ASX Announcement | ASX: TNC

17 March 2026

Wynberg Gold Resource Highlights Regional Copper-Gold Targets

True North Copper Limited (ASX:TNC) (**True North**, **TNC** or **the Company**) provides a technical update on its 100% owned Wynberg Project, part of the Company's **Discover Regional Targets** portfolio in the Cloncurry district of northwest Queensland.

Wynberg hosts an existing combined Indicated and Inferred **Mineral Resource Estimate of 0.64Mt @ 2.7g/t Au for 56.1koz Au**[1] (JORC 2012) **on a granted mining lease**. Recent geological interpretation, prospectivity analysis and Fixed Loop Electromagnetic (FLEM) survey interpretation have identified multiple copper-gold targets both within and beyond the current resource footprint, highlighting the potential for a broader mineralised system across the Wynberg district.

These results highlight the potential for **district-scale copper-gold mineralisation, including potential high-grade zones**, within trucking distance of the Company's existing Cloncurry Copper Project and other regional gold processing infrastructure.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Existing high-grade gold resource at Wynberg JORC (2012) Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of **0.64Mt @ 2.7g/t Au for 56.1koz Au on a granted mining lease**, with historic drilling indicating potential extensions beyond the current resource.
- Copper-gold mineralisation intersected outside the current resource model, including:
  - **10m @ 6.7g/t Au & 0.36%Cu from 29m^ (0015RC)**[2]
  - **12m @ 2.4g/t Au & 0.75%Cu from 39m^ (0036RC)**[3]
  - supporting interpretation of a broader mineralised system.
- Regional copper-gold exploration targets at the Burnt Ute Prospect (3km south) where FLEM surveys have identified multiple high-priority conductors coincident with strong surface Cu-Au geochemistry.

Project Overview

Wynberg forms part of True North Copper's Discover Regional Targets portfolio and is located 30km west of the Company's Great Australia Mine near Cloncurry. It includes the Wynberg deposit along with the Burnt Ute, Birdvale and Black Siltstone prospects.

Historical exploration at Wynberg has previously focused on shallow gold mineralisation, with most drilling approximately 55m depth. This limited depth testing leaves significant potential for mineralisation extensions down-plunge and along strike, as well as for additional discoveries within the broader project area.

Recent integrated targeting, incorporating geological interpretation, geochemistry and geophysical datasets, has highlighted a number of priority targets across the Wynberg district and supports interpretation of a broader copper-gold mineralised system, with geological characteristics comparable to the Wallace North copper-gold system and other deposits in the Cloncurry district.

- Under-tested mineral system: Historical drilling across Wynberg is shallow, with potential for sulphide mineralisation beneath the known gold resource.
- District-scale target corridor: Prospects at Burnt Ute, Birdvale and Black Siltstone outline a broader exploration trend extending beyond the current resource area.
- Large scale anomalism at Burnt Ute Prospect: defined by a ~1.7km east–west copper-gold geochemical trend, with recent FLEM surveys that have identified multiple conductive trends to greater than 600m depth.

All widths are downhole intercepts. **^** = 0.1% Cu cutoff composite with up to 5m of internal waste,

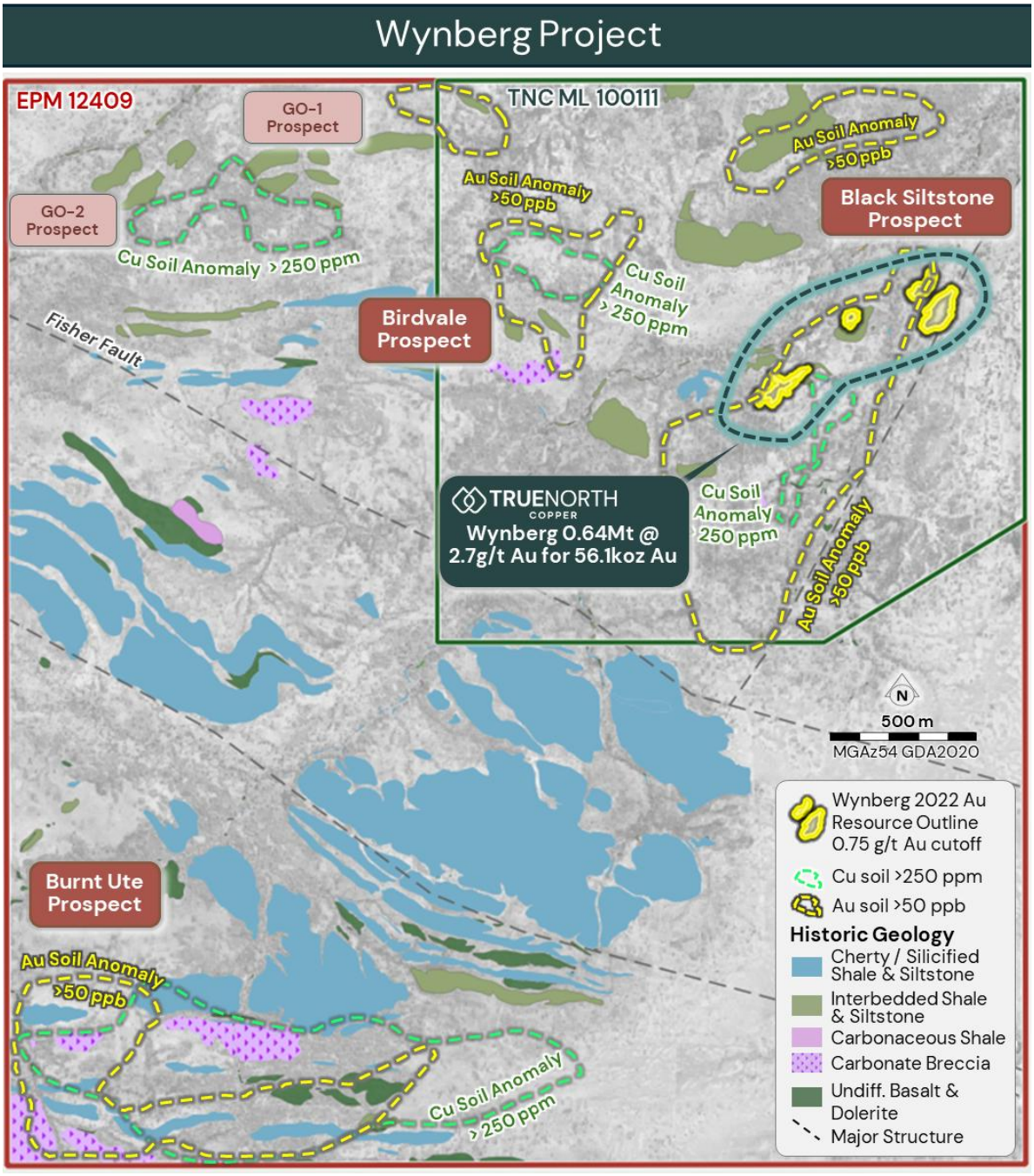

Figure 1. Wynberg Project area with key prospects identified

COMMENT

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

"This Wynberg update highlights the existing value within our portfolio and the discovery potential emerging from our Discover Regional Targets program, with Wynberg providing a strong starting point through its existing high-grade gold resource.

Our latest technical work is showing that the mineralised system extends beyond the current resource footprint. Historic drilling has already intersected copper-gold mineralisation outside the existing resource model, while recent geophysical surveys at Burnt Ute have identified several compelling conductors coincident with strong surface copper-gold geochemistry.

Importantly, Wynberg demonstrates how we can continue to unlock value from our gold assets while maintaining our broader focus on copper growth. Building from the existing resource, we now have a clear exploration pathway to test both resource extensions at Wynberg and a pipeline of regional copper-gold targets across the district."

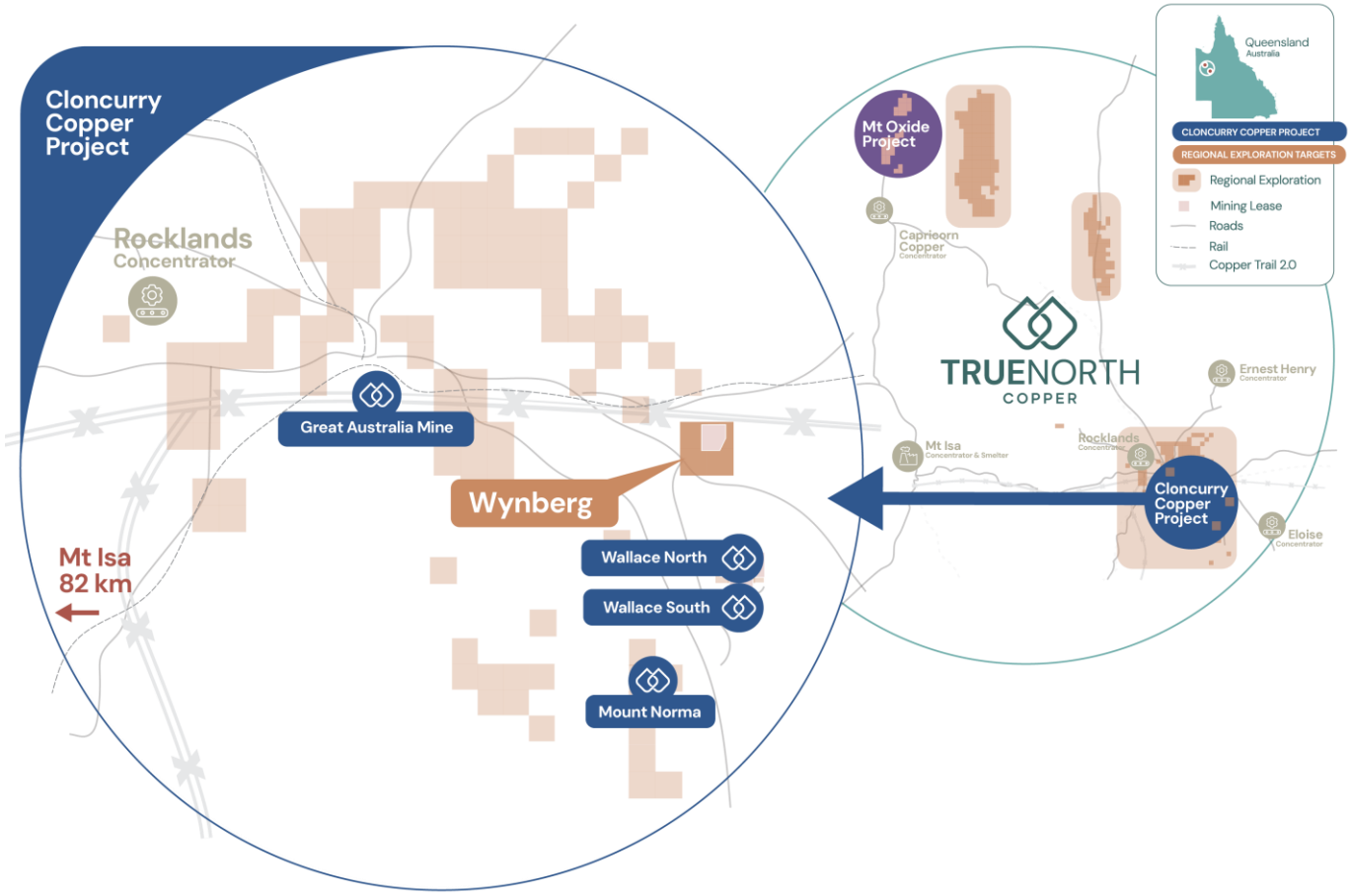

Figure 2. Location of the Wynberg Project part of True North Copper's Regional Targets

NEXT STEPS

True North Copper will continue to advance exploration across the Wynberg district through a combination of field work, geophysics and targeted drilling. These activities are designed to refine priority targets, test potential extensions to the existing Wynberg resource and evaluate the broader copper-gold potential across the regional target corridor.

- Field follow-up and ground truthing: Undertake follow-up mapping and systematic rock-chip/soil sampling over priority anomalies (including areas outside the current Mineral Resource footprint) to confirm mineralised controls and continuity and improve target positioning ahead of drilling.
- Drill testing growth targets:
    - high-priority EM conductors at Burnt Ute for potential Cu–Au mineralisation and
    - down-plunge and strike extensions of gold mineralisation at Wynberg,
    - Downhole Electromagnetic to further refine the targets.
- Geophysical Surveys. Geophysical surveys at Birdvale and Black Siltstone to refine geochemical and geophysical trends and refine drill targets

The comparison Wallace North and other Cloncurry district deposits is based on similarities in host stratigraphy, structural architecture, alteration style and geophysical response, and is provided as an exploration analogue only. These analogous characteristics are useful in supporting the Company's exploration model, however there is no assurance that mineralisation at Wynberg will prove to be similar in style, scale, grade, continuity or economic significance

TRUE NORTH COPPER'S THREE-STAGE GROWTH STRATEGY

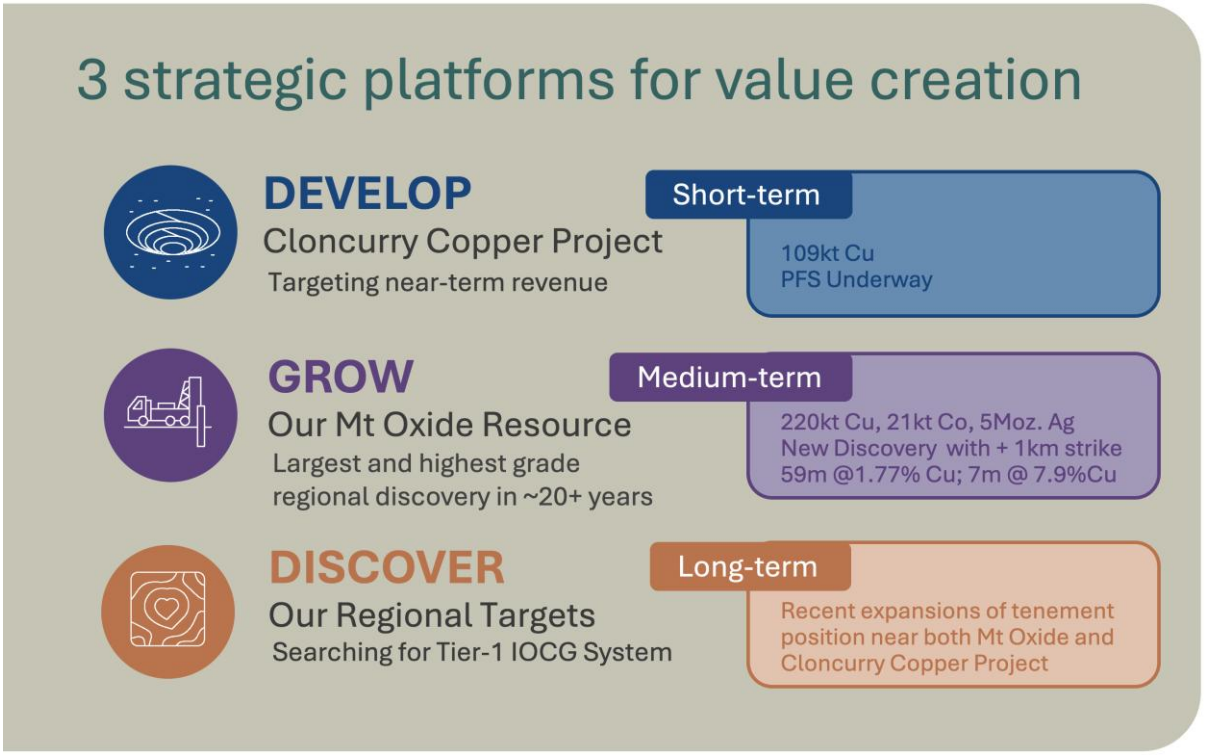

Figure 3. TNC's growth strategy with short, medium, and long term priorities. **True North Copper** is an Australian copper company advancing a portfolio of 100%-owned assets in the world-class Mt Isa region of Northwest Queensland (Figure 3). Supported by strong institutional support and established infrastructure, the Company is executing a three-stage growth strategy. Develop the Cloncurry Copper Project for near-term cashflow, drill out and grow the resource at Mt Oxide, and continue discovery efforts by systematically exploring Tier 1 Regional Targets such as Chumvale, Marimo and the Salebury IOCG system.

Contact details

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Media queries – media@truenorthcopper.com.au.

Wynberg Project overview

Wynberg forms part of the Company's Regional Targets and includes the Wynberg Deposit, Burnt Ute, Birdvale and Black Siltstone prospects. Wynberg was discovered by Caravel Minerals in 1987. It was subsequently held by CopperChem Limited before being transferred to True North Copper in 2022 as part of a sale agreement with ROM, a subsidiary of CopperChem Limited.

The Wynberg Project is interpreted as an Iron Sulphide Copper-Gold (ISCG) mineral system developed within the Toole Creek Volcanics. Copper-gold mineralisation is focused along reactive lithological contacts, especially at siltstone-amphibolite boundaries and in zones of brecciation and deformation. Observed quartz-albite veining, carbonate alteration, local albitisation, and pyrrhotite-bearing breccias are consistent with alteration assemblages and structural controls recognised in major ISCG deposits of the Cloncurry district. The geological setting also compares favourably with the Wallace North Cu-Au deposit. Here, mineralisation is similarly associated with amphibolite-pelite stratigraphy, structurally complex folding and shear zones, as well as albite-carbonate altered breccias, with structurally controlled fluid flow.

Wynberg also displays several important similarities to the Jericho ISCG deposit, located east of Eloise. At Jericho, mineralisation occurs within a metasediment-amphibolite package and is controlled by steeply-dipping and structurally complex shear zones that host conductive pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite sulphide lodes beneath cover.

The coincidence of favourable host stratigraphy, structural complexity, hydrothermal alteration and brecciation, supports the interpretation that Wynberg has the potential to host a multi-lode sulphide Cu-Au system of economic scale. Examples of ISCG mineralisation on the in the Cloncurry Region# include:

- Wallace North (Indicated and Inferred 2.0Mt @1.28% Cu & 0.77 g/t Au)[5]
- Wallace South (Measured Indicated and Inferred 1.5Mt @ 1.7g/t Au)[6]
- Eloise (Measured Indicated and Inferred 5.9 Mt @ 2.5% Cu, 0.6 g/t Au, 9.4 g/t Ag)[8]
- Jericho (Indicated and Inferred 19.21 Mt @ 2.0% Cu, 0.4g/t Au, 2.2 g/t Ag)[8]

Outside of the Wynberg Deposits TNC integrated analysis has delineated additional earlier stage prospects across the project area at the Burnt Ute, Birdvale and Black Siltstone prospects (Figure 1).

Wynberg Deposit

The Wynberg Deposit lies on a granted Mining Lease and is hosted within intercalated, folded and moderately dipping metasediments, metabasalt and metadolerite assigned to the Toole Creek Volcanics (TCV). Outcrop is limited and the deposit area is largely obscured by alluvial cover. The deposit is interpreted to represent the eastern continuation of the broadly east–west trending Oonoomurra Syncline, which folds the TCV stratigraphic package. Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz–carbonate veining, predominantly hosted within pelitic shales, and is interpreted to occur as six mineralised lenses over an approximate strike length of ~950m.

The Wynberg Deposit and surrounds have been subject to predominantly shallow drilling since 1989, comprising approximately 174 drill holes for 31,532m (RC and diamond) over an area of approximately 1.2km (strike) by 0.4km (width). Historical RC and diamond drill holes average only approximately 55m in depth, and deeper extensions are interpreted to be under-tested relative to near-surface drilling density. Existing drilling indicates potential for extensions to mineralisation along strike and down dip.

Existing drillhole composited intercepts outside of current mineral resource estimates include:

- 10m @ 6.7g/t Au & 0.36%Cu from 29m^ (0015RC)[2]
- 12m @ 2.4g/t Au & 0.75%Cu from 39m^ (0036RC)[3]

Resource estimates at Wynberg have to date focused on discrete areas of relatively dense drilling. However, existing drillhole intercepts indicate continuity of mineralisation along strike and at depth beyond the limits of the current resource models. Conceptual drill planning has considered drillholes to depths of up to 150m, with the following objectives:

- testing the full weathering profile of mineralised material at Wynberg;
- assessing extensions to delineated Mineral Resources along strike and down dip; and
- testing extensions of high-grade drillhole intercepts outside currently defined resource areas.

The comparison to Jericho, Wallace North and other Cloncurry district deposits is based on similarities in host stratigraphy, structural architecture, alteration style and geophysical response, and is provided as an exploration analogue only. These analogous characteristics are useful in supporting the Company's exploration model, however there is no assurance that mineralisation at Wynberg or Burnt Ute will prove to be similar in style, scale, grade, continuity or economic significance

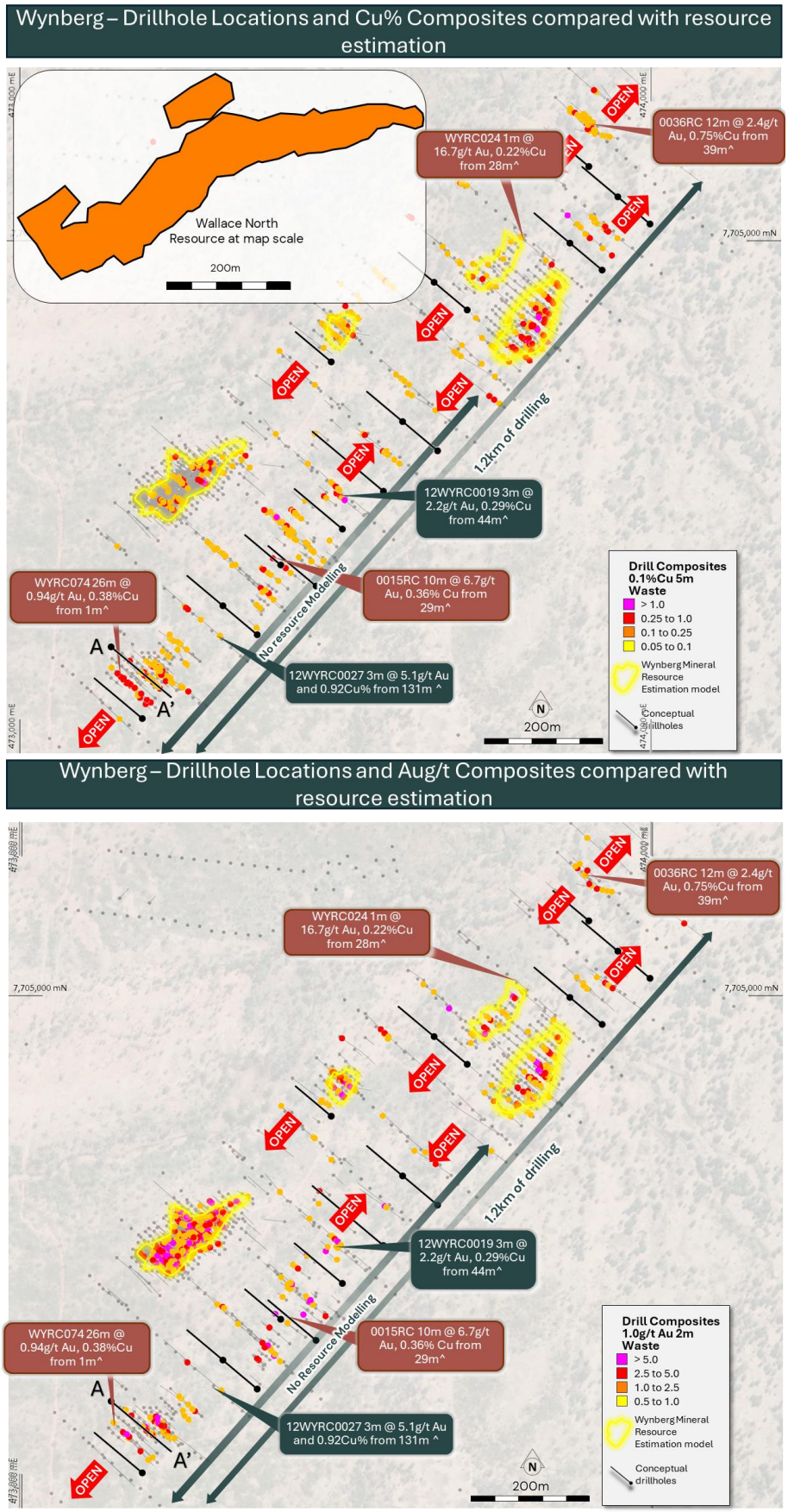

Figure 4. Wynberg Deposit overview[9,10,11] Cu composited widths are downhole intercepts Using a 0.1% Cu cutoff composite with up to 5m of internal waste and Au composite widths estimated using a 0.3g/t Au cut off with up to 5m of internal waste

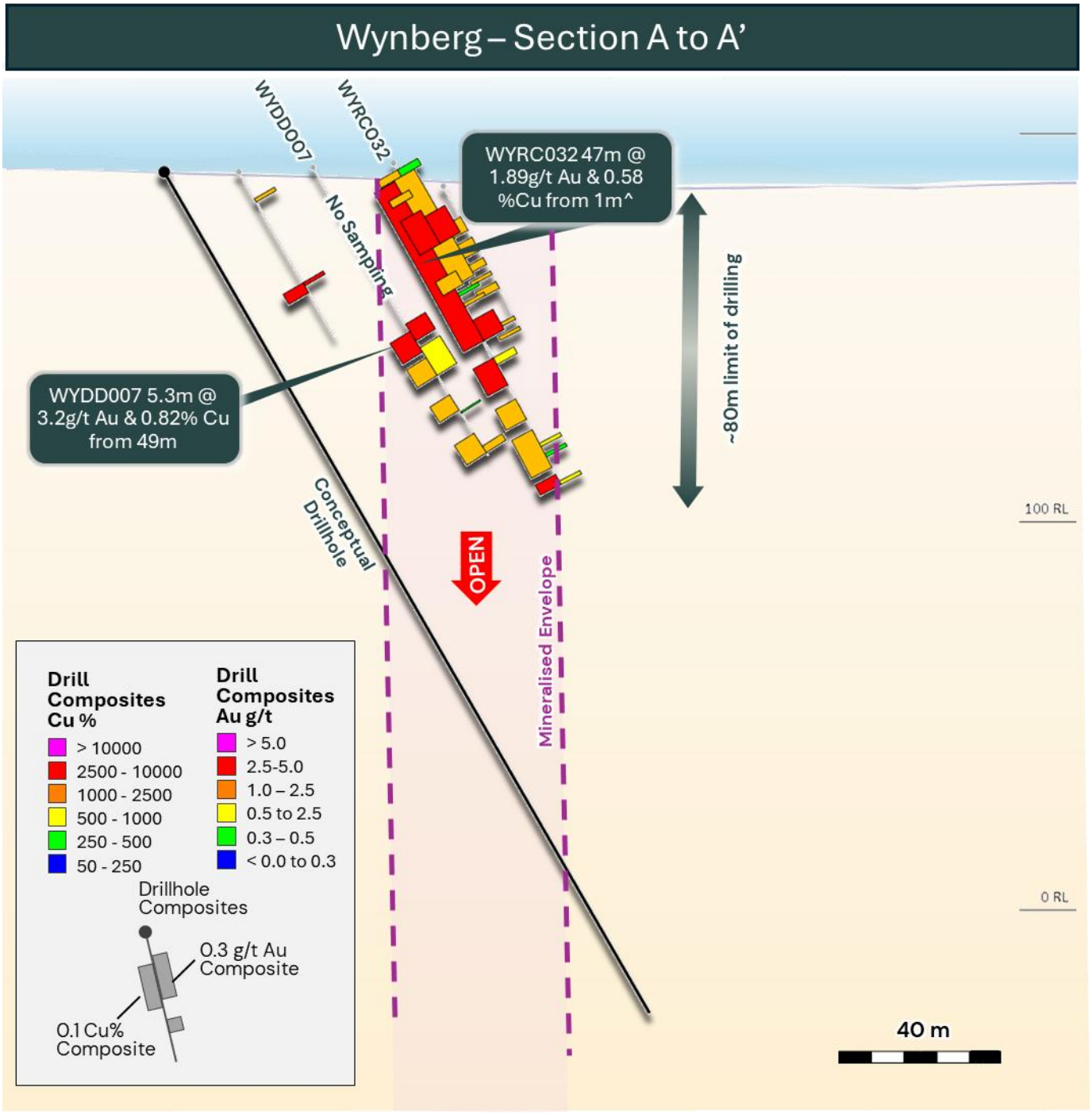

Figure 5. Wynberg Section A to A' and conceptual drill planning to test depth extensions[10] Cu composited widths are downhole intercepts Using a 0.1% Cu cutoff composite with up to 5m of internal waste and Au composite widths estimated using a 0.3g/t Au cut off with up to 5m of internal waste

Burnt Ute

Burnt Ute is defined by outcropping mineralised east west orientated siltstone–amphibolite contacts, displaying geological similarities to the Wallace North deposit. (Combined Indicated and Inferred resource of 2.0Mt @ 1.28% Cu and 0.77g/t Au; JORC (2012)[5]). The prospect is characterised by a ~1.7km strike length of coincident anomalous Cu–Au geochemical responses with rock chip geochemical values up to 25.0%Cu and 11.4g/t Au to a maximum interpreted zone width of ~400m.

A Fixed Loop ElectroMagnetic (FLEM) survey has been completed over the Burnt Ute Prospect to refine the interpretation of mineralised controls and assess the potential extent of mineralisation. The survey comprised 27 lines, each 650m in length, spaced 100m apart. Interpretation of the FLEM data has delineated three distinct, east–west trending, sub-parallel conductive trends that extend to depths of >600m and remain open at depth (Figure 6).

The interpreted conductive trends show a direct correlation with mapped and sampled anomalous Cu–Au surface geochemistry. In addition, drilling has intersected oxide copper mineralisation that remains open at depth, with the results including;

- 2m @ 0.76g/t Au and 0.34% Cu from 72m (14WYRC)[12]

Significant opportunity remains within the well-defined Cu–Au surface anomalies, which to date have only been partially tested by drilling with the EM conductors may represent iron sulphide-rich bodies at depth. Conceptual drillholes are considered with an aim to examine potential for Jerico style mineralisation at Burnt Ute.

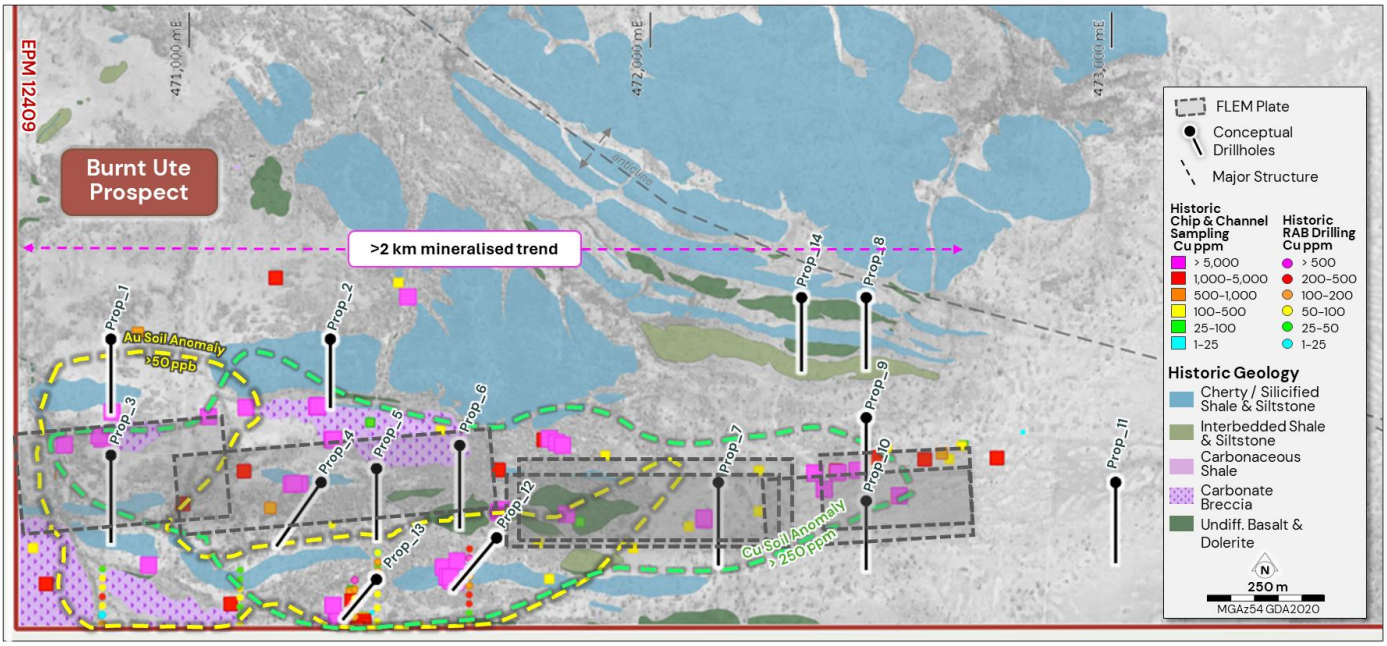

Figure 6. Conceptual drill program at Burnt Ute targeting modelled FLEM responses potentially representing primary ISCG mineralisation

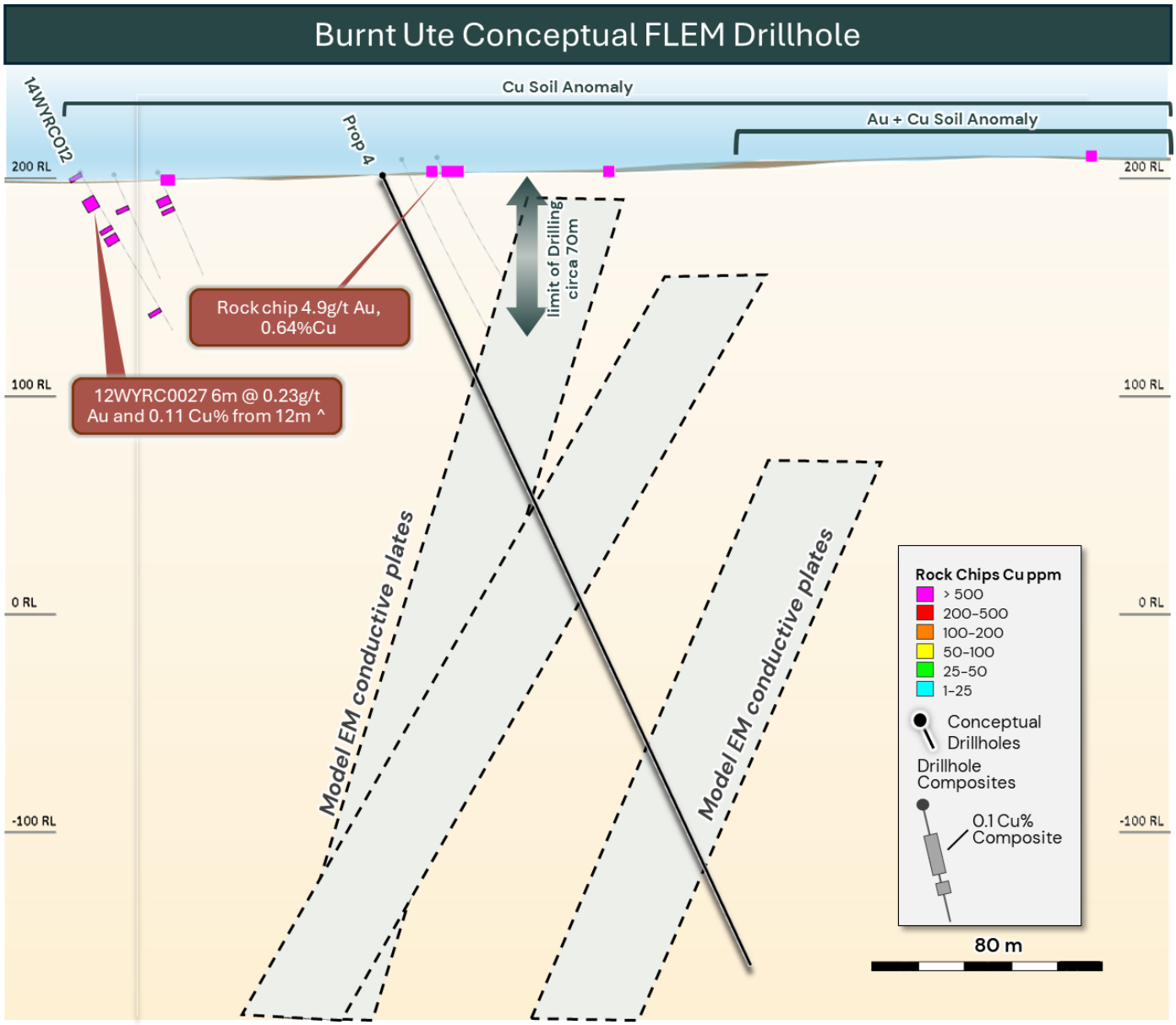

Figure 7. Section through Conceptual drill hole at Burnt Ute targeting modelled FLEM responses potentially representing primary ISCG mineralisation

Black Siltstone and Birdvale

Black Siltstone and Birdvale is defined by a 2.5km long and approximately 200 – 400m wide Au-Cu geochemical trend to the north of Wynberg with in the granted ML defined by shallow historic RAB drillholes in combination with advanced remote detection soil geochemical techniques (Ionic Leach). The area is defined by a complexly folded intervals of the prospective Toole Creek Volcanic package that trends westward from the Bird vale prospect before folding sharply northwards through the Black Siltstone prospect.

To date, only limited shallow has been completed, with no deeper drilling of the main geochemical anomaly over Black Siltstone where RAB bedrock sampling indicates the anomaly is strengthening northwards. The anomalies have not been directly or indirectly tested by electromagnetic geophysics, presenting a low-cost opportunity for rapid target generation and ranking.

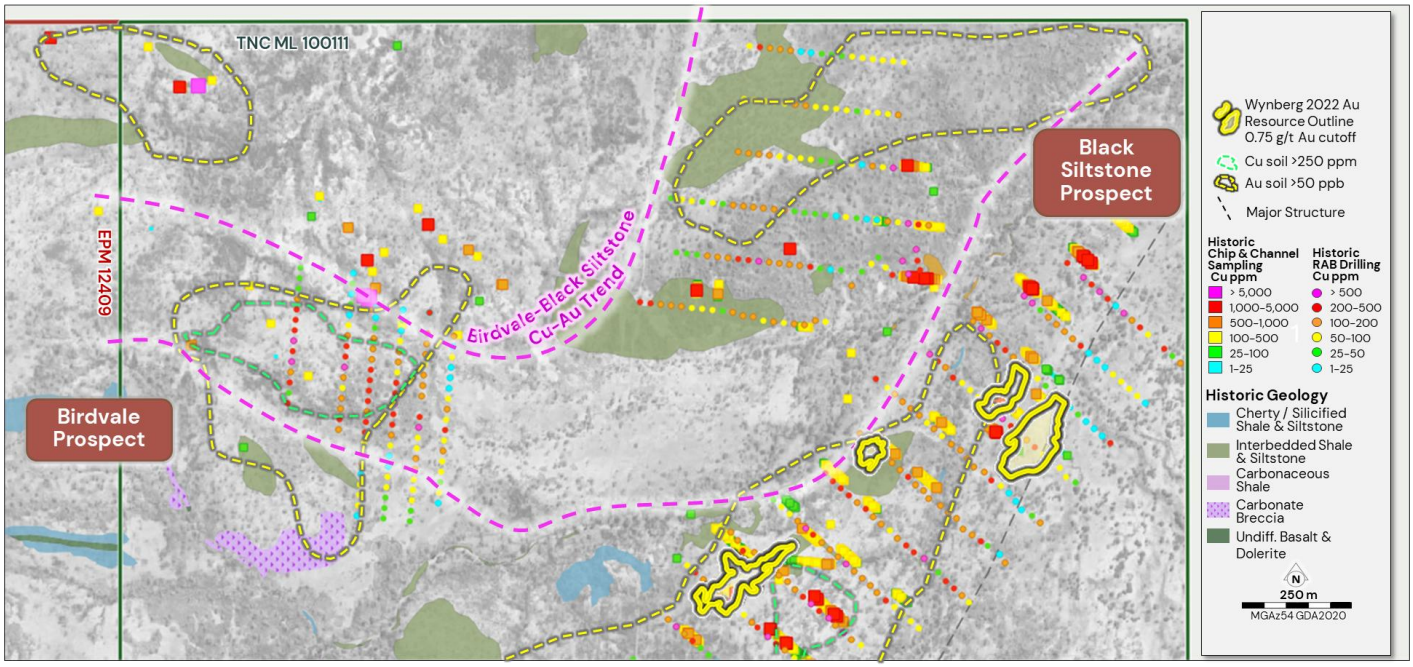

Figure 8. Birdvale – Black Siltstone Prospect illustrating mineralised trend and soil geochemical responses

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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 historic exploration results from previous explorers and new fixed loop EM (FLEM). 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 Release that relates to Mineral Resource estimates at Wynberg, Wallace South and Wallace North 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.
- 19 January 2024, TNC increases Wallace North 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 – Mineral Resources

Table 1. True North Copper Limited Cloncurry Copper Project Mineral Resource Inventory

Resource Category	Cut-off (% Cu)	Tonnes (Mt)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Co (%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (kt)	Au (koz)	Co (kt)	Ag (Moz)
Great Australia										
Indicated	0.5	3.68	0.88	0.08	0.03	-	32	9	1	-
Inferred	0.5	1.61	0.83	0.05	0.02	-	13	3	0	
Great Australia Subtotal		**5.29**	**0.86**	**0.07**	**0.03**	**-**	**46**	**12**	**1**	
Orphan Shear										
Indicated	0.25	1.01	0.57	0.04	0.04	-	6	1	0	-
Inferred	0.25	0.03	0.28	0.01	0.02	-	0	0	0	-
Orphan Shear Subtotal		**1.03**	**0.56**	**0.04**	**0.04**	**-**	**6**	**1**	**0**	**-**
Taipan										
Indicated	0.25	4.93	0.58	0.13	0.01	-	28	20	0	-
Inferred	0.25	0.28	0.55	0.14	0.01	-	2	1	0	-
Taipan Subtotal		**5.21**	**0.57**	**0.13**	**0.02**	**-**	**30**	**21**	**0**	**-**
Wallace North										
Indicated	0.3	1.55	1.25	0.71	-	-	19	36	-	-
Inferred	0.3	0.45	1.37	0.95	-	-	6	14	-	-
Wallace North Subtotal		**2.00**	**1.28**	**0.77**	**-**	**-**	**25**	**50**	**-**	**-**
Mt Norma In Situ										
Inferred	0.6	0.09	1.76	-	-	15.46	1.6	-	-	0.05
Mt Norma In Situ Subtotal		**0.09**	**1.76**	**-**	**-**	**15.46**	**1.6**	**-**	**-**	**0.05**
Mt Norma Heap Leach & Stockpile										
Indicated	0.6	0.01	1.13	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	-
Mt Norma Heap Leach & Stockpile Subtotal		**0.01**	**1.13**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.12**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Cloncurry Copper-Gold Total		**13.63**	**0.80**	**0.19**	**0.01**	**-**	**108.72**	**84**	**2**	**0.05**

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

Table 2. Vero Copper-Silver resource

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

Table 3. Vero Cobalt Resource

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

Table 4. TNC Gold resource

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

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

JORC Code, 2012 EDITION – Table 1

Section 1. Sampling Techniques and Data

This Table 1 refers to Fixed Loop Electromagnetics results and selected historic drill intercepts that relate to the exploration potential and targeting of the drill holes in the Wallace North District.

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.	**HISTORIC SURFACE SAMPLING** **1987 Devex Trenching and Rockchip Sampling (Burnt Ute)** ▪ Completed 4 trenches for approximately 114m with 68 composite samples taken and 5 individual rockchip samples. ▪ Sampling methods are unknown. ▪ Samples were prepared and analysed at ALS. ▪ Samples preparation is unknown but assumed to be industry standard for the time. ▪ Analysis by ALS was for Au by Aqua Regia digest of a 20g sample with GFA-AAS finish (Lab code: PM204), Cu, Pb, Zn by perchloric acid digest with AAS finish (Lab code: G001), Ag by acid digest with oxidant-solvent extraction-AAS (Lab code: G002), and As by acid digest-hydride generation with AAS finish (Lab code:G004). ▪ Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. **2011 Kingsgate Rockchip Sampling (Burnt Ute)** ▪ 8 rockchip samples were taken from outcrop and float by unknown methods. ▪ Sample preparation methods are unknown. ▪ Samples were assayed at an unknown lab. ▪ Samples were assayed for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Al, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Sb, Sc, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W by unknown methods. ▪ Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. **2013/2014 Quadrio Resources Rockchip Sampling (Burnt Ute)** ▪ 65 rockchip samples were collected. ▪ Sampling methods and type are not recorded. ▪ Samples were assayed at ALS, Townsville. ▪ Sample preparation comprised weighing, drying, and pulverising to 85% passing 75 microns. ▪ Samples were analysed for low level Au by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: Au-AA24) and multi-element analysis for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th Ti, Tl, U, V, W, and Zn by four acid digest of a 0.25g sample with ICP-MS finish (Lab code: ME-ICP61). ▪ Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. **1987 Devex Soil Sampling (Burnt Ute and Wynberg)** ▪ Burnt Ute - 186 mixed 'B' and 'C' horizon -20# soil samples were taken on north-south lines at 100m spacing and 20m sample spacing. A single 50m infill line was completed with infill sampling at 10m on 3 lines. ▪ Wynberg – 36 mixed 'B' and 'C' horizon -20# soil samples were taken on two orientation lines approxiamtely 300 m apart on 10m sample spacing ▪ Samples were assayed at ALS. ▪ Sample preparation methods are unknown. ▪ Analysis by ALS was for Au by Aqua Regia digest of a 50g sample with AAS/GFA finish (Lab code: PM205), Cu, Pb, Zn by perchloric acid digest with AAS finish (Lab code: G001), and As by acid digest-hydride generation with AAS finish (Lab code: G004). ▪ Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. **1989 Epoch Mining NL Soil Sampling (Burnt Ute, WOW, Wynberg)** ▪ Burnt Ute - 136 -20# soil samples were taken on 100 m north-south line spacing and 20m sample spacing. Selected infill was completed 50m line spacing and 10m sample spacing. No detail of the horizon sampled have been found. ▪ WOW – 83 -20# soil samples were taken on 100 m north-northeast line spacing and 20 m sample spacing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		▪ Wynberg – 32 -20# soil samples in areas lacking cover were taken on 100 m and 200m north-west line spacing and 10 m sample spacing. ▪ Samples were assayed at ALS. ▪ Sample preparation methods are unknown. ▪ Analysis by ALS was for Au by Aqua Regia digest of a 50g sample with AAS/GFA finish (Lab code: PM205), Cu, Pb, Zn by perchloric acid digest with AAS finish (Lab code: G001), and As by acid digest-hydride generation with AAS finish (Lab code: G004). ▪ Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. **2012 Kingsgate Consolidated Soil Sampling (Regional)** ▪ Completed 651 -4mm soil samples on 300 m and 150m spaced east-west lines and 100 m sample spacing. ▪ Sampled were assayed by ALS, site unknown. ▪ Sample preparation methods are unknown. ▪ Samples were assayed for Au by unknown methods and Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Sb, and Zn by 25g Aqua Regia digestion with ICP-MS finish (Lab code: unknown). ▪ Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. **2013 Quadrio Resources Soil Sampling (Regional)** ▪ Completed 596 soil samples on 150m spaced east-west lines and 100 m sample spacing. No detail of the horizon sampled, or mesh size have been found. ▪ Sampled were assayed by ALS, Townsville. ▪ Sample preparation comprised weighing, drying, and pulverising to 85% passing 75 microns. ▪ Samples were assayed for Au, Ag, Cu, Fe, Ni, Pb, Zn by 25g Aqua Regia digestion with ICP-MS finish (Lab code: unknown). ▪ Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. **HISTORIC DRILLING** **1989 Epoch Mining NL RAB Drilling (Burnt Ute)** ▪ Completed 83 RAB holes for 100m (CH535-617). Holes were mostly <2m. ▪ A single sample was taken from bottom of hole at the base of paleo-alluvial cover by unknown means. ▪ Samples were assayed at ALS. ▪ Sample preparation methods are unknown. ▪ Analysis by ALS was for Au by Aqua Regia digest of a 50g sample with AAS/GFA finish (Lab code: PM205), As by acid digest-hydride generation with AAS finish (Lab code: G004) and Cu by perchloric acid digest with AAS finish (Lab code: G001). ▪ Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. **2014 Quadrio Resources Pty Ltd RC Drilling (Burnt Ute)** ▪ Completed 21 RC holes for 1408 m (14WYRC0001-0021). ▪ Samples were collected as 2m composites by unknown methods. ▪ Samples were sent to ALS, Townsville for preparation and analysis. ▪ Samples preparation is unknown but assumed to be industry standard considering the lab and year completed. ▪ Samples were analysed for low level Au by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: Au-AA24) and multi-element analysis for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th Ti, Tl, U, V, W, and Zn by four acid digest of a 0.25g sample with ICP-MS finish (Lab code: ME-ICP61). ▪ Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. **1989 Epoch Mining PERC/RC Drilling (Wynberg)** ▪ Completed 57 Percussion holes (0001RC-0003RC, 0008RC-0061RC).and 4 RC holes (0004-007) for 2721 m. ▪ Samples were mostly collected as 2m composites by unknown methods. ▪ Samples were sent to Australian Assay Laboratories (AAL), Brisbane for preparation and analysis. ▪ Sample preparation methods are unknown. ▪ Analysis by AAL was for Au by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: FA50/D610) and for As, Cu, Pb, and Zn by multi acid digest with AAS finish (Lab code: AAS/D100). ▪ Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		2012 Kingsgate Consolidated RC Drilling (Wynberg) ▪ Completed 37 RC holes for 4436 m (12WYRC0005-0041). ▪ Holes were mostly sampled as 1 m samples (>70%) and by 5m composites in unmineralised parts of the hole. ▪ Sampling methods are unknown. ▪ Samples were sent to ALS, Townsville for preparation and analysis. ▪ Lab Samples preparation is unknown but assumed to be industry standard considering the lab and year completed. ▪ 1 m samples were analysed for ore-grade Au by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: Au-AA26) and analysis for Cu by four acid digest of a 0.25g sample with ICP-MS finish (Lab code: ME-ICP61). 5 m samples were analysed for ore-grade Au by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: Au-AA26) with multi-element analysis for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, and Zn by four acid digest of a 0.25g sample with ICP-MS finish (Lab code: ME-ICP61). ▪ Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. **2016-2017 Round Oak (Exco) RC Drilling (Wynberg)** ▪ Completed 31 RC holes for 3,967 m (WYRC001-079). ▪ Two 1 m splits were collected directly from a rig mounted cone splitter giving two 6% splits. One of the splits was used as the primary sample and the second as the field duplicate. Cone splitters are regarded as an acceptable industry standard technique. ▪ Sample were sent to SGS Laboratory, Townsville for preparation and analysis. ▪ 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 lab checks). ▪ Samples were analysed for ore-grade Au by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: FA505) and multi-element analysis for Ag, , Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, and Zr by four acid digest of a 0.2g sample with ICP-OES or ICP-MS finish (Lab code: ICP41Q/IMS41Q). ▪ Samples were qualitatively monitored for moisture content, contamination, and recovery. ▪ Field duplicates were taken at irregular intervals ranging from 1 to 4 per hole. These were taken from the second split directly from the rig mounted cone splitter. **2017 Round Oak (Exco) Diamond Drilling (Wynberg)** • Completed 23 diamond holes for 1388.7 m (WYDD007-0029). • Core was sampled as ¼ core cut longitudinally using an automated Almonte diamond saw. • Sampling intervals were mostly 1m but ranged from 0.1 to 1.7m. • Sample preparation consisted of drying at 105 degC for 8 hrs; jaw crushing to a nominal 6mm size was completed with a Jacques GC2000 jaw crusher and a Labtech JC2500 to produce a 3kg sample; pulverising in a LM5 mill to 85% passing 75µm where a 150g sample was taken (every 20th sample taken was duplicated for internal lab checks). • Samples were analysed for ore-grade Au by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: FA505) and multi-element analysis for Ag, , Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, and Zr by four acid digest of a 0.2g sample with ICP-OES or ICP-MS finish (Lab code: ICP41Q/IMS41Q). • No evidence of field duplicates has been found. **2018 Round Oak (Exco) RC Drilling (Wynberg)** ▪ Completed 9 RC holes for 1456 m (WYRC080-088). ▪ Two 1 m splits were collected directly from a rig mounted cone splitter giving two 6% splits. One of the splits was used as the primary sample and the second as the field duplicate. Cone splitters are regarded as an acceptable industry standard technique. ▪ Sample were sent to SGS Laboratory, Townsville for preparation and analysis. ▪ 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 85% passing 75µm where a 150g sample was taken (every 20th sample taken was duplicated for internal lab checks). ▪ Samples were analysed for ore-grade Au by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: FA505) and multi-element analysis for Ag, , Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, and Zr by four acid digest of a 0.2g sample with ICP-OES or ICP-MS finish (Lab code: ICP41Q/IMS41Q). ▪ Samples were qualitatively monitored for moisture content, contamination, and recovery while drilling to address any issues as they arose.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		▪ No evidence of field duplicates has been found. **TRUE NORTH COPPER WORK** **2023 TNC Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Rock chip outcrop and float samples were taken at the discretion of the supervising geologist and given a sample number correlating with the observation point ID. ▪ Samples taken were representative of either a 2x2m or 5x5m area. Depending on outcrop availability, some samples were also obtained from subcrops and as float. Grab samples were also obtained from mullock dumps around historic prospecting pits or shafts. The sample type was recorded and reported. ▪ Samples have been submitted to ALS an ISO certified contract laboratory in Mt Isa. ▪ Sample preparation comprises of drying, crushing and pulverisation prior to analysis (PREP-32m). ▪ Samples were analysed by multi-element analysis near total 4 Acid Digestion 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 by (Lab code: ME-ICP61) and Au by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: Au-AA26). TNC0041-TNC0061 have been re-assayed due to ICP-49 and AA25 (30g fire assay with AA finish) being incorrectly requested for that dispatch. Samples were re-assayed for ICP-61 analysis only to provide a complete full suite of elements not detected by the ICP-49 assay method, however re-assay of AA25 was deemed not necessary for re-assay (for AA26) as this method is considered acceptable for reporting of gold in rock chip results. ▪ Measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. **2025 TNC Burne Ute FLEM** ▪ The Burnt Ute FLEM survey was completed by Australian Geophysical Services (AGS) between 11 April and 17 April 2025. Equipment used included a GeoRESULTS DRTX 4 Transmitter (Tx), SMARTem 24 Receiver system (Rx), and an EMIT SMART fluxgate 3 component EM sensor.
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).	**HISTORIC DRILLING** **1989 Epoch Mining RAB Drilling (Burnt Ute)** ▪ Holes were completed by an unknown company using an unknown rig. ▪ Drilling was by Rotary Air Blast (RAB) using a bit of unknown diameter. **2014 Quadrio Resources RC Drilling (Burnt Ute)** ▪ Holes were completed by Kelly Drilling using an unknown rig type. ▪ Drilling was by Reverse Circulation (RC) utilising a face sampling bit of unknown diameter. **1989 Epoch Mining PERC Drilling (Wynberg)** ▪ Holes were completed by an unknown company using an unknown rig. ▪ Drilling was by Reverse Circulation (RC) and open hole Percussion (PERC) using a bit of unknown diameter. **2012 Kingsgate Consolidated Drilling (Wynberg)** ▪ Holes were completed by Tom Browne Drilling Services using an unknown RC drill rig. ▪ Drilling was by Reverse Circulation (RC) utilising a face sampling bit of unknown diameter. **2016-2017 Round Oak (Exco) RC Drilling (Wynberg)** ▪ Holes were completed by Mitchell Drilling Services using a SCHRAMM 685 RC drill rig or a SCHRAMM-650 RC drill rig. ▪ Drill rigs incorporated auxiliary compressors and boosters. ▪ Drilling was by Reverse Circulation (RC) utilising a face sampling bit of 5.5”. **2017 Round Oak (Exco) Diamond Drilling (Wynberg)** ▪ Holes were completed by Calibre Drilling using either a YDX-3L Coretech (HQ-size) diamond rig and an Onram 1000 diamond rig (WL66-size). ▪ Core was drilled either HQ (63.5mm) or WL66 (50.5mm) size.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		2018 Round Oak (Exco) RC Drilling (Wynberg) ▪ Holes were completed by Mitchell Drilling Services using a Sandvik DE840 RC drill rig. ▪ Drill rigs incorporated auxiliary compressors and boosters. ▪ Drilling was by Reverse Circulation (RC) utilising a face sampling bit of 5.5”.
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.	**HISTORIC DRILLING** **1989 Epoch Mining RAB Drilling (Burnt Ute)** ▪ Methods to maximise recovery are unknown. ▪ No records of drill sample recovery have been found. As such no assessment of recovery versus grade can be completed. **2014 Quadrio RC Resources Drilling (Burnt Ute)** ▪ Methods to maximise recovery are unknown. ▪ No records of drill sample recovery have been found. As such no assessment of recovery versus grade can be completed. **1989 Epoch Mining Drilling (Wynberg)** ▪ Methods to maximise recovery are unknown. ▪ No records of drill sample recovery have been found. As such no assessment of recovery versus grade can be completed. **2012 Kingsgate Consolidated Drilling (Wynberg)** ▪ Methods to maximise recovery are unknown. ▪ No records of drill sample recovery have been found. As such no assessment of recovery versus grade can be completed. **2016-2018 Round Oak (Exco) RC Drilling (Wynberg)** ▪ Recoveries have been recorded qualitatively as poor, moderate, good. ▪ Drilling is undertaken using auxiliary compressors and boosters to keep the hole dry and lift the sample to the sampling equipment. ▪ Greater than 99% of samples are recorded as having good recovery. ▪ No assessment of bias has been undertaken. **2017 Round Oak (Exco) Diamond Drilling (Wynberg)** ▪ Core recovery was reported as being good, but core recovery records have not been found. ▪ As core recovery data has not been found, no assessment of bias has been completed.
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.	**HISTORIC SURFACE SAMPLING** **1987 Devex Trenching and Rockchip Sampling (Burnt Ute)** ▪ No sample logging has been found. **2011 Kingsgate Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Sample types have been recorded (e.g., outcrop, sub-crop, float). ▪ No lithology information has been recovered. **2013/2014 Quadrio Resources Rockchip Sampling** ▪ No sample logging has been found. **1987 Devex Soil Sampling (Burnt Ute and Wynberg)** ▪ No sample logging has been found.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		1989 Epoch Mining NL Soil Sampling (Burnt Ute, WOW, Wynberg) ▪ No sample logging has been found. **2012 Kingsgate Consolidated Soil Sampling (Regional)** ▪ No sample logging has been found. **2013 Quadrio Resources Soil Sampling (Regional)** ▪ No sample logging has been found. **2023 TNC Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Geological information for individual rock chips was recorded in a qualitative manner where possible, including colour, lithology, weathering, dominant alteration mineral and mineralisation type and style. ▪ A description of the sample location including area sampled, was recorded. ▪ Sample type was recorded as outcrop, subcrop, float, mine dump etc. ▪ Each sample was given a unique sample ID. ▪ All samples were photographed on top of the sample bag with the sample ID showing. **HISTORIC DRILLING** **1989 Epoch Mining RAB Drilling (Burnt Ute)** ▪ No drill logging has been found. **2014 Quadrio Resources RC Drilling (Burnt Ute)** ▪ RC chips were logged qualitatively for the entire hole with lithology, sulphide content and type, veining, and alteration recorded. **1989 Epoch Mining Drilling (Wynberg)** ▪ Chips were logged qualitatively for the entire hole with lithology, sulphide content and type, alteration, and veining recorded. **2012 Kingsgate Consolidated Drilling (Wynberg)** ▪ RC chips were logged qualitatively for the entire hole with lithology, weathering, sulphide content and type, veining, and alteration recorded. ▪ Holes have been logged to an appropriate level of detail to support a mineral resource estimation. **2016-2018 Round Oak (Exco) RC Drilling (Wynberg)** ▪ Detailed geological logging is recorded within an Access database for Exco. Standard nomenclature (Exco) has been adopted throughout the database. ▪ Holes have been logged to an appropriate level of detail to support a mineral resource estimation. ▪ Logging is qualitative in nature. ▪ Hole have been logged in their entirety. **2017 Round Oak (Exco) Diamond Drilling (Wynberg)** ▪ Detailed geological logging is recorded within an Access database for Exco. Standard nomenclature (Exco) has been adopted throughout the database. ▪ Holes have been logged to an appropriate level of detail to support a mineral resource estimation. ▪ Logging is qualitative in nature. ▪ Hole have been logged in their entirety. ▪ Core was photographed wet and dry.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	**HISTORIC SURFACE SAMPLING** **1987 Devex Trenching and Rockchip Sampling (Burnt Ute)** ▪ Sampling types and methods are unknown. ▪ Samples were prepared at ALS. ▪ Samples preparation is unknown but assumed to be industry standard for the time. ▪ 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. **2011 Kingsgate Rockchip Sampling (Burnt Ute)** ▪ Outcrop and float samples were taken by unknown methods. ▪ 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. **2013/2014 Quadrio Resources Rockchip Sampling (Burnt Ute)** ▪ Sampling types and methods are unknown. ▪ Samples were sent to ALS, Townsville for sample preparation and analysis. ▪ Sample preparation comprised weighing, drying, and pulverising to 85% passing 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. **1987 Devex Soil Sampling (Burnt Ute and Wynberg)** ▪ Sampling types and methods are unknown. ▪ Samples were prepared at ALS. ▪ Samples preparation is unknown but assumed to be industry standard for the time. ▪ 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. **1989 Epoch Mining NL Soil Sampling (Burnt Ute, WOW, Wynberg)** ▪ Sampling types and methods are unknown. ▪ Samples were prepared at ALS. ▪ Samples preparation is unknown but assumed to be industry standard for the time. ▪ 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 Kingsgate Consolidated Soil Sampling (Regional)** ▪ Sampled were prepared by ALS, site unknown. ▪ Samples preparation is unknown but assumed to be industry standard for the time. ▪ 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. **2013 Quadrio Resources Soil Sampling (Regional)** ▪ Sampling types and methods are unknown. ▪ Samples were prepared by ALS, Townsville. ▪ Sample preparation comprised weighing, drying, and pulverising to 85% passing 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. **HISTORIC DRILLING**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		1989 Epoch Mining RAB Drilling (Burnt Ute) ▪ A single sample was taken from bottom of hole at the base of the paleo-alluvial cover. ▪ Samples were sent to ALS for sample preparation. ▪ Sample preparation is unknown but assumed to be industry standard for the period. ▪ 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. **2014 Quadrio Resources RC Drilling (Burnt Ute)** ▪ Samples were collected as two metre composites. ▪ Company sampling and compositing procedures are unknown. ▪ Samples were sent to ALS, Townsville for sample preparation and analysis. ▪ Sample preparation is unknown but assumed to be industry standard give the lab and year. ▪ 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. **1989 Epoch Mining Drilling (Wynberg)** ▪ Samples were mostly collected as 2m composites by unknown methods. ▪ Samples were sent to Australian Assay Laboratories (AAL), Brisbane for preparation and analysis. ▪ 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. **2012 Kingsgate Consolidated Drilling (Wynberg)** ▪ Holes were mostly sampled as 1 m samples (>70%) and by 5m composites in unmineralised parts of the hole. ▪ Sampling methods are unknown. ▪ Samples were sent to ALS, Townsville for preparation and analysis. ▪ Lab Samples preparation is unknown but assumed to be industry standard considering the lab and year completed. ▪ 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. **2016-2018 Round Oak (Exco) RC Drilling (Wynberg)** ▪ Two 1 m splits were collected directly from a rig mounted cone splitter giving two 6% splits. One of the splits was used as the primary sample and the second as the field duplicate. Cone splitters are regarded as an acceptable industry standard technique. ▪ Sample were sent to SGS Laboratory, Townsville for preparation and analysis. ▪ 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 lab checks). ▪ Samples were qualitatively monitored for moisture content, contamination, and recovery. ▪ Field duplicates were taken at irregular intervals ranging from 1 to 4 per hole for WYRC001-079. These were taken from the second split directly from the rig mounted cone splitter. Evidence for field duplicates from WRC80-88 have not been found. ▪ Samples were reported to have been weighted at the lab but this data has not been found and as such no comment can be made to the appropriateness of the sample size. ▪ Assessment of field duplicates by Optiro in 2018 indicate that there was potential issues with representative sampling being achieved. This issue is expected to have a limited effect on the exploration results reported or utilised for target generation. **2017 Round Oak (Exco) Diamond Drilling (Wynberg)** • Core was sampled as ¼ core cut longitudinally using an automated Almonte diamond saw. • Sampling intervals were mostly 1m but ranged from 0.1 to 1.7m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sample preparation consisted of drying at 105 degC for 8 hrs; jaw crushing to a nominal 6mm size was completed with a Jacques GC2000 jaw crusher and a Labtech JC2500 to produce a 3kg sample; pulverising in a LM5 mill to 85% passing 75µm where a 150g sample was taken (every 20th sample taken was duplicated for internal lab checks). • Samples were analysed for ore-grade Au by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: FA505) and multi-element analysis for Ag, , Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, and Zr by four acid digest of a 0.2g sample with ICP-OES or ICP-MS finish (Lab code: ICP41Q/IMS41Q). • Samples were reported to have been weighted at the lab, but this data has not been found and as such no comment can be made to the appropriateness of the sample size. • ¼ core sampling is not considered industry best practice and may not present a sample that is representative of the in-situ material collected ut is sufficient for the reporting of exploration results and target generation on these results. • No evidence of field duplicates has been found to assess variability in the sampling technique. **TRUE NORTH COPPER WORK** **2023 TNC Rockchip Sampling** ▪ Outcrop and sub-crop samples were taken using a geopick and block hammer at the supervising geologist's discretion. ▪ Samples range between 1 and 2kg in weight with a minimum target weight of 1kg. ▪ Sample preparation was undertaken by ALS Mt Isa, an ISO certified contract laboratory. ▪ Sample preparation comprised drying, crushing and pulverisation prior to analysis (Lab code: PREP-32m). ▪ No duplicate sampling was completed.
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.	**No QAQC data has been found for historic work and therefore no QAQC analysis has been completed. No Mineral Resource Calculation has been reported in this announcement and historical results have only been used as indication on where mineralisation occurs for use in exploration targeting.** **HISTORIC SURFACE SAMPLING** **1987 Devex Trenching and Rockchip Sampling (Burnt Ute)** ▪ Samples were analysed at ALS. ▪ Samples preparation is unknown but assumed to be industry standard for the time. ▪ Analysis by ALS was for Au by Aqua Regia digest of a 20g sample with GFA-AAS finish (Lab code: PM204), Cu, Pb, Zn by perchloric acid digest with AAS finish (Lab code: G001), Ag by acid digest with oxidant-solvent extraction-AAS (Lab code: G002), and As by acid digest-hydride generation with AAS finish (Lab code:G004). ▪ Assay certificates have been recovered from the original report. ▪ 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. **2011 Kingsgate Rockchip Sampling (Burnt Ute)** ▪ Samples were assayed at an unknown lab. ▪ Sample preparation methods are unknown. ▪ Samples were assayed for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Al, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Sb, Sc, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W 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. **2013/2014 Quadrio Resources Rockchip Sampling (Burnt Ute)** ▪ Samples were assayed at ALS, Townsville. ▪ Samples were analysed for low level Au by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: Au-AA24) and multi-element analysis for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th Ti, Tl, U, V, W, and Zn by four acid digest of a 0.25g sample with ICP-MS finish (Lab code: ME-ICP61). ▪ No assay certificates have been recovered. ▪ Company QAQC procedures are reported to have included the use of Certified Reference Material which is stated as performing within acceptable limits. TNC have not found the data for verification. Therefore, the data should be used with caution.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		1987 Devex Soil Sampling (Burnt Ute and Wynberg) ▪ Samples were assayed at ALS. ▪ Samples preparation is unknown but assumed to be industry standard for the time. ▪ Analysis by ALS was for Au by Aqua Regia digest of a 50g sample with AAS/GFA finish (Lab code: PM205), Cu, Pb, Zn by perchloric acid digest with AAS finish (Lab code: G001), and As by acid digest-hydride generation with AAS finish (Lab code: G004). ▪ 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. **1989 Epoch Mining NL Soil Sampling (Burnt Ute, WOW, Wynberg)** ▪ Samples were assayed at ALS. ▪ Samples preparation is unknown but assumed to be industry standard for the time. ▪ Analysis by ALS was for Au by Aqua Regia digest of a 50g sample with AAS/GFA finish (Lab code: PM205), Cu, Pb, Zn by perchloric acid digest with AAS finish (Lab code: G001), and As by acid digest-hydride generation with AAS finish (Lab code: G004). ▪ 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. **2012 Kingsgate Consolidated Soil Sampling (Regional)** ▪ Sampled were assayed by ALS, site unknown. ▪ Sample preparation methods are unknown. ▪ Samples were assayed for Au by unknown methods and Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Sb, and Zn by 25g Aqua Regia digestion with ICP-MS finish (Lab code: unknown). ▪ 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. **2013 Quadrio Resources Soil Sampling (Regional)** ▪ Sampled were assayed by an unknown laboratory. ▪ Sample preparation comprised weighing, drying, and pulverising to 85% passing 75 microns. ▪ Samples were assayed for Au, Ag, Cu, Fe, Ni, Pb, Zn by 25g Aqua Regia digestion with ICP-MS finish (Lab code: unknown). ▪ No assay certificates have been recovered. ▪ Company QAQC procedures are reported to have included the use of Certified Reference Material which is stated as performing within acceptable limits. TNC have not found the data for verification. Therefore, the data should be used with caution. **HISTORIC DRILLING** **1989 Epoch Mining RAB Drilling (Burnt Ute)** ▪ Samples were assayed by ALS. ▪ Analysis by ALS was for Au by Aqua Regia digest of a 50g sample with AAS/GFA finish (Lab code: PM205) and for As by acid digest-hydride generation with AAS finish (Lab code: G004) and Cu by perchloric acid digest with AAS finish (Lab code: G001). ▪ 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. **2014 Quadrio Resources RC Drilling (Burnt Ute)** ▪ Samples were sent to ALS, Townsville for preparation and analysis. ▪ Samples were analysed for low level Au by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: Au-AA24) and multi-element analysis for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th Ti, Tl, U, V, W, and Zn by four acid digest of a 0.25g sample with ICP-MS finish (Lab code: ME-ICP61). ▪ No assay certificates have been recovered.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		▪ 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. **1989 Epoch Mining Drilling (Wynberg)** ▪ Samples were sent to Australian Assay Laboratories (AAL), Brisbane for preparation and analysis. ▪ Analysis by AAL was for Au by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: FA50/D610) and for As, Cu, Pb, and Zn by multi acid digest with AAS finish (Lab code: AAS/D100). ▪ 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. **2012 Kingsgate Consolidated Drilling (Wynberg)** ▪ Samples were sent to ALS, Townsville for preparation and analysis. ▪ Lab Samples preparation is unknown but assumed to be industry standard considering the lab and year completed. ▪ 1 m samples were analysed for ore-grade Au by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: Au-AA26) and analysis for Cu by four acid digest of a 0.25g sample with ICP-MS finish (Lab code: ME-ICP61). 5 m samples were analysed for ore-grade Au by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: Au-AA26) with multi-element analysis for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, and Zn by four acid digest of a 0.25g sample with ICP-MS finish (Lab code: ME-ICP61). ▪ 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. **2016-2018 Round Oak (Exco) RC Drilling (Wynberg)** ▪ Sample were sent to SGS Laboratory, Townsville for preparation and analysis. ▪ Samples were analysed for ore-grade Au by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: FA505) and multi-element analysis for Ag, , Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, and Zr by four acid digest of a 0.2g sample with ICP-OES or ICP-MS finish (Lab code: ICP41Q/IMS41Q). ▪ No assay certificates have been recovered. ▪ No original QAQC data has been recovered. ▪ An independent report by Optiro states the use of standards and blanks. ▪ An independent report on Pit 2 by Optiro in 2018 although not taking responsibility for QAQC did comment that “available tests for accuracy (standards) suggest appropriate levels of analytical accuracy are being achieved by the laboratories used”. Optiro also note that available blank samples indicate no systematic cross-sample contamination is present. **2017 Round Oak (Exco) Diamond Drilling (Wynberg)** ▪ Core was sampled as ¼ core cut longitudinally using an automated Almonte diamond saw. ▪ Sampling intervals were mostly 1m but ranged from 0.1 to 1.7m. ▪ Sample preparation consisted of drying at 105 degC for 8 hrs; jaw crushing to a nominal 6mm size was completed with a Jacques GC2000 jaw crusher and a Labtech JC2500 to produce a 3kg sample; pulverising in a LM5 mill to 85% passing 75µm where a 150g sample was taken (every 20th sample taken was duplicated for internal lab checks). ▪ Samples were analysed for ore-grade Au by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: FA505) and multi-element analysis for Ag, , Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, and Zr by four acid digest of a 0.2g sample with ICP-OES or ICP-MS finish (Lab code: ICP41Q/IMS41Q). ▪ No assay certificates have been recovered. ▪ No original QAQC data has been recovered. ▪ An independent report by Optiro on Pit 2 by Optiro in 2018 states the use of standards and blanks. ▪ Optiro although not taking responsibility for QAQC did comment that “available tests for accuracy (standards) suggest appropriate levels of analytical accuracy are being achieved by the laboratories used”. Optiro also note that available blank samples indicate no systematic cross-sample contamination is present. **TRUE NORTH COPPER WORK**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		2023 TNC Rockchip Sampling ▪ Samples are photographed on top of the sample bag with the sample number displayed. ▪ Samples have been submitted to Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) an ISO certified contract laboratory in Mt Isa. ▪ Samples were analysed by multi-element analysis near total 4 Acid Digestion 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 by (Lab code: ME-ICP61) and Au by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab code: Au-AA26). TNC0041-TNC0061 have been re-assayed due to ICP-49 and AA25 (30g fire assay with AA finish) being incorrectly requested for that dispatch. Samples were re-assayed for ICP-61 analysis only to provide a complete full suite of elements not detected by the ICP-49 assay method, however re-assay of AA25 was deemed not necessary for re-assay (for AA26) as this method is considered acceptable for reporting of gold in rock chip results. ▪ No QAQC procedures were utilised. ▪ ALS internal QAQC comprised sizings, duplicates, blanks, and standards.
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.	▪ For Round Oak drilling digital and hard copy assay results were reported to be 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.	**TOPOGRAPHIC CONTROL REGIONAL** ▪ Collar and surface sampling elevations have been updated using open-source ALOS DEM (5m) topographic surface which is considered adequate topographic control for early stage of exploration. **TOPOGRAPHIC CONTROL WYNBERG** ▪ Collar elevations have been updated using a 2016 LiDAR survey (4 points per sq m) completed by RPS group on behalf of Round Oak (Exco) for drillholes not surveyed by DPGS. **HISTORIC SURFACE SAMPLING** **1987 Devex Trenching and Rockchip Sampling (Burnt Ute)** ▪ 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. **2011 Kingsgate Rockchip Sampling (Burnt Ute)** ▪ Location methods are unknown. ▪ Sample locations are recorded in GDA94, MGA Zone 54 within the original report. **2013/2014 Quadrio Resources Rockchip Sampling (Burnt Ute)** ▪ Sample locations have been picked up using handheld GPS. ▪ Sample locations are recorded in GDA94, MGA Zone 54 within the original report. **1987 Devex Soil Sampling (Burnt Ute and Wynberg)** ▪ 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. **1989 Epoch Mining NL Soil Sampling (Burnt Ute, WOW, Wynberg)** ▪ 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		2012 Kingsgate Consolidated Soil Sampling (Regional) ▪ Sample locations have been picked up using handheld GPS. ▪ Sample locations are recorded in GDA94, MGA Zone 54 within the original report. **2013/2014 Quadrio Resources Soil and Rockchip Sampling (Regional)** ▪ Sample locations have been picked up using handheld GPS. ▪ Sample locations are recorded in GDA94, MGA Zone 54 within the original report. **HISTORIC DRILLING** **1989 Epoch Mining RAB Drilling (Burnt Ute)** ▪ Collar 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. ▪ Locational accuracy is uncertain. **2014 Quadrio Resources RC Drilling (Burnt Ute)** ▪ Collar locations were picked up using DGPS in GDA94/MGA Zone 54 system. ▪ An end of hole survey was completed for holes 14WYRC001 – 14WYRC0012 using a Ranger downhole survey tool. Other holes were not surveyed downhole. ▪ Locational accuracy in X, Y and Z is considered adequate for Mineral Resource Estimation. **1989 Epoch Mining RC Drilling (Wynberg)** ▪ Collar 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. ▪ No downhole surveys were completed. Hole depths ranged from 20 m to 68 m. ▪ Locational accuracy is uncertain. **2012 Kingsgate Consolidated RC Drilling (Wynberg)** ▪ Collar locations were picked up using DGPS in GDA94/MGA Zone 54 system. ▪ Downhole surveys were completed on nominal 30 m intervals using an unknown instrument. ▪ Holes depths ranged from 24 to 178 m. ▪ Topographic control was determined by DGPS. **2016-2018 Round Oak (Exco)Drilling (Wynberg)** ▪ Collar locations were picked up using DGPS in GDA94/MGA Zone 54 system. ▪ Downhole surveys were completed on nominal 30 m intervals using a REFLEX EZ_SHOT™ camera. ▪ Topographic control was determined by DGPS. ▪ Locational accuracy in X, Y and Z is considered adequate for Mineral Resource Estimation. **TRUE NORTH COPPER WORK** **2023 TNC Rockchip Sampling** ▪ The grid system used is GDA94 datum and MGA Zone 54 map projection for easting/northing/RL. ▪ A combination of Qfield and Garmin GPSMAP 64sx was used to record observation and sample points with an accuracy of +/-4m. **2025 TNC Burnt Ute FLEM** ▪ The survey was laid out and data collected in GDA2020/MGA54 system. ▪ Elevations were obtained the supplied GPS elevations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	**HISTORIC SURFACE SAMPLING** **2023 TNC Cloncurry Project Rock Chip Sampling** ▪ 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. **HISTORIC DRILLING (Burnt Ute)** ▪ Drill spacing is variable, reflecting the exploratory nature of the drilling. **HISTORIC DRILLING (Wynberg)** Broader grid of drilling data have been completed on an approximately 100m by 50m grid pattern with drill hole spacing around areas subject to mineral resource estimations have drillhole spacing typically less than 10m and as close as 2.5m spacing where previous grade control programs have occurred **2025 TNC BURNT UTE FLEM** ▪ The FLEM survey consisted of four separate transmitter loops nominally 900m x 500m in size. The three loops were located on the northern side of the survey area to maximise EM coupling with the various target horizons. Lines were spaced 100m apart and reading interval was 50m. A frequency of 0.25 Hz was used throughout the survey.
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.	**HISTORIC DRILLING (Burnt Ute)** ▪ Drilling orientations have mostly been to the south in an effort to intersect the dominant east-west lithological trend at a near perpendicular angle. **HISTORIC DRILLING (Wynberg)** ▪ Most of the reverse circulation and diamond drillholes are typically orientated on an azimuth of 310 or 130 degrees and are typically angled at -60dgrees from horizontal. ▪ Shallow RAB drill holes are typically vertical **2025 TNC BURNT UTE FLEM** ▪ Loop configuration was designed to best couple with the dominantly east-west geological trends.
Sample security	▪ The measures taken to ensure sample security.	**HISTORIC SURFACE SAMPLING AND DRILLING** ▪ Chain of custody for historic surface sampling and drilling is unknown. **ROUND OAK (EXCO) DRILLING** ▪ Samples are collected from the drill site by ROM personnel and stored at the Exco office and core yard in Cloncurry until despatched to SGS Laboratories in Townsville using a commercial transport service. **2023 TNC CLONCURRY PROJECT ROCK CHIP SAMPLING** ▪ Sample security protocols adopted by TNC are documented. TNC site personnel with the appropriate experience and knowledge manage the chain of custody protocols for samples from site to laboratory.
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.	▪ EPM 12409 comprising 4 sub-blocks was granted on 23 November 2005 for an initial period of 2 years. The original application was made on 1 October 1998 but was not processed due to native title considerations. ▪ A transfer of ownership was completed from Kingsgate Consolidated Limited to Quadrio Resources Pty Ltd, a full subsidiary of Caravel Minerals Ltd. Subsequently, Caravel acquired 100% of the project from Kingsgate. On October 18, 2016, Caravel Minerals transferred the entire tenement to CopperChem Ltd (Round Oak Minerals Pty Ltd). Exco Resources, a sister company of ROM, oversaw all exploration activities over the tenement until it was transferred to TNC on 14 June 2022. ▪ On 15 February 2013, full renewal was received for the EPM for a further 5 years from 23 November 2012 to 22 November 2017. A further renewal extended the tenure until November 2019. The tenement was further renewed until 22 November 2024 and again to 22 November 2029. ▪ ML100111 (Wynberg) sits entirely within EPM 12409. It was granted to Exco Resources (QLD) Pty Ltd (subsidiary of Round Oak) on the 31 October 2019 and expires on the 31 October 2029 and covers an area of 368.3 hectares containing the Wynberg JORC 2012 MRE and key prospects, Birdvale and Black Siltstone. The ML was transferred to TNC on 14th June 2022.
Exploration done by other parties	▪ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	▪ BHP Minerals 1986: Stream sediment sampling; discovered anomalous gold values throughout tenement. Highest anomalism was at the Wynberg deposit and Burnt Ute prospect. ▪ BHP Minerals 1989: RAB bedrock drilling, ground magnetics, costean and RC drilling. ▪ Epoch Mining and Devex Limited 1989: 536 RAB holes, 31 PERC holes; Regional soil sampling rockchip sampling; Helimagnetic survey. Mapping at Wynberg. ▪ Kingsgate Consolidated 1993-2012: Mapping of EPM at 1:10,000; 109 RAB holes at Birdvale; Regional soil and rockchip sampling; 54 RC holes and 4 DD holes at Wynberg; Regional magnetic and radiometric survey on 100m spacing. ▪ Caravel Minerals (Quadrio) 2013-2014: Regional soil and rockchip sampling (661 samples); 36 AC and 17 RC holes at Wynberg; 27 RC holes at Burnt Ute. ▪ Exco Resources 2016: Exco undertook due diligence work on the Wynberg deposit. This included 6 diamond holes, 48 RC holes and Metallurgical test work. ▪ Exco Resources 2017: 31 RC holes and 23 DD holes at Wynberg; 9 RC holes at Birdvale Prospect for 562 m. Ionic leach soils and rockchips at Birdvale. Resource studies. ▪ Exco Resources 2018: Exco conducted a short RC drill program, designed to extend upon the 2017/18 RC program which discovered anomalous gold mineralisation at the Birdvale Prospect. A total of 9 RC drill holes were completed, totalling 590m at Wynberg. Resource and metallurgical studies for Wynberg. ▪ Exco Resources 2019: LithosX Prospectivity Review and Mapping: Solid geology map &Target generation report; Wynberg grade control RC drilling program: 442 holes for 20,197 m. Resource and metallurgical studies for Wynberg. ▪ Exco Resources 2021: Regional Hymap hyperspectral survey that was flown between 4 November 2021 and 15 November 2021: Undertaken as part of a Collaborative Exploration Initiative from the Geological Survey of Queensland.
TNC completed Geology	▪ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	▪ The broader Wynberg project area occurs within intercalated and folded/dipping metasediments, metabasalt and metadolerite ascribed to the Toole Creek Volcanics (TCV) of the Mid-Proterozoic Soldiers Cap Group within the Eastern Succession of the Mt Isa Inlier, a strongly Cu-Co-Au-Pb-Zn-U mineralised Proterozoic terrain consisting of deformed and metamorphosed metasediments, metavolcanics, gneisses, and granites with a metamorphic grade transition from greenschist to upper-amphibolite facies. A granitoid lithology has been logged within the stratigraphy, although the extent and genetic relationship to gold mineralisation is unclear. The TCV's also host other local Au and Cu-Au deposits, such as the proximal Wallace South (Au), Wallace North (Cu-Au) and Wallace East (Au) deposits, as well as more distal deposits, such as the Great Australia Cu-Au-Co deposit(s) at Cloncurry. The area of EPM 12409 has limited outcrop which is generally confined to large creeks that transect the area, and float and sub-crop on low hills. ▪ The paleo-Proterozoic TCV group (1654 to 1658 Ma) are part of the Soldiers Cap Group (SCG – Cover Sequence 3), which is host to major mineral deposits of region such as Cannington, Osborne and Eloise. The SCG uncomformably overlies the Corella Formation (1737 to 1752 Ma) – Cover Sequence 2, while - within the SCG - the TCV group conformably overlies the Mount Norna Quartzite. ▪ The basement sequence varies from lower greenschist to amphibolite facies metamorphism. Basement lithologies were initially highly deformed during the 1900-1870 Ma Barramundi Orogeny. Cover sequences overlying the basement consist of three volcano-sedimentary packages separated by regional unconformities. These were also deformed and affected by regional metamorphism during the Mt Isan Orogeny between 1620-1520 Ma. These multiphase deformation events have created a predominate north-west structural grain. Subsequent intrusion of large granitic bodies (Williams and Naraku Batholiths) and lesser diorites took place during the waning stages of the deformational period between approximately 1530-1500 Ma. Regional metamorphism preceded and was synchronous with intrusive emplacement. These later thermal events have been linked to the occurrence of copper-gold mineralisation in the district by many researchers. A third and final deformation event occurred around 1480 Ma and no associated metamorphism has been observed. ▪ Iron associated Cu-Au mineralisation in the region has a strong structural control, an association with iron-rich alteration assemblages (sulphide or oxide), a degree of magnetism and a probably granitoid genetic association. Non-magnetic deposits with a strong hematite component, similar to the Olympic Dam deposit, are also of interest. ▪ The stratigraphy of the Wynberg deposit primarily consists of meta-sediments with intercalations of units of black (graphitic shales) and breccias. To the south-west flank of the deposit, a unit of amphibolites are observed that strike to the northeast and conform with the State geological interpretation and various geophysical imagery.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		▪ Historic drilling suggests that mineralisation at Wynberg is controlled by an intrusive structure that acted as a conduit for mineralisation that is hosted in Au-Cu breccias that halo the intrusive structure. The general strike of the mineralisation is NE, although magnetic anomalies suggest there may also be a E-W component.
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.

Hole ID	Easting MGA1994	Northing MGA1994	RL AHD	Dip	Azimuth MGA1994	Total Depth (m)	Hole Type	Status	Survey Method	Year Drilled
0001RC	473224.34	7704316.14	192.01	-55	306.53	50	PERC	COMPLETE	THEOD	1989
0010RC	473476.59	7704686.00	187.26	-60	311.53	49	PERC	COMPLETE	THEOD	1989
0015RC	473413.78	7704484.97	189.85	-59	311.53	49	PERC	COMPLETE	THEOD	1989
0036RC	473896.78	7705188.11	181.01	-60	311.53	58	PERC	COMPLETE	THEOD	1989
12WYRC0018	473252.30	7704289.70	185.68	-60	311.53	174	RC	COMPLETE	GPS	2012
12WYRC0019	473517.10	7704594.40	181.34	-59.5	313.13	120	RC	COMPLETE	GPS	2012
12WYRC0027	473320.30	7704370.50	185.71	-60	311.53	144	RC	COMPLETE	GPS	2012
WYDD007	473176.00	7704333.44	191.16	-60	130.1	86.8	DD	COMPLETE	DGPS	2017
WYRC0024	473789.73	7704989.44	178.20	-60	310.1	24	RC	COMPLETE	DGPS	2016
WYRC0034	473248.10	7704287.24	185.76	-55	310.1	72	RC	COMPLETE	DGPS	2016
WYRC0074	473158.96	7704311.16	189.46	-60	130.1	60	RC	COMPLETE	DGPS	2017
WYRC0087	473695.80	7704962.52	176.45	-60	310.1	57	RC	COMPLETE	DGPS	2018
14WYRC0001	471334.94	7701999.98	209	-60	179.53	48	RC	COMPLETE	GPS	2014
14WYRC0002	471335.01	7702027.72	206	-60	179.53	50	RC	COMPLETE	GPS	2014
14WYRC0003	471335.56	7702042.75	204	-60	179.53	50	RC	COMPLETE	GPS	2014
14WYRC0004	471583.9	7702085.13	212	-60	179.53	78	RC	COMPLETE	GPS	2014
14WYRC0005	471583.51	7702113.08	212	-60	179.53	84	RC	COMPLETE	GPS	2014
14WYRC0006	471695.49	7702240.61	211	-60	179.53	54	RC	COMPLETE	GPS	2014
14WYRC0007	471237.61	7702299.92	210	-60	179.53	72	RC	COMPLETE	GPS	2014
14WYRC0008	471236.70	7702320.77	209	-60	179.53	90	RC	COMPLETE	GPS	2014
14WYRC0009	471328.43	7702392.35	203	-60	179.53	54	RC	COMPLETE	GPS	2014
14WYRC0010	471328.69	7702417.12	202	-60	179.53	54	RC	COMPLETE	GPS	2014
14WYRC0011	471291.94	7702462.12	203	-60	208.53	96	RC	COMPLETE	GPS	2014
14WYRC0012	471325.16	7702438.88	203	-60	211.53	84	RC	COMPLETE	GPS	2014
14WYRC0013	470815.51	7702401.13	205	-61.8	187.13	66	RC	COMPLETE	GPS	2014
14WYRC0014	470838.09	7702429.39	190	-55.2	187.73	78	RC	COMPLETE	GPS	2014
14WYRC0015	470845.05	7702458.75	190	-53.4	179.03	84	RC	COMPLETE	GPS	2014
14WYRC0016	472140.57	7702227.12	190	-58.6	184.03	48	RC	COMPLETE	GPS	2014
14WYRC0017	472468.09	7702288.62	190	-61	178.43	60	RC	COMPLETE	GPS	2014
14WYRC0018	472467.81	7702312.39	190	-57.3	184.13	78	RC	COMPLETE	GPS	2014
14WYRC0019	472467.72	7702336.48	190	-58.1	184.53	54	RC	COMPLETE	GPS	2014
14WYRC0020	472467.18	7702357.8	190	-60	186.53	30	RC	COMPLETE	GPS	2014
14WYRC0021	472463.68	7702347.83	190	-59.2	190.63	96	RC	COMPLETE	GPS	2014

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 not being reported.
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 between [178-210 degrees] at moderate dips in order to provide the most orthogonal intersection of the moderate to steep north dipping mineralised structures. ▪ Confidence in the geometry of main mineralised zones is currently poorly constrained due to the wide drill spacing and shallow nature of the drilling targeting oxide mineralisation. As a result, only downhole lengths are reported within historic reports.
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.	
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 TNC Burnt Ute FLEM** ▪ Processing for this project was completed by Mitre Geophysics using the raw data supplied by AGS. The Burnt Ute FLEM processing was conducted using the Smartem24 program which is the same software used to acquire the data. Elevations were obtained from the high-resolution LiDAR data in preference to the supplied GPS elevations as they have errors that can lead to significant variation between readings. Several files and stations were mislabelled during acquisition. The line names were corrected during processing and to ensure the correct coordinates were used, Mitre inspected and corrected suspicious coordinates manually. This was done by comparing the Smartem24 GPS data with the planned station locations. Any stations that averaged too far away from its planned location was interpolated along the survey line. If the station was too far away from the survey line entirely, then an average of the GPS measurements was used, and a new station label was created. ▪ The following steps were taken to QC and process the data: - Download field data from cloud storage and import correct station locations into .dat files. - Open Smartem24 project and check location information and survey set up. ○ Confirm station coordinates and adjust if appropriate. ○ Define window over which the primary field (Vpri) should be measured.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		o Confirm the direction that the receiver is facing. o Check transmitter loop coordinates and generate an accurate file from field GPX data. - Reprocess from raw using smart windows and notch filters (if required). - Rotate the data using Smartem24 tilt and azimuth. - Calculate theoretical primary field and compare to the measure primary field. For all lines in this project, the polarity of the field data needed to be reversed. - Add IGRF and process the magnetic field. - Output final processed TEM file using correct format/Line name. - In Maxwell, check against other lines and look for problematic readings e.g., any excessively high or low amplitudes. - Reject any outlier or noisy decays. - Merge any lines that were provided in parts. - Model any anomalies. ▪ Overall, data quality was generally good for most loops, with noise levels averaging ~0.2pT/A (15pT unnormalized), which is fairly standard. An increase in noise is expected as the stations move further away from the loop as the signal is reduced. During acquisition, Line 471800E had a GPS sync error causing an inaccurate turn off time. This means that some of the ramp is visible in the data and a very early time artificial anomaly was created. **Previous News Releases** ▪ Caravel Minerals Limited (Quadrio Resources Limited). ASX (CVV): ASX Announcement 7 November 2013 –Third copper-gold prospect discovered at Wynberg Project. ▪ Tombola Gold. ASX (TBA): ASX announcement 16 September 2022 – Tombola increases the resource base upon completion of the acquisition of the gold projects of True North Copper. ▪ 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.	▪ Field follow-up and ground truthing: Undertake follow-up mapping and systematic rock-chip/soil sampling over priority anomalies (including areas outside the current Mineral Resource footprint) to confirm mineralised controls and continuity and improve target positioning ahead of drilling. ▪ Drill testing growth targets: high-priority EM conductors at Burnt Ute for potential Cu–Au mineralisation and down-plunge and strike extensions of gold mineralisation at Wynberg, ▪ Downhole Electromagnetic to further refine the targets. ▪ Geophysical Surveys. Geophysical surveys at Birdvale and Black Siltstone to refine geochemical and geophysical trends and refine drill targets