineral Resource estimates at Great Australia Mine is based on information previously disclosed in the following Company ASX Announcements available from the ASX website www.asx.com.au:

- 16 September 2022, Tombola increases the resource base upon completion of the acquisition of the gold projects of True North Copper.
- 28 February 2023, Acquisition of the True North Copper Assets.
- 4 May 2023, Prospectus to raise a minimum of $35m fully underwritten.
- 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.

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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Appendix 1

Table A1.1. Collar information for historic holes drilled at the Marimo – Chumvale Project

Hole ID	Easting GDA94	Northing GDA94	RL AHD	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Total Depth (m)	Hole Type	Year	GSQ Report Number
Marimo									
EMRRC001	439242	7699547	255	-90	0	22	RC	2004	cr039092
EMRRC002	439242	7699565	255	-90	0	22	RC	2004	cr039092
EMRRC003	439239	7699582	255	-90	0	22	RC	2004	cr039092
EMRRC004	439378	7700108	225	-60	0	50	RC	2005	cr039092
EMRRC005	439417	7700101	222	-60	268	64	RC	2005	cr039092
EMRRC006	439398	7700145	224	-60	84	58	RC	2005	cr039092
EMRRB001	439404	7700125	223	-90	0	22.8	RC	2005	cr043536
EMRRB002	439411	7700142	224	-90	0	22.8	RC	2005	cr043536
EMRRB003	439398	7700116	220	-90	0	16.4	RC	2005	cr043536
EMRRB004	439398	7700106	221	-90	0	16.4	RC	2005	cr043536
EMRRB005	439394	7700118	222	-90	0	19.6	RC	2005	cr043536
EMRRB006	439389	7700095	223	-90	0	22.8	RC	2005	cr043536
EMRRB007	439231	7699553	240	-90	0	16.4	RC	2005	cr043536
ECRC565	439306	7699242	232	-60	90	129	RC	2011	cr071230
ECRC566	439307	7699243	233	-60	270	126	RC	2011	cr071230
ECRC567	439295	7699555	233	-60	270	121	RC	2011	cr071230
ECRC568	439275	7699601	233	-60	270	111	RC	2011	cr071230
ECRC569	439230	7699959	226	-60	90	123	RC	2011	cr071230
ECRC570	439231	7699929	225	-60	90	129	RC	2011	cr071230
Big Oak / Dos Cervesa									
ECRC009	438517	7708528	214.1	-60	360	60	RC	2007	cr065485
ECRC010	438521	7708494	211.7	-60	360	46	RC	2007	cr065485
ECRC011	438512	7708468	212.5	-60	360	49	RC	2007	cr065485
ECRC012	438517	7708437	212.8	-60	360	58	RC	2007	cr065485
ECRC013	438431	7708670	217.9	-60	360	60	RC	2007	cr065485
ECRC014	438427	7708645	214.6	-60	360	60	RC	2007	cr065485
ECRC015	438428	7708613	214.1	-60	360	60	RC	2007	cr065485
ECRC016	438426	7708583	211.7	-60	360	60	RC	2007	cr065485
Chumvale South									
ECRC186	436530	7709426	250	-60	360	22	RC	2008	cr056522
ECRC187	436524	7709476	253	-60	360	22	RC	2008	cr056522
ECRC188	436528	7709501	255	-60	360	22	RC	2008	cr056522
ECRC189	436544	7709527	255	-60	360	22	RC	2008	cr056522
ECRC190	436545	7709542	254	-60	360	60	RC	2008	cr056522
ECRC191	436537	7709560	254	-60	360	60	RC	2008	cr056522
Gum Creek									
ECRC392	438760	7710827	206	-60	50.5	96	RC	2010	cr066073
ECRC393	438828	7710713	205	-60	50.5	90	RC	2010	cr066073

Hole ID	Easting GDA94	Northing GDA94	RL AHD	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Total Depth (m)	Hole Type	Year	GSQ Report Number
ECRC394	438911	7710502	204	-60	50.5	24	RC	2010	cr066073
ECRC395	438910	7710501	205	-60	50.5	60	RC	2010	cr066073

Table A1.2. Rockchip location information for historic data at the Marimo – Chumvale Project

Sample ID	Company	Sample Type	Easting GDA94	Northing GDA94	Prospect	Au	Ag	Co	Cu	Year	GSQ Report Number	Sample Description
54	Jododex	UNK	439285	7699569	Marimo	-	-	-	2400	1973	cr004872	None
55	Jododex	UNK	440666	7699510	Marimo	-	-	-	240	1973	cr004872	None
56	Jododex	UNK	440405	7699477	Marimo	-	-	-	50	1973	cr004872	None
57	Jododex	UNK	440463	7699414	Marimo	-	-	-	220	1973	cr004872	None
58	Jododex	UNK	439981	7699264	Marimo	-	-	-	200	1973	cr004872	None
59	Jododex	UNK	440414	7699152	Marimo	-	-	-	260	1973	cr004872	None
85	Jododex	UNK	439616	7698446	Marimo	-	-	-	130	1973	cr004872	None
86	Jododex	UNK	439645	7698612	Marimo	-	-	-	3100	1973	cr004872	None
87	Jododex	Unk	440781	7700010	Marimo	-	-	-	60	1973	cr004872	None
126	Jododex	UNK	440166	7698314	Marimo	-	-	-	4200	1973	cr004872	None
127	Jododex	UNK	439999	7698362	Marimo	-	-	-	2000	1973	cr004872	None
64	Amax	UNK	440955	7699052	Marimo	0	BDL	61	124	1977	cr006518	Leached calc silicate rock
65	Amax	UNK	440955	7699052	Marimo	0	BDL	25	1730	1977	cr006518	Leached calc silicate rock
66	Amax	UNK	440955	7699052	Marimo	0	BDL	128	68	1977	cr006518	Leached calc silicate rock
67	Amax	UNK	440659	7699333	Marimo	0	BDL	16	42	1977	cr006518	Limonitic fracture zone material
68	Amax	UNK	440955	7699052	Marimo	0	BDL	87	238	1977	cr006518	Calc silicate breccia
69	Amax	UNK	440955	7699052	Marimo	0	BDL	132	232	1977	cr006518	Calc silicate breccia
70	Amax	UNK	440230	7699161	Marimo	0	BDL	13	151	1977	cr006518	Carbonaceous slate
71	Amax	UNK	440013	7698860	Marimo	0	BDL	135	393	1977	cr006518	Siliceous fault breccia ferruginous in part
72	Amax	UNK	440077	7698471	Marimo	0	BDL	29	130	1977	cr006518	Black (carbonaceous?) slates
73	Amax	UNK	440146	7698431	Marimo	0	BDL	89	172	1977	cr006518	Brecciated quartzites Secondary iron oxides
173	Amax	UNK	439276	7698678	Marimo	0	BDL	50	170	1977	cr007223	Leached calc silicate rock
MO_173	Amax	UNK	439276	7698678	Marimo	0	BDL	50	170	1977	cr007425	None
837539	CRA	UNK	440606	7699024	Marimo	BDL	BDL	20	25	1982	cr011334	Slate
837540	CRA	UNK	440606	7698960	Marimo	BDL	0.5	50	20	1982	cr011334	None
837588	CRA	UNK	440189	7698593	Marimo	0.1	0.5	150	110	1982	cr011334	Ironstone
1071676	CRA	Unk	440178	7699095	Marimo	0	BDL	0	155	1983	cr012122	
1071677	CRA	UNK	440139	7698911	Marimo	0	BDL	0	10	1983	cr012122	Thin bedded fg grey quartzite, much fractured, with much Mn and some Fe, especially in cavities.
1071678	CRA	UNK	440199	7698901	Marimo	0	BDL	0	35	1983	cr012122	Grey slate
1071679	CRA	UNK	440374	7699019	Marimo	0	BDL	0	35	1983	cr012122	Grey slate

Sample ID	Company	Sample Type	Easting GDA94	Northing GDA94	Prospect	Au	Ag	Co	Cu	Year	GSQ Report Number	Sample Description
1071680	CRA	UNK	440499	7699137	Marimo	0	BDL	0	70	1983	cr012122	Grey slate
1071681	CRA	UNK	440493	7699108	Marimo	0	BDL	0	385	1983	cr012122	Grey slate, top of hill.
1071682	CRA	UNK	440435	7699171	Marimo	0	BDL	0	15	1983	cr012122	South side of hill, Sample of soft white mineral in one bed about 10cm thick.
1071683	CRA	UNK	440686	7699549	Marimo	0	BDL	0	95	1983	cr012122	Fg hematite rock BIF?
1071684	CRA	UNK	440975	7699594	Marimo	0	BDL	0	40	1983	cr012122	Ferr. grey slate with small pyrite cavities.
1071685	CRA	UNK	441038	7699627	Marimo	0	BDL	0	25	1983	cr012122	Ferr. dark grey spotted shale
1071686	CRA	UNK	440106	7698821	Marimo	0	BDL	0	25	1983	cr012122	Black shale with many cavities and coating of whitish-yellowish mineral on joints
1071687	CRA	UNK	440139	7698758	Marimo	0	BDL	0	25	1983	cr012122	BIF on hilltop
1071688	CRA	UNK	440139	7698758	Marimo	0	BDL	0	10	1983	cr012122	Slate near southern BIF
1071692	CRA	UNK	439618	7698378	Marimo	0	BDL	0	20	1983	cr012122	BIF
1071693	CRA	UNK	439564	7698483	Marimo	0	BDL	0	20	1983	cr012122	Softish white mineral in shear zone along edge of hematitic shale in mine about 500m south of track
157382	CSR	UNK	439664	7698211	Marimo	BDL	BDL	29	194	1984	cr013992	None
157383	CSR	UNK	439797	7698205	Marimo	BDL	BDL	23	34	1984	cr013992	None
157386	CSR	UNK	439275	7698513	Marimo	BDL	BDL	22	186	1984	cr013992	None
173717	CSR	UNK	438993	7701142	Marimo	BDL	BDL	21	10	1984	cr013992	None
173718	CSR	UNK	438985	7701530	Marimo	BDL	BDL	15	23	1984	cr013992	None
173730	CSR	UNK	439256	7699593	Marimo	BDL	BDL	208	110	1984	cr013992	None
179482	CSR	UNK	439031	7701270	Marimo	BDL	BDL	80	12	1985	cr015389	None
179483	CSR	UNK	439501	7699086	Marimo	BDL	BDL	29	672	1985	cr015389	None
179484	CSR	UNK	439376	7699305	Marimo	BDL	BDL	10	639	1985	cr015389	None
179485	CSR	UNK	439382	7699311	Marimo	0.29	BDL	197	109000	1985	cr015389	None
190931	CSR	UNK	439571	7698859	Marimo	BDL	BDL	25	23	1985	cr015389	None
190932	CSR	UNK	439571	7698859	Marimo	BDL	2	53	66	1985	cr015389	None
44056	Homestake	UNK	439359	7699357	Marimo	0.01	-	-	127	1993	cr024718	Brecciated 2% hematite, siliceous gossan
44057	Homestake	UNK	439359	7699357	Marimo	BDL	-	-	78	1993	cr024718	Brecciated limonitic, 2% hematite gossan
44058	Homestake	UNK	439359	7699357	Marimo	BDL	-	-	28	1993	cr024718	Siliceous, 2% limonite-hematite gossan
44059	Homestake	UNK	439359	7699357	Marimo	BDL	-	-	152	1993	cr024718	Leached weak-moderate limonitic 2% hematite breccia, sandstone
44060	Homestake	UNK	439359	7699357	Marimo	BDL	-	-	52	1993	cr024718	Leached weak-moderate limonitic 2% hematite breccia, sandstone, with minor 2% black hematite veinlets
44061	Homestake	UNK	439359	7699357	Marimo	BDL	-	-	57	1993	cr024718	Leached weak-moderate limonitic 2% hematite breccia, sandstone, with

Sample ID	Company	Sample Type	Easting GDA94	Northing GDA94	Prospect	Au	Ag	Co	Cu	Year	GSQ Report Number	Sample Description
												minor 2% black hematite veinlets
44062	Homestake	UNK	439213	7699669	Marimo	0.01	-	-	72	1993	cr024718	Hematite vein
44063	Homestake	UNK	439219	7699669	Marimo	BDL	-	-	41	1993	cr024718	Finely brecciated, leached very fine grained sandstone
44064	Homestake	UNK	439130	7699943	Marimo	0.49	-	-	184	1993	cr024718	2% ferruginous, brecciated, bleached very fine grained sandstone
44065	Homestake	UNK	439130	7699943	Marimo	0.02	-	-	136	1993	cr024718	2% ferruginous, brecciated, bleached very fine grained sandstone
44066	Homestake	UNK	439130	7699943	Marimo	0.06	-	-	835	1993	cr024718	2% ferruginous, brecciated, bleached very fine grained sandstone
44067	Homestake	UNK	439130	7699943	Marimo	0.15	-	-	1060	1993	cr024718	2% ferruginous, brecciated, bleached very fine grained sandstone
44068	Homestake	UNK	439130	7699943	Marimo	0.01	-	-	836	1993	cr024718	2% ferruginous, brecciated, bleached very fine grained sandstone
53814	Homestake	UNK	439359	7699357	Marimo	0.2	-	-	72200	1993	cr026487	None
53815	Homestake	UNK	439359	7699357	Marimo	0.62	-	-	6250	1993	cr026487	None
53816	Homestake	UNK	439359	7699357	Marimo	0.08	-	-	47100	1993	cr026487	None
53817	Homestake	UNK	439359	7699357	Marimo	0.1	-	-	25100	1993	cr026487	None
53818	Homestake	UNK	439359	7699357	Marimo	0.09	-	-	159000	1993	cr026487	None
53819	Homestake	UNK	439359	7699357	Marimo	0.08	-	-	809	1993	cr026487	None
53820	Homestake	UNK	439213	7699669	Marimo	0.18	-	-	8130	1993	cr026487	None
53821	Homestake	UNK	439219	7699669	Marimo	0.07	-	-	196000	1993	cr026487	None
53822	Homestake	UNK	439130	7699943	Marimo	0.08	-	-	214000	1993	cr026487	None
53823	Homestake	UNK	439130	7699943	Marimo	BDL	-	-	4180	1993	cr026487	None
53824	Homestake	UNK	439130	7699943	Marimo	BDL	-	-	7570	1993	cr026487	None
53825	Homestake	UNK	439130	7699943	Marimo	BDL	-	-	7950	1993	cr026487	None
53826	Homestake	UNK	439130	7699943	Marimo	0.03	-	-	19100	1993	cr026487	None
721931	Normandy	UNK	440141	7699003	Marimo	0.01	0	135	233	1998	cr030774	None
721932	Normandy	UNK	439558	7699003	Marimo	BDL	0	45	114	1998	cr030774	None
721933	Normandy	UNK	439558	7698986	Marimo	BDL	0	8	44	1998	cr030774	None
721935	Normandy	UNK	440057	7698990	Marimo	BDL	0	9	34	1998	cr030774	None
EX07055	Exco	0	438710	7678208	Marimo	0.15	3.1	295	1330	2005	cr043536	None
38RK1703	Transition	UNK	440920	7709941	Alfreada	0.74	1.5	212	44000	2018	cr111630	Strongly ferruginous, BX? quartz (+carb) gossanous rock with strong malachite & chrysocolla?

Appendix 2

Table A2.1. TNC Mineral Resources[1]

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	3.47	0.89	0.08	0.03	-	31.1	8.93	0.93	-
Inferred	0.5	1.19	0.84	0.04	0.02	-	10	1.53	0.2	
Great Australia Subtotal		**4.66**	**0.88**	**0.07**	**0.02**	**-**	**41.1**	**10.46**	**1.13**	
Orphan Shear										
Indicated	0.25	1.01	0.57	0.04	0.04	-	5.73	1.18	0.36	-
Inferred	0.25	0.03	0.28	0.01	0.02	-	0.08	0.01	0.01	-
Orphan Shear Subtotal		**1.03**	**0.56**	**0.04**	**0.04**	**-**	**5.79**	**1.19**	**0.37**	**-**
Taipan										
Indicated	0.25	4.65	0.58	0.12	0.01	-	26.88	17.94	0.33	-
Inferred	0.25	0.46	0.51	0.14	0.01	-	2.27	2.07	0.04	-
Taipan Subtotal		**5.11**	**0.57**	**0.12**	**0.01**	**-**	**29.15**	**20.17**	**0.36**	**-**
Wallace North										
Indicated	0.3	1.43	1.25	0.7	-	-	17.88	32.18	-	-
Inferred	0.3	0.36	1.56	1.09	-	-	5.62	12.62	-	-
Wallace North Subtotal		**1.79**	**1.31**	**0.78**	**-**	**-**	**23.49**	**44.8**	**-**	**-**
Mt Norma In Situ										
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		**12.69**	**0.80**	**0.19**	**0.01**	**-**	**101.25**	**76.62**	**1.86**	**0.05**

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**

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**

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**

#Calculations are presented in the Tombola Gold announcement to the ASX on 16 September 2022 - Tombola increases the resource base upon completion of the acquisition of the gold projects of True North Copper.

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 Drone Magnetics, historical VTEM results, selected historic drill intercepts and selected historic rockchips that relate to the exploration potential Marimo, Chumvale and Alfreada Projects.

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.	**1970 Western Nuclear Percussion Drilling** ▪ Completed 18 percussion holes for 452.6 m. ▪ Sample chips were completed on 5 foot intervals. Company sampling and compositing procedures are unknown including the use of duplicate sampling. ▪ Laboratory sample preparation and assay techniques are unknown. ▪ Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. **2004, 2005, 2011 Marimo Exco RC Drilling** ▪ Exco Resources completed 23 RC holes for 1507.4m (2004 (Dec) - EMRRC001-003, 2005 (Mar) - EMRRC004-010, 2005 (Aug) - EMRRB001-007, 2011 - ECRC565-570)). ▪ Sample chips were collected at 2m intervals in large plastic bags connected directly to the rig's cyclone. Two metre composite samples were taken from mineralised zones. Unmineralised or poorly mineralised zones were sampled in 6 metre composite samples. In all cases a representative sample was obtained using PVC 'spear' with four duplicate samples taken per 100 samples collected. Standards and Blanks were also inserted approximately every 50 samples. ▪ Sample preparation consisted of drying at 105 degrees C for 8 hrs; jaw crushing to a nominal 6mm size for samples greater than 10-15mm; for samples greater than 3kg splitting was completed to produce a 3kg sample; pulverising in a LM5 mill to 90-95% passing 75µm where a 150g sample was taken (every 5th, 25th, 45th sample taken was duplicated for internal for processing errors). ▪ EMRRC001-010 and ECRC565-570 were analysed by ALS was for Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, and Zn by Aqua Regia digest with ICP-AES finish (Code: ME-ICP41) and Au by ore-grade 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Code: Au-AA26). Ore grade Cu analysis was completed using HNO3 pre-digest then Aqua Regia digest with ICP-AES finish (Code: Cu-OG46). ▪ EMRRB001-007 were analysed for Cu only for all samples with selected assay for Ca, Fe, and Mg by ALS by Aqua Regia digest with ICP-AES finish (method ME-ICP41). **2007, 2008, 2010 Chumvale Exco RC Drilling** ▪ Exco Resources completed 18 RC holes for 931m (2007 – ECRC009-016 (Big Oak / Dos Cerveza), 2008 – ECRC186-191 (Chumvale South), 2010 – ECRC392-395 (Gum Creek)). ▪ Sample chips were collected at 2m intervals in large plastic bags connected directly to the rig's cyclone. Two metre composite samples were taken from mineralised zones. Unmineralised or poorly mineralised zones were sampled as either 4 metre or 6 metre composite samples. In all cases a representative sample was obtained using PVC 'spear' with four duplicate samples taken per 100 samples collected. Standards and Blanks were also inserted approximately every 50 samples. ▪ Sample preparation consisted of drying at 105 degC for 8 hrs; jaw crushing to a nominal 6mm size for sample greater than 10-15mm; for samples greater than 3kg splitting was completed to produce a 3kg sample; pulverising in a LM5 mill to 90-95% passing 75µm where a 150g sample was taken (every 5th, 25th, 45th sample taken was duplicated for internal for processing errors). ▪ All samples were analysed by ALS was for Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, and Zn (plus Th for ECRC392-395) by Aqua Regia digest with ICP-AES finish (Code: ME-ICP41) and Au by ore-grade 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Code: Au-AA26). Ore grade Cu analysis was completed using HNO3 pre-digest then Aqua Regia digest with ICP-AES finish (Code: Cu-OG46). **1970 Western Nuclear Soil Sampling** ▪ 516 soil samples were taken from an unknown horizon and using an unknown mesh size on WSW-ENE lines of nominal 60 m spacing with sample spacing of ~13m. ▪ Laboratory sample preparation and assay techniques are unknown. ▪ Samples were assayed for Cu and Zn only. ▪ Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. **2007 Exco Soil Sampling** ▪ Exco Resources completed 245 -2mm soil samples (EX12493-12936) from an unknown horizon on 7 north-south lines at 400m spacing and 50m sample spacing over the Chumvale South, Gum Creek, and Big Oak prospects.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		▪ Samples were assayed at ALS. ▪ Samples were dried, if necessary, ground to a nominal 200 microns, 1 kg was then split off and pulverised to -75 microns. ▪ All samples were analysed by ALS was for Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, and Zn by Aqua Regia digest with ICP-AES finish (Code: ME-ICP41) and Au by ore-grade 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Code: Au-AA26). ▪ Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. **2012 Exco Soil Sampling** ▪ Exco Resources Ltd completed 1,248 -1mm soil samples (SS12300-13707) from an unknown horizon on north-south lines at 200m spacing and 50m sample spacing over most of the north, west, and south parts of the Chumvale block. ▪ All samples were analysed in a controlled laboratory setting using an Olympus Innov-X Delta handheld X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) Analyzer by Exco personnel. ▪ Analysis was undertaken over 60 sec intervals for Ag, As, Bi, Ca, Cd, Cl, Cu, Co, Cr, Fe, Hg, K, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Se, Sn, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn, and Zr. ▪ Duplicate samples were taken approximately every 28 samples. How these were collected is not documented. ▪ Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. ▪ Measures taken to calibrate the portable XRF are not documented. **1973 Jododex Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Jododex Australia Pty Ltd collected 11 rockchip samples from the Marimo block. ▪ No records of whether the samples are float, subcrop or outcrop have been found. ▪ Sample preparation methods are unknown. ▪ Samples were assayed at an unknown lab. ▪ Samples were assayed for Cu, Pb, and Zn by unknown methods. ▪ Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. **1977 Amax Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Amax Exploration (Australia) Inc. collected 12 rockchip samples from the Marimo block. ▪ No records of whether the samples are float, subcrop or outcrop have been found. ▪ Sample preparation was by Tetchem Laboratories, Cairns by unknown methods. ▪ All samples were analysed Tetchem Laboratories, Cairns for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Mn, and Co using an unknown digest and AAS finish. ▪ Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. **1982/1983 CRA Rockchip Sampling** ▪ CRA Exploration Pty Ltd collected 18 rockchip samples from the Marimo block. ▪ Sample ledgers do not record whether samples are float, subcrop or outcrop. ▪ Sample preparation was completed by Analabs by unknown methods. ▪ 3 samples were assayed for Ag, Au, Pb, Zn, Cu, Co, Mn, and Ni by unknown digest and AAS finish and for Mo, W, Sn, and La by XRF. Remaining samples were assayed for Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn only by AAS with unknown digest. ▪ Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. **1985 CSR Rockchip Sampling** ▪ CSR Ltd collected 12 rockchip samples from the Marimo block. ▪ Sample ledgers do not record whether samples are float, subcrop or outcrop. ▪ Sample preparation was completed by Sertec Laboratories, Kalgoorlie by unknown methods. ▪ All samples were assayed for Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Ba, Co, Cr, Fe, Mg, Mn, Ni, Ti, and V by unknown digest with ICP finish and for Au by fire assay with an unknown charge size. ▪ Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		1993 Homestake Rockchip Sampling ▪ Homestake Australia Ltd collected 26 rockchip samples from the Marimo block. ▪ Sample ledgers do not record whether samples are float, subcrop or outcrop. ▪ Sample preparation was completed by ALS Laboratories, Brisbane by unknown methods. ▪ All samples were assayed for Cu by perchloric acid digest with AAS finish (Code: G001) and for Au by 50g Fire Assay, AAS finish (Code: PM209). Ore grade Cu was re-assayed by mixed Aqua Regia and HCl digestion with AAS finish (Code: A101). ▪ Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. **1998 Normandy Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Normandy Exploration Ltd collected 4 rockchip samples from the Marimo block. ▪ Sample ledgers do not record whether samples are float, subcrop or outcrop. ▪ Sample preparation was completed by Analabs, site and methods unknown. ▪ All samples were assayed for As, Ba, Ca, Cu, Cd, Co, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, P, Pb, Ti, U, and V by Mixed Acid Digest with HF and ICP-OES finish (Code: GI211) and for Au by 50g Fire Assay, AAS finish (Code: F650). ▪ Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. **2005 Exco Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Exco Resources Ltd collected 1 rockchip sample from the Marimo block. ▪ The sample was from outcrop. ▪ Sample preparation was completed by an unknown lab. ▪ All samples were assayed for Ag, Au, Ba, Co, Cu, Fe, Mn, Mo, P, and Zn by unknown methods. ▪ Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. **2018 Transition Resources Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Transition Resources Pty Ltd collected 12 rockchips from the Alfreada prospect area. ▪ Sample ledgers do not record whether samples are float, subcrop or outcrop. ▪ Laboratory sample preparation and assay techniques are unknown. ▪ Samples were assayed for Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Ni, Na, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Y, Zn, and Zr. **2016 Cloncurry VTEM Max** • The Cloncurry VTEM Max helicopter borne electromagnetic survey was completed UTS Geophysics Pty Ltd for Exco Resources over a large portfolio of tenements including Marimo and Chumvale between 25 February to 16 April 2016 for a total of 5248-line km. Primary equipment used was a versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM max) system, and a Geometrics caesium vapour magnetometer. Ancillary equipment included a Geotech PC104 GPS navigation system utilsing NovAtel's WAAS (Wide Area Augmentation System) enabled GPS receiver, and a Terra TRA 3000/TRI 40 radar altimeter. **2018 Marimo Falcon Gravity** • The Marimo FALCON® airborne gravity and magnetic survey was completed by CGG Aviation (Australia) Pty Ltd for Tech Australia between 3 September and 5 September 2018 for a total of 2,229-line kilometres mainly covering areas to the south of EPM23371 but including the southern half of the Marimo block. Primary equipment used was a FALCON® Airborne Gravity Gradiometer system, FASDAS Digital Acquisition System, Riegl LM-Q2401-60 laser scanner (LiDAR), and Scintrex CS-3 caesium vapour magnetometer. Ancillary equipment used was a Collins Alt-50 Radar Altimeter and Novatel OEM638- band DGPS utilising Waypoint's GrafNav DGPS processing software and Javad Trimpth-1 GPS receivers. **2025 Drone Magnetics** • The Marimo drone magnetic survey was completed by Airborne Geo Exploration Pty Ltd from the 24 June to 25 June and 30 July to 31 July 2025 for a total of 267.5-line km. Primary equipment used was a hybrid petrol-electric drone carrying a caesium vapour magnetometer. Ancillary equipment included a RTK GPS system and Lightware SF11/C Laser Altimeter.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	**1970 Western Nuclear Percussion Drilling** ▪ Drilling was completed by Angeli & Lorger using an unknown percussion rig and unknown bit diameter. **2004, 2005, 2011 Exco RC Drilling** ▪ 2004 (Dec) drilling was completed by L.A Boyle drilling using an unknown rig, The first phase of the 2005 drilling (Mar) was completed by Drill Torque QLD using a Schramm RC drill rig and second phase (Aug) using a small reverse circulation blast hole rig (TD-375) also completed by Drill Torque. 2011 drilling was completed by Drill Torque using the same TD-375 drill rig. ▪ Drilling utilised a face sampling bit of unknown diameter. **2007, 2008, 2010 Chumvale Exco RC Drilling** ▪ 2007 and 2008 drilling was completed by Drill Torque using a using small reverse circulation blast hole rig (TD-375) with a booster and auxiliary compressor. The 2010 drilling was completed by Drill torque using a UDR650 drill rig with booster and auxiliary compressor. ▪ Drilling utilised a face sampling bit of unknown diameter.
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.	**1970 Western Nuclear Percussion Drilling** ▪ Drilling sample recovery and sample moisture are unknown and as such no assessment of bias can be made. **2004, 2005, 2011 Exco RC Drilling** ▪ Drilling sample recovery and sample moisture are unknown and as such no assessment of bias can be made. **2007, 2008, 2010 Chumvale Exco RC Drilling** ▪ Drilling sample recovery and sample moisture are unknown and as such no assessment of bias can be made.
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.	**1970 Western Nuclear Percussion Drilling** ▪ No details of logging have been found. **2004, 2005, 2011 Exco RC Drilling** ▪ Detailed geological logging is recorded within the database for Exco. Standard nomenclature (Exco) has been adopted throughout the database. Logging is qualitative and mostly includes coded geology for lithology and mineralisation. ▪ Holes are logged in full. **2007, 2008, 2010 Chumvale Exco RC Drilling** ▪ Detailed geological logging is recorded within the database for Exco. Standard nomenclature (Exco) has been adopted throughout the database. Logging is qualitative and mostly includes coded geology for lithology and mineralisation. ▪ Holes are logged in full. **1970 Western Nuclear Soil Sampling** ▪ No sample logging has been found. **2007 Exco Soil Sampling** ▪ No sample logging has been found. **2012 Exco Soil Sampling** ▪ No sample logging has been found.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		1973 Jododex Rockchip Sampling ▪ Samples have been logged qualitatively for lithology, alteration, and mineralisation. **1977 Amax Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Samples have been logged qualitatively for lithology, alteration, and mineralisation. **1982/1983 CRA Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Samples have been logged qualitatively for lithology, alteration, and mineralisation. **1985 CSR Rockchip Sampling** ▪ No sample logging has been found. **1993 Homestake Rockchip Sampling** ▪ 13 of the 26 samples have been logged qualitatively for lithology, alteration, and mineralisation. No logging was completed for the other samples. **1998 Normandy Rockchip Sampling** ▪ No sample logging has been found. **2005 Exco Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Samples have been logged qualitatively for lithology, alteration, and mineralisation. ▪ Sample site descriptions are recorded. ▪ Whether samples are float, sub-crop, or outcrop are recorded. **2018 Transition Resources Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Samples have been logged qualitatively for lithology, alteration, and mineralisation. ▪ Whether samples are float, sub-crop, or outcrop is not recorded.
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.	**1970 Western Nuclear Percussion Drilling** ▪ Sampling was completed on 5-foot intervals. ▪ Company sampling and compositing procedures are unknown. ▪ No records of duplicate sampling having been undertaken have been found. ▪ Sample sizes are not known and as such no comment can be made as to the appropriateness of the sample size. **2004, 2005, 2011 Exco RC Drilling** ▪ Sample chips were collected at 2m intervals in large plastic bags connected directly to the rig's cyclone. Two metre composite samples were taken from mineralised zones. Unmineralised or poorly mineralised zones were sampled in 6 metre composite samples. In all cases a representative sample was obtained using PVC 'spear'. ▪ Four duplicate samples taken per 100 samples collected. ▪ Sample preparation consisted of drying at 105 degrees C for 8 hrs; jaw crushing to a nominal 6mm size for sample greater than 10-15mm; for samples greater than 3kg splitting was completed to produce a 3kg sample; pulverising in a LM5 mill to 90-95% passing 75µm where a 150g sample was taken (every 5th, 25th, 45th sample taken was duplicated for internal for processing errors). ▪ Sample sizes are not known and as such no comment can be made as to the appropriateness of the sample size. **2007, 2008, 2010 Chumvale Exco RC Drilling** ▪ Sample chips were collected at 2m intervals in large plastic bags connected directly to the rig's cyclone. Two metre composite samples were taken from mineralised zones. Unmineralised or poorly mineralised zones were sampled as either 4 metre or 6 metre composite samples. In all cases a representative sample was obtained using PVC 'spear' with four duplicate samples taken per 100 samples collected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		▪ Four duplicate samples taken per 100 samples collected. ▪ Sample preparation consisted of drying at 105 degrees C for 8 hrs; jaw crushing to a nominal 6mm size for sample greater than 10-15mm; for samples greater than 3kg splitting was completed to produce a 3kg sample; pulverising in a LM5 mill to 90-95% passing 75µm where a 150g sample was taken (every 5th, 25th, 45th sample taken was duplicated for internal for processing errors). ▪ Sample sizes are not known and as such no comment can be made as to the appropriateness of the sample size. **1970 Western Nuclear Soil Sampling** ▪ Sampling types and methods are unknown. ▪ Samples were prepared at an unknown lab. ▪ Samples preparation is unknown. ▪ No records of duplicate sampling having undertaken have been found. ▪ Sample sizes are not known and as such no comment can be made as to the appropriateness of the sample size. **2007 Exco Soil Sampling** ▪ Samples were taken from an unknown horizon and sieved to -2mm. ▪ Samples were prepared at ALS. ▪ Samples are dried, if necessary, ground to a nominal 200 microns, 1 kg is then split off and pulverised to -75 microns. ▪ No records of duplicate sampling having been undertaken have been found. ▪ Sample sizes are not known and as such no comment can be made as to the appropriateness of the sample size. **2012 Exco Soil Sampling** ▪ Samples were taken from an unknown horizon and sieved to -1mm. ▪ Samples were dried before analysis by Exco personnel. Other preparation procedures are not documented. ▪ Duplicate samples were taken approximately every 28 samples. ▪ Sample sizes are not known and as such no comment can be made as to the appropriateness of the sample size. **1973 Jododex Rockchip Sampling** ▪ No records of whether the samples are float, subcrop or outcrop have been found. ▪ Sample preparation methods are unknown. ▪ No records of duplicate sampling having been undertaken have been found. ▪ Sample sizes are not known and as such no comment can be made as to the appropriateness of the sample size. **1977 Amax Rockchip Sampling** ▪ No records of whether the samples are float, subcrop or outcrop have been found. ▪ Sample preparation was by Tetchem Laboratories, Cairns by unknown methods. ▪ No records of duplicate sampling having been undertaken have been found. ▪ Sample sizes are not known and as such no comment can be made as to the appropriateness of the sample size. **1982/1983 CRA Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Sample ledgers do not record whether samples are float, subcrop or outcrop. ▪ Sample preparation was completed by Analabs by unknown methods. ▪ No records of duplicate sampling having been undertaken have been found. ▪ Sample sizes are not known and as such no comment can be made as to the appropriateness of the sample size. **1985 CSR Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Sample ledgers do not record whether samples are float, subcrop or outcrop. ▪ Sample preparation was completed by Sertec Laboratories, Kalgoorlie by unknown methods. ▪ No records of duplicate sampling having been undertaken have been found.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		▪ Sample sizes are not known and as such no comment can be made as to the appropriateness of the sample size. **1993 Homestake Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Sample ledgers do not record whether samples are float, subcrop or outcrop. ▪ Sample preparation was completed by ALS Laboratories, Brisbane by unknown methods. ▪ No records of duplicate sampling having been undertaken have been found. ▪ Sample sizes are not known and as such no comment can be made as to the appropriateness of the sample size. **1998 Normandy Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Sample ledgers do not record whether samples are float, subcrop or outcrop. ▪ Sample preparation was completed by Analabs, site and methods unknown. ▪ No records of duplicate sampling having been undertaken have been found. ▪ Sample sizes are not known and as such no comment can be made as to the appropriateness of the sample size. **2005 Exco Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Exco Resources Ltd collected 1 rockchip sample from the Marimo block. ▪ The sample was from outcrop. ▪ Sample preparation methods are unknown. ▪ No records of duplicate sampling having been undertaken have been found. ▪ The sample size is appropriate for the material being sampled. **2018 Transition Resources Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Sampling types and methods are unknown. ▪ Sample preparation was undertaken by an unknown lab. ▪ No records of duplicate sampling having been undertaken have been found. ▪ Sample sizes are not known and as such no comment can be made as to the appropriateness of the sample size.
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.	**1970 Western Nuclear Percussion Drilling** ▪ It is unknown where samples were assayed. ▪ Only results for copper have been recovered from original handwritten drill logs. No assay certificates have been recovered. ▪ Company QAQC procedures are unknown. ▪ No QAQC analysis of internal lab or company CRM has been found. Therefore, the data should be used with caution. **2004, 2005, 2011 Exco RC Drilling** ▪ Samples were submitted to Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) in Townsville for sample preparation and gold analysis and then forwarded to ALS, Brisbane for the multi-element analysis. ▪ EMRRC001-010 and ECRC565-570 were analysed by ALS was for Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, and Zn by Aqua Regia digest with ICP-AES finish (Code: ME-ICP41) and Au by ore-grade 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Code: Au-AA26). Ore grade Cu analysis was completed using HNO3 pre-digest then Aqua Regia digest with ICP-AES finish (Code: Cu-OG46). ▪ EMRRB001-007 were analysed for Cu only for all samples with selected assay for Ca, Fe, and Mg by ALS by Aqua Regia digest with ICP-AES finish (method ME-ICP41). ▪ Standards and Blanks were reported to have been inserted at a rate on one in every 50 samples. ▪ Original assay certificates have not been found. ▪ QAQC data has not been found for the drilling and as such no comment can be made as to the accuracy of the results. Therefore, the data should be used with caution. ▪ Given ALS is a certified laboratory and factoring in the year of completion, it is assumed internal QAQC checks were completed including duplicates, blanks, and standards.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		2007, 2008, 2010 Chumvale Exco RC Drilling ▪ Samples were submitted to Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) in Townsville for sample preparation and gold analysis and then forwarded to ALS, Brisbane for the multi-element analysis. ▪ All samples were analysed by ALS was for Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, and Zn (plus Th for ECRC392-395) by Aqua Regia digest with ICP-AES finish (Code: ME-ICP41) and Au by ore-grade 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Code: Au-AA26). Ore grade Cu analysis was completed using HNO3 pre-digest then Aqua Regia digest with ICP-AES finish (Code: Cu-OG46). ▪ Standards and Blanks were reported to have been inserted at a rate on one in every 50 samples. ▪ Original assay certificates have not been found. ▪ QAQC data has not been found for the drilling and as such no comment can be made as to the accuracy of the results. Therefore, the data should be used with caution. ▪ Given ALS is a certified laboratory and factoring in the year of completion, it is assumed internal QAQC checks were completed including duplicates, blanks, and standards. **1970 Western Nuclear Soil Sampling** ▪ Samples were assayed at an unknown lab. ▪ Sample preparation methods are unknown. ▪ Samples were assayed for Cu and Zn only by unknown method. ▪ Assay results are recorded in the original report, but no assay certificates have been recovered. ▪ No QAQC analysis of internal lab or company CRM has been found. Therefore, the data should be used with caution. **2007 Exco Soil Sampling** ▪ Samples were assayed at ALS. ▪ All samples were analysed by ALS was for Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, and Zn by Aqua Regia digest with ICP-AES finish (Code: ME-ICP41) and Au by ore-grade 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Code: Au-AA26). ▪ Assay certificates have been recovered. ▪ Company QAQC procedures are unknown. ▪ No QAQC analysis of internal lab or company CRM has been found. Therefore, the data should be used with caution. ▪ Given ALS is a certified laboratory and factoring in the year of completion, it is assumed internal QAQC checks were completed including duplicates, blanks, and standards. **2012 Exco Soil Sampling** ▪ All samples were analysed in a controlled laboratory setting using an Olympus Innov-X Delta handheld X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) Analyzer by Exco personnel. ▪ Analysis was undertaken over 60 sec for Ag, As, Bi, Ca, Cd, Cl, Cu, Co, Cr, Fe, Hg, K, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Se, Sn, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn, and Zr. ▪ Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. ▪ Measures taken to calibrate the portable XRF are not documented. ▪ No QAQC analysis or umpire analysis has been found. Therefore, the data should be used with caution. **1973 Jododex Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Samples were assayed at an unknown lab. ▪ Samples were assayed for Cu, Pb, and Zn by unknown methods. ▪ Assay results are documented on original maps in the company report. No assays certificates have been found. ▪ Company QAQC procedures are unknown. ▪ No QAQC analysis of internal lab or company CRM has been found. Therefore, the data should be used with caution. **1977 Amax Rockchip Sampling** ▪ All samples were analysed Tetchem Laboratories, Cairns for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Mn, and Co using an unknown digest and AAS finish. ▪ Assay results are tabulated in the original report. No assays certificates have been found. ▪ Company QAQC procedures are unknown. ▪ No QAQC analysis of internal lab or company CRM has been found. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		1982/1983 CRA Rockchip Sampling ▪ Assaying was completed by Analabs, site unknown. ▪ Assay results are tabulated in the original report. No assays certificates have been found. ▪ 3 samples were assayed for Ag, Au, Pb, Zn, Cu, Co, Mn, and Ni by unknown digest and AAS finish and for Mo, W, Sn, and La by XRF. Remaining samples were assayed for Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn only by AAS with unknown digest. ▪ Company QAQC procedures are unknown. ▪ No QAQC analysis of internal lab or company CRM has been found. Therefore, the data should be used with caution. **1985 CSR Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Assaying was completed by Sertec Laboratories, Kalgoorlie. ▪ All samples were assayed for Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Ba, Co, Cr, Fe, Mg, Mn, Ni, Ti, and V by unknown digest with ICP finish and for Au by fire assay, charge size unknown. ▪ Assay certificates have been recovered. ▪ Company QAQC procedures are unknown. ▪ No QAQC analysis of internal lab or company CRM has been found. Therefore, the data should be used with caution. **1993 Homestake Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Sample preparation was completed by ALS Laboratories, Brisbane by unknown methods. ▪ All samples were assayed for Cu by perchloric acid digest with AAS finish (Code: G001) and for Au by 50g Fire Assay, AAS finish (Code: PM209). Ore grade Cu was re-assayed by mixed Aqua Regia and HCl digestion with AAS finish (Code: A101). ▪ Assay certificates have been recovered. ▪ Company QAQC procedures are unknown. ▪ No QAQC analysis of internal lab or company CRM has been found. Therefore, the data should be used with caution. **1998 Normandy Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Assaying was completed by Analabs, site unknown. ▪ All samples were assayed for As, Ba, Ca, Cu, Cd, Co, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, P, Pb, Ti, U, and V by Mixed Acid Digest with HF and ICP-OES finish (Code: GI211) and for Au by 50g Fire Assay, AAS finish (Code: F650). ▪ Assay results are recorded in the original report, but no assay certificates have been recovered. ▪ Company QAQC procedures are unknown. ▪ No QAQC analysis of internal lab or company CRM has been found. Therefore, the data should be used with caution. **2005 Exco Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Samples were assayed by an unknown lab. ▪ All samples were assayed for Ag, Au, Ba, Co, Cu, Fe, Mn, Mo, P, and Zn by unknown methods. ▪ Assay results are recorded in the original report, but no assay certificates have been recovered. ▪ Company QAQC procedures are unknown. ▪ No QAQC analysis of internal lab or company CRM has been found. Therefore, the data should be used with caution. **2018 Transition Resources Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Samples were assayed at an unknown lab. ▪ Sample preparation methods are unknown. ▪ Samples were assayed for Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Ni, Na, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Y, Zn, and Zr by unknown methods. ▪ Assay results are recorded in the original report, but no assay certificates have been recovered. ▪ Company QAQC procedures are unknown. ▪ No QAQC analysis of internal lab or company CRM has been found. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		2016 Cloncurry VTEM Max ▪ Measurements consisted of Vertical (Z), In-line Horizontal (X) and across-line Horizontal (Y) components of the EM fields using an induction coil and the aeromagnetic total field using a caesium magnetometer. ▪ Data QAQC and preliminary data processing was carried out daily by UTS Geophysics. Final processing followed immediately at the end of the survey. ▪ The Full Waveform EM specific data processing operations included: - Half cycle stacking (performed at time of acquisition). - System response correction. - Parasitic current and drift removal. **2018 Marimo Falcon Gravity** ▪ QAQC and data processing was completed by CGG. Data processing software included: - Oasis Montaj data processing and imaging software. - GradNav Differential GPS processing software. - CGG – Atlas data processing software. - CGG – DiAGG processing software. ▪ Main elements of data processing were: - Dynamic corrections for residual aircraft motion (called Post Mission Compensation or PMC) are calculated and applied. - Self-gradient corrections are calculated and applied to reduce the time-varying gradient response from the aircraft and platform. - A Digital Terrain Model (DTM) is created from the laser scanner range data, the AGG inertial navigation system rotation data and the DGPS position data. - Terrain corrections are calculated and applied. - Tie line levelling and micro-levelling (where necessary) are applied. - GNE and GUV are transformed into the full gravity gradient tensor, including GDD, and into gD.
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.	**Drilling and Surface Sampling** ▪ No assay certificates have been recovered for any drilling and only a small number for surface sampling to verify results against. ▪ Assay results have been checked against original reported data. ▪ Digital and hard copy assay results have been retained, uploaded into the company Access Database and validated by company personnel. ▪ No twin holes have been completed. ▪ No adjustments have been applied to the results.
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.	**1970 Western Nuclear Percussion Drilling** ▪ Collar location methods are unknown. ▪ Holes have been located by registration of the original drill plan in local grid utilising known features such as historic workings in GIS software. ▪ No downhole surveys were completed. **2004, 2005, 2011 Exco RC Drilling** ▪ 2004/2005 have been picked up using a handheld GPS in AGD84/AMG Zone 54 system. ▪ 2011 drill holes have been picked up using DGPS in GDA94/MGA Zone 54 systems. ▪ No downhole surveys were completed for EMRRC001-010 and EMRRB001-007 drillholes. ▪ 2011 drillholes have been surveyed every 30m and End of Hole by single shot camera of unknown type. **2007, 2008, 2010 Chumvale Exco RC Drilling** ▪ Drill holes have been picked up using DGPS in GDA94/MGA Zone 54 systems. ▪ No downhole surveys were completed for drillholes ECRC009-016 and ECRC186-191. ▪ Drillholes ECRC392-395 have been downhole surveyed at 30 m intervals using an unknown instrument.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		1970 Western Nuclear Soil Sampling ▪ Sample points have been located by registration in GIS software of Western Nuclear's original map in local grid by use of geographical information contained within the map. **2007 Exco Soil Sampling** ▪ Sample location method is not reported but assumed to be by handheld GPS the year of collection, although this is not specifically stated. ▪ Sample locations are reported in the GDA94/MGA Zone 54 systems. **2012 Exco Soil Sampling** ▪ Sample location method is not reported but assumed to be by handheld GPS the year of collection, although this is not specifically stated. ▪ Sample locations are reported in the GDA94/MGA Zone 54 systems. **1973 Jododex Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Sample location details have been taken from the 2022 GSQ Geochemical Dataset (EXP3). Sample locations are recorded on maps with the original report in local grid which would have been registered using known geographical locations on the map in GIS to allow digitisation of sample location points. **1977 Amax Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Sample location details have been taken from the 2022 GSQ Geochemical Dataset (EXP3). Sample locations are recorded on maps with the original report in local grid which would have been registered using known geographical locations on the map in GIS to allow digitisation of sample location points. **1982/1983 CRA Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Sample location details have been taken from the 2022 GSQ Geochemical Dataset (EXP3). Sample locations are recorded on maps with the original report in Lat/Long which would have been registered using Lat/Long coordinates on the map in GIS to allow digitisation of sample location points. **1985 CSR Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Sample location details have been taken from the 2022 GSQ Geochemical Dataset (EXP3). Sample locations are recorded on maps with the original report in Lat/Long which would have been registered using Lat/Long coordinates on the map in GIS to allow digitisation of sample location points. **1993 Homestake Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Sample location details have been taken from the 2022 GSQ Geochemical Dataset (EXP3). Sample locations are recorded on maps with the original report in AMG which would have been registered using AMG coordinates on the map in GIS to allow digitisation of sample location points. **1998 Normandy Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Sample locations are recorded in the sample ledger in AMG84 Zone 54 projection. ▪ It is unknown how the samples were located. **2005 Exco Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Sample locations have been recorded using handheld GPS. ▪ Sample locations are recorded in the sample ledger in AMG84 Zone 54 projection. **2018 Transition Resources Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Given the era of the data it is assumed sample locations have been located using handheld GPS, although this is not specifically stated. ▪ Sample locations are recorded in GDA94 datum and MGA94 Zone 54 projection. **2016 Cloncurry VTEM Max** ▪ Real-time GPS navigation utilizing the Novatel OEM4-G2-3151W GPS receiver provides in-flight accuracy of 3 metres.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		▪ Altitude measured with accuracy of 1 metre. ▪ Data were supplied in GDA94 datum and MGA94 Zone 54 projection. ▪ A preliminary flight path map is plotted and checked against survey specifications. **2018 Marimo Falcon Gravity** ▪ Aircraft location and data acquisition location was obtained using an onboard Novatel OEM638- band DGPS utilising Waypoint's GrafNav DGPS processing software and Javad Trimpth-1 GPS base station receivers. ▪ Data were supplied in the WGS84 datum and UTM Zone 54 projection. ▪ Topographic control was obtained utilising the onboard DGPS and LiDAR system. **2025 Drone Magnetics** ▪ Aircraft location and data acquisition location was obtained using an onboard RTK differential GPS system having 2 m horizontal and 3 m vertical accuracy. ▪ Output data was supplied in GDA94 datum, MGA Zone 54 projection. ▪ Topographic control was obtained utilising the onboard DGPS and Laser altimeter system
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.	**No Mineral Resource is being reported in this news release.** **2004, 2005, 2011 Exco RC Drilling** ▪ Drilling is restricted to the Ethyleen Extended, Carolina, and Poseidon prospect areas where spacing is approximately 15-30mN x 10-30mE at best. **2007, 2008, 2010 Chumvale Exco RC Drilling** ▪ Drilling at Chumvale North (ECRC186-191) has been completed on a single north-south fence with hole spacing ranging from 13 to 50m. All holes were drilled to the north. ▪ Drilling at Gum Creek (ECRC392-395) has been completed along northwest-southeast trend of about 360m with holes oriented to the northeast in three separate areas. ▪ Drilling at Big Oak (ECRC009-016) has been completed in two north-south fences (separated by ~80m) with four holes each having spacing of ~25m between holes. All holes are drilled to the north. **1970 Western Nuclear Soil Sampling** ▪ The Marimo soil grid was 4200' (1280 m) x 1000' (305 m). ▪ Soil samples were collected on WSW-ENE lines of nominal 60 m spacing with sample spacing of 13m. **2007 Exco Soil Sampling** ▪ Samples were taken on 400 m spaced north-south lines with 50m sample spacing. **2012 Exco Soil Sampling** ▪ Samples were taken on 200 m spaced north-south lines with 50m sample spacing. **Historic Rockchip Sampling (All)** ▪ Data spacing is variable due to the inherent irregular nature of outcrops and is determined by the supervising geologist. ▪ No sample compositing has been applied. **2016 Cloncurry VTEM Max** ▪ Flights lines were flown east-west on nominal 250 line spacing with a nominal terrain clearance 40m ▪ A sampling interval of 0.1 seconds along flight lines. ▪ Line spacing is 200 metres as this is believed to be sufficient to identify anomalies for follow up work. ▪ Infill to 100 metre spacing were carried out around anomalies to further define them.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		2018 Marimo Falcon Gravity ▪ Flights lines were east-west on nominal 250 m line spacing with a nominal terrain clearance 120m. **2025 Drone Magnetics** ▪ Flights lines were east-west on nominal 25 m line spacing with a nominal terrain clearance 34.5m.
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.	**2004, 2005, 2011 Exco RC Drilling** ▪ Most drilling is oriented either to the east or west with a dip of -60 to intercept the interpreted approximately north-south mineralised trends. ▪ The drilling orientation is considered appropriate and is expected to have introduced minor bias in intercept width based on the current geological information. **2007, 2008, 2010 Chumvale Exco RC Drilling** ▪ Drilling is oriented to the north at Chumvale South and Big Oak and to the northeast at Gum Creek with all holes drilled with a dip of -60. ▪ The drilling orientation is considered appropriate and is expected to have introduced minor bias in intercept width based on the current geological information. **1970 Western Nuclear Soil Sampling** ▪ Soil lines were designed to be approximately orthogonal to the north-south stratigraphic trend. **2007 and 2012 Exco Soil Sampling** ▪ Soil lines were oriented north-south to cross the dominantly northwest-southeast stratigraphy and known local mineralised trends at Tiger just west of the sampling. **Marimo Falcon Gravity** ▪ Flights lines were east-west which are roughly orthogonal to the main known local stratigraphic and structural trends. **Cloncurry VTEM Max** ▪ Flights lines were east-west which are roughly orthogonal to the main known local stratigraphic and structural trends. **2025 Drone Magnetics** ▪ Flights lines were east-west which are roughly orthogonal to the main known local stratigraphic and structural trends.
Sample security	▪ The measures taken to ensure sample security.	▪ Chain of custody for all drilling and surface sampling is unknown.
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 Marimo and Chumvale Project areas lie within EPM 26371 (Kuridala) which is divided into three non-contiguous blocks and is situated approximately 13km southwest of TNC's GAM processing hub. The Marimo block composes 4 contiguous sub-blocks, while the Chumvale block comprises 8 contiguous blocks of the greater 14 which form EPM 26371. Additionally, TNC have recently made an uncontested application for EPM 29356 (Alfreada), which adjoins the Chumvale block of EPM 26371 (Kuridala) on its east. ▪ The project is centred on 439,200mE 7699500mN (MGA Zone 54, GDA94 datum). ▪ The project is in west central Queensland, Australia, approximately 15km Southwest of Cloncurry. Access is by aircraft via an all-weather airstrip into Cloncurry or Mount Isa. The area is well serviced by sealed Barkly Highway from Mount Isa to Cloncurry and then via the Barkly and Cloncurry-Duchess Road from Cloncurry to the project area. ▪ Existing station and exploration tracks provide good access to the tenements. Movement is very limited during the wet season due to flooded watercourses and wet tracks. ▪ The Marimo – Chumvale project area is within EPM 26371, and covers an area of 44.96 sq km (14 sub-blocks) which expire on 28/01/2026. ▪ The tenement is owned by TNC Mining Pty Ltd a fully owned subsidiary of True North Copper Pty Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	▪ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	▪ Modern exploration commenced at Marimo in 1970 by Western Nuclear Australia Ltd (MLs 5434, 6263, 5476. 6262) who after completed geological mapping, soil sampling, and ground magnetics completed 18 percussion drillholes for 452.6m testing the historical workings of Ethyleen Extended and Carolina along the Marimo Trend. ▪ 1973 – 1975 Jododex Australia Pty Ltd (AtP 1214). Jododex completed regional stream sediment sampling, geological mapping and rockchip sampling. Follow-up work focused on the Milo and the Butchers Creek areas where drilling was completed. Work in the Marimo-Chumvale area was restricted to regional work only. ▪ 1977-1980 Amax Iron Ore Corporation (AtP 1815M). Amax completed regional geological reconnaissance and rockchip sampling, including the Marimo area, followed by an airborne INPUT EM which led to two key prospect areas being defined, Highway and Slatey Creek, where more detailed work was completed. Both these areas are well west of Marimo. ▪ 1984 – 1985 CSR Ltd (EPM 3719). Completed airborne magnetics/radiometrics, ground magnetics, stream sediment sampling, geological traversing, and rockchip sampling. The only drilling follow-up to this work was three holes targeting the Chumvale Breccia. EPM 3175 was conditionally surrendered in 1985 in favour of a EPM 4175 encompassing much the same area. ▪ 1985 – 1989 CSR Ltd/Placer Exploration Ltd (EPM 4185). Placer Exploration acquired CSR during 1988 taking control of exploration. CSR work involved further stream sediment sampling, rockchip sampling, ground magnetic surveys. drilling and trenching at the Fox Mountain/Alluvials area to the north of Marimo. Twelve RC and percussion holes tested the "Marimo Magnetic Anomaly" bordering the south of the Marimo Project area. Placer completed Moving Loop Electromagnetics (MLEM) over the "Marimo Magnetic Anomaly" covering the SW corner of the Marimo Block. Two percussion holes were completed targeting EM anomalies. ▪ 1989 – 1996 Homestake Gold of Australia Ltd (EPM 5788). This tenement covered a small part of the Marimo block. Work included airborne magnetics and radiometrics, ground gravity on a 1km grid, regional -80# and BLEG stream sediments and rockchip sampling. The Marimo area was relinquished following the stream sediment survey. ▪ 1991 – 1994 Battle Mountain Australia Inc/ Homestake Gold of Australia Ltd (EPM 7665). Homestake entered into a JV as operator in 1992. Homestake completed regional stream airborne magnetics/radiometrics, sediments, mapping by ERA-Maptec, and rockchip sampling, and regional gravity on 1km station spacing. 33 RAB holes were completed for 155m at Big Oak. Extensive work including drilling was completed at Camel Humps and Lyndell prospects outside of the Marimo block. ▪ 2005 – 2008 Exco Resources Ltd (EPM 13708). Exco completed field reconnaissance, soil and rockchip sampling at Chumvale south (north of the Marimo block but within EPM 26371), regional scale 3D magnetic and gravity modelling, RAB and aircore drilling at Chumvale area for 477 holes, ground magnetic surveys, and RC drilling over the wider tenement including Marimo (17 holes for 615m at Ethyleen Extended, Carolina, and Poseidon prospects along the Marimo trend) and Chumvale (8 holes for 473 m at Dos Cerveza prospect). ▪ 2009 – 2018 Exco Resources Ltd (EPM 15740). In 2015 Exco completed Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM) survey – Exco Resources –Completed by UTS Geophysics over a large tenement package and including complete coverage of the Marimo area. The survey consisted of 3069 line-km on 150m east-west line spacing utilising the VTEM Max system and caesium magnetometer. Exco was purchased by Washington H Soul Pattinson (WHSP) in late 2012 and later became a wholly owned subsidiary of WHSP. ▪ 2018-2022 Tech Australia Pty Ltd (EPM 26636). EPM 26636 surrounded the Marimo Project area. Tech completed a FALCON airborne gravity and magnetic survey which due to the nature of the tenement shape incorporated the southern half of the Marimo Project area. Data was put into the public domain. ▪ 2017-2025 Transition Resources Pty Ltd (EPM 26296). EPM 26296 covered the same area as TNC's Alfreada application which adjoins the Chumvale block. Transition Resources completed mainly reconnaissance work with rockchip sampling and a soil program over the historic Alfreada workings.
Geology	▪ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Marimo Block ▪ The Marimo block is dominated by the Answer Slate of the Kuridala Group and Staveley Formation of the Mount Albert Group both part of Cover Sequence 3 of the Eastern Succession of the Proterozoic Mt Isa Province.

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		▪ Mineralisation has mostly been defined as oxide copper at shallow depths within sequences of mafic rocks and intercalated shales with variable and locally intense hematite-albite-carbonate alteration with low amounts of quartz veining. Mineralisation is interpreted to be broadly forming along an interpreted contact between dominantly black shales of the Answer Slate and dominantly siltstones of the Staveley Formation. This contact zone between the Answer Slate has been shown further to the south within the Marimo Basin to be represented by a significant unconformity which exhibits extensive silicification and magnetite alteration. The nature of the contact between the Answer Slate and Staveley Formation within the project area is however most likely structural. ▪ Mineralisation is considered to be of IOCG style and has been interpreted to be similar to the mineralisation seen at the Greenmount and White Range deposits located 25km to the South. **Chumvale Block** ▪ The Marimo block is dominated by Overhang Jaspilite and Mitakoodi Quartzite of Cover Sequence 3 with Corella Formation of Cover Sequence 2 that extend in a SW trend within the nose of the Duck Creek Anticline. This trend extends from the Rocklands group deposits through the Chumvale block and into part of the new Alfreada application. The Marimo and Chumvale block are separated by the significant Overhang Fault, which separates them into different structural domains. ▪ Established mineralisation at Tiger prospect by GBM Resources just west of Chumvale South is considered a strike persistent structural zone extending from the Rocklands group of deposits through Tiger and into the Chumvale block linking the Chumvale South and Big Oak prospects. Mineralisation at Tiger prospect contains sub-economic Cu, Co, and Au associated with red rock alteration in carbonate veined and brecciated host rock having close spatial association with amphibolites. These attributes have strong similarities to Rocklands shear hosted IOCG style mineralisation.
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.	▪ No new exploration drilling results are being reported. ▪ Downhole intercepts reported include depth and width. ▪ Collar Locations and dips and azimuth of the historically reported holes have been previously reported, and sections lines provided that give a depiction of the depth below surface, angles of intercepts and position with respect to geophysical anomalies that are being reported
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. ▪ Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	▪ No new Exploration drilling results are being reported. ▪ Selected Geological composites have been reported for historic exploration holes that have been report. These intercepts have been selected based on intercept continuity and geological domain and have no more than 2m of waste material and their relevance to the target.

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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').	▪ Historical drillholes have been primarily oriented to the east or west at moderate dips in order to provide the most orthogonal intersection of the moderately north-northwest dipping mineralised structures. ▪ Confidence in the geometry of main zones mineralisation intersections is good.
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.	▪ All rockchip results have been reported see Tables within body of report ▪ All drill collars have been reported along with any intercepts of significance
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.	**2025 Drone Magnetics** ▪ The Marimo drone magnetic survey was completed by Airborne Geo Exploration Pty Ltd from the 24 June to 25 June and 30 July to 31 July 2025 for a total of 267.5-line km. ▪ Primary equipment used was a hybrid petrol-electric drone carrying a caesium vapour magnetometer. Ancillary equipment included a RTK GPS system and Lightware SF11/C Laser Altimeter. ▪ Data was collected on east-west flight lines at nominal 25m spacing with a nominal terrain clearance of 34.5m. ▪ QAQC and data modelling was completed by Mitre Geophysics. **Previous News Releases** ▪ Refer to Exco Resources. ASX (EXS): Release 30 Apr 2005, Quarterly Report for the three months ended 11 March 2005 ▪ Refer to Exco Resources. ASX (EXS): Release 28 Jul 2005, Quarterly Report for the three months ended 30 June 2005 ▪ All interpretations are consistent with observations made and information gained during exploration.
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.	▪ Further work planned includes include ground truthing, detailed mapping, plus further geophysics and drillhole planning.