ASX:TNC Announcement

28 July 2026

ABN 28 119 421 868

True North Copper Limited
Great Australia Mine,
Round Oak Road,
Cloncurry, QLD 4824

PO Box 660,
Cloncurry, QLD 4824

High-Grade Diamond Drilling Confirms a Broad Copper System at Mt Oxide

True North Copper Limited (ASX:TNC) (True North, TNC or the Company) is pleased to announce assay results from the first three diamond drillholes completed as part of its 2026 drilling program at the Aquila Copper-Cobalt-Silver Discovery within the Mt Oxide Project.

The results validate the Aquila geological model, confirming the continuity of a broad copper-cobalt-silver mineralised system with well-developed higher-grade zones. The program has significantly increased confidence in the scale and development potential of the Aquila discovery, and reinforces the broader exploration upside of the Mt Oxide Project.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Diamond drilling confirms the scale and continuity of copper-cobalt-silver mineralisation at Aquila discovery.
- Broad copper intercepts with well-developed higher-grade zones validate the Aquila geological model, including:
  - 35m @ 0.82% Cu, **including 4m @ 4.08% Cu**
  - 32m @ 0.70% Cu, **including 9.4m @ 2.04% Cu**
- Results significantly increase confidence in the Aquila mineral system, now defined over approximately 1.8km of interpreted strike and remaining open along strike and at depth.
- Further assay results are expected from Aquila, Aquila North, Apollo and Acanthis, supporting continued growth of the broader Mt Oxide Project.

PROJECT SUMMARY – MT OXIDE

The Mt Oxide Project is an emerging copper district centred on the Vero Resource and Aquila Copper-Cobalt-Silver Discovery, where drilling and geophysics have defined a mineralised system extending over approximately 1.8km of interpreted strike.

The 2026 drilling program is focused on growing the Aquila discovery by expanding the mineral system, improving geological understanding and defining the controls on higher-grade mineralisation across the broader Mt Oxide Project.

Initial Drilling Highlights:

- Diamond drilling confirmed the continuity of a broad mineralised system with well-developed higher-grade zones, validating the Aquila geological model.
- MOXDD26_001: Intersected 35m @ 0.82% Cu, 0.04% Co and 3.4g/t Ag from 32m, including 9.2m @ 2.21% Cu and 4m @ 4.08% Cu, confirming a broad mineralised zone with a high-grade core.
- MOXDD26_003: Intersected 32m @ 0.70% Cu, 0.06% Co and 7.2g/t Ag from 181m, including 9.4m @ 2.04% Cu, and extended the parallel Acanthis trend by 250m to approximately 500m strike.
- MOXDD26_002: Intersected 36m @ 0.34% Cu, 0.09% Co and 1.5g/t Ag from 136m, including 6m @ 0.75% Cu, confirming the eastern extent of the Aquila system.

Diamond drilling has significantly improved geological understanding of the Aquila mineral system, providing a strong foundation for future drilling and technical studies.

Further assay results from Aquila, Aquila North, Apollo and Acanthis are expected over the coming months as the Company continues to grow the broader Mt Oxide Project.

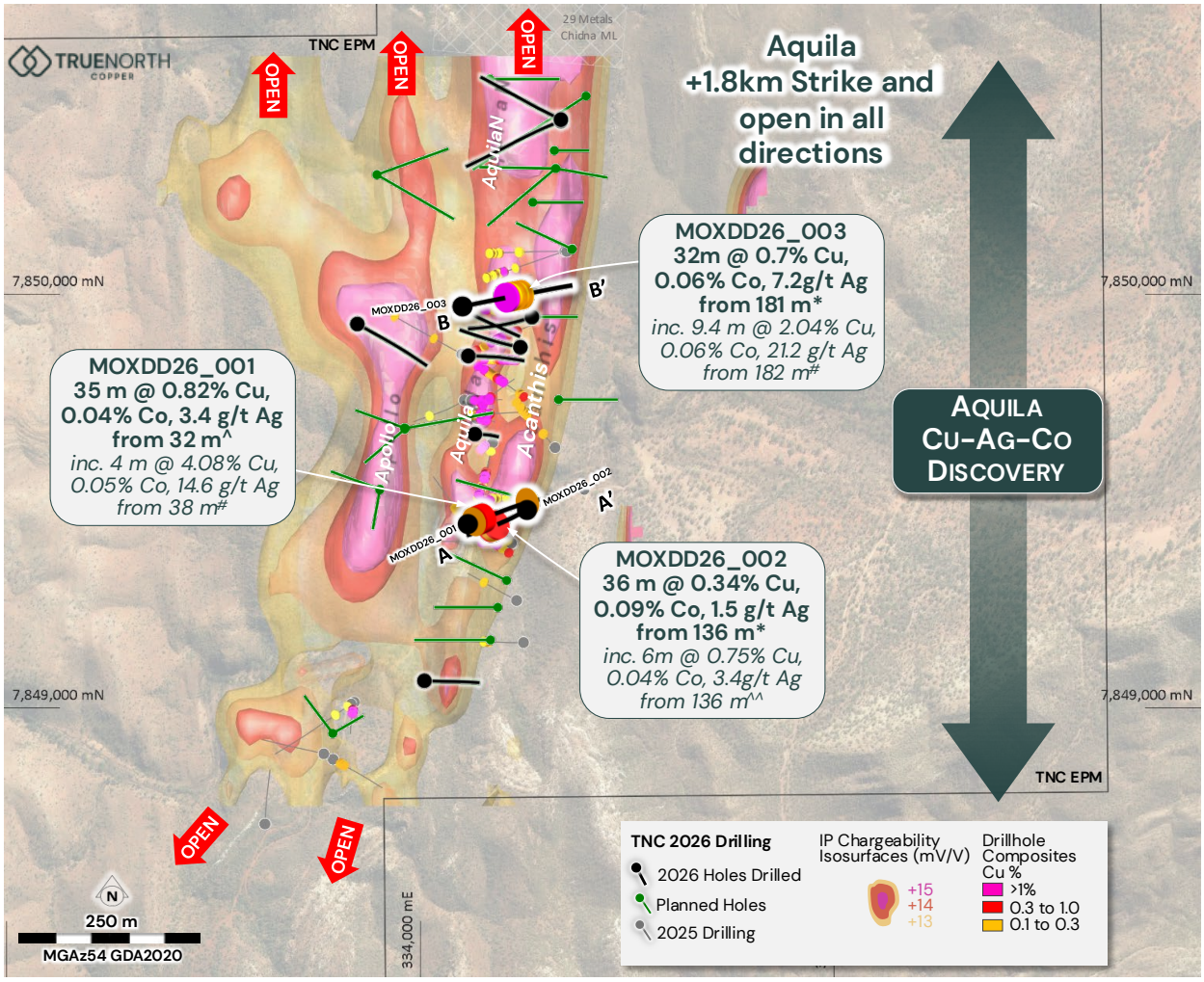


Figure 1: 2025 Aquila Discovery drilling, 2026 Drillholes to date and conceptual planned holes

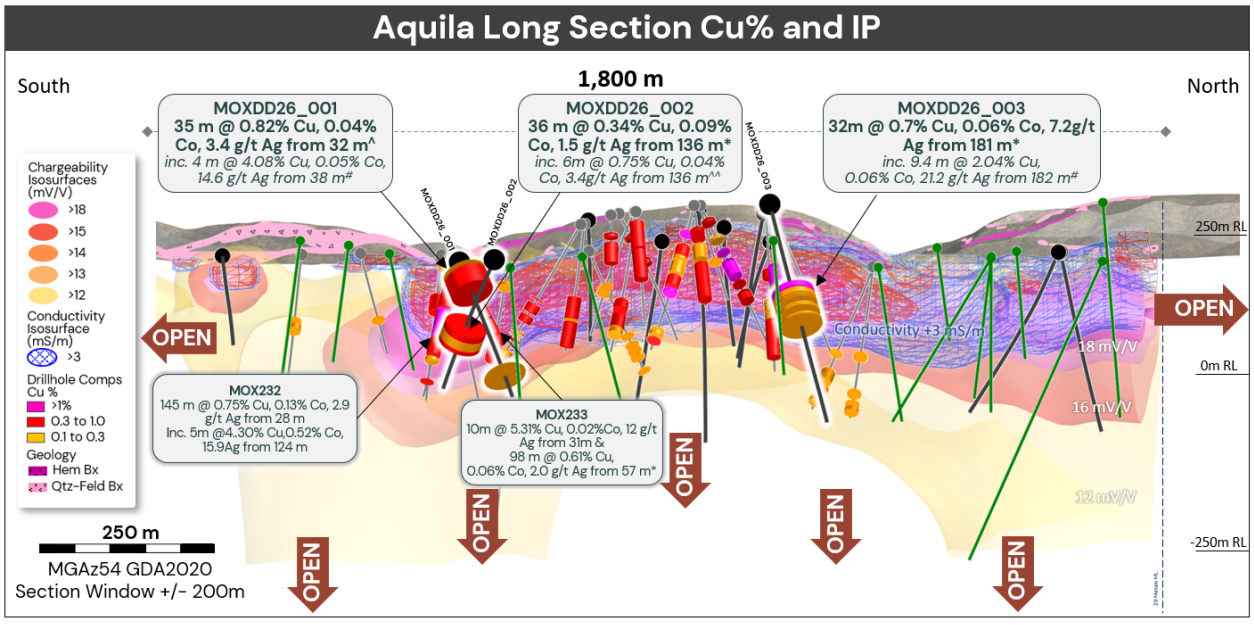


Figure 2: Aquila drilling, 2025 drillholes, 2026 drilled holes and conceptual planned holes – long section

True North's Managing Director *Andrew Mooney* said

These diamond drilling results represent another important step in growing the Mt Oxide Project into a potential standalone copper development opportunity. The drilling program continues to demonstrate the scale of the Aquila mineral system, now defined over more than 1.8 kilometres of interpreted strike, while confirming broad mineralisation with well-developed higher-grade zones.

Each drillhole is improving our understanding of the geology and the controls on mineralisation, giving us greater confidence in where to target the next phase of exploration and expand the Aquila mineral system. That understanding will be fundamental to unlocking the broader exploration potential of the Mt Oxide Project.

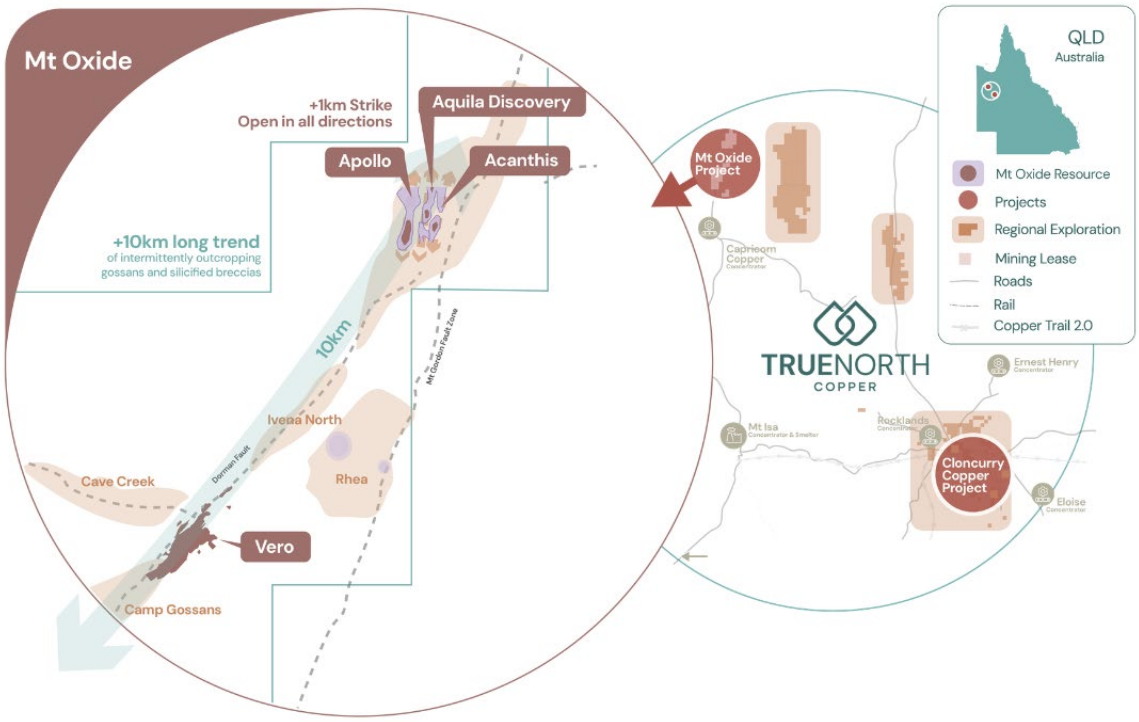
Importantly, these are the first diamond drilling results from a much larger 2026 exploration program. With multiple drillholes and target areas still to report, including Aquila, Aquila North, Apollo and Acanthis, we believe we are only beginning to unlock the broader potential of the Mt Oxide Project. We look forward to delivering a strong pipeline of exploration news flow over the coming months as that story continues to unfold.

NEXT STEPS

The 2026 drilling program continues to grow the Aquila discovery while unlocking the broader potential of the Mt Oxide Project.

- Release further assay results from Aquila, Aquila North, Apollo and Acanthis over the coming months, providing a strong pipeline of exploration news flow.
- Continue drilling to expand the Aquila mineral system, test extensions and refine the geological model.
- Advance regional exploration across the Mt Oxide Project, including priority targets such as Apollo, Acanthis, Ivena North and Rhea, to identify additional copper-cobalt-silver discoveries.
- Progress technical studies, metallurgy and geological modelling to support the long-term development of the Mt Oxide Project.

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



TRUE NORTH COPPER'S THREE-PLATFORM GROWTH STRATEGY

GROW
Our Mt Oxide Resource

Emerging district-scale copper system with increasing confidence in size and continuity.

220kt Cu + 5Moz Ag + 21kt Co Resource

1.8km+ New Discovery Strike length

59m @ 1.77% Cu intercept; 7m @ 7.9% Cu

New discovery with polymetallic resource – copper, cobalt, silver. Significant scale and grade position this as a potential standalone development asset.

DEVELOP
Cloncurry Copper Project

Targeting near-term revenue

126kt Cu Mineral Resource

163koz Au Mineral Resource

Multiple Open Pits + underground optionality

Solid asset with defined resource and active drilling and pre-feasibility study. Positioned to generate near-term cash flow and underpin company growth

DISCOVER
Our Regional Targets

Searching for Tier-1 IOCG System

Tier-1 IOCG target system

Expanded Tenement position

Near Mt Oxide & Cloncurry

Recent tenement expansions adjacent to both development assets. Systematic exploration for a district-scale copper system across the Mount Isa corridor.

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

CONTACT DETAILS

For further information please contact:

True North Copper – Andrew Mooney, Managing Director | (07) 4031 0644 | contact@truenorthcopper.com.au
Media queries | media@truenorthcopper.com.au

AQUILA DRILLING RESULTS

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

The 2025 Aquila discovery represents the second significant copper–silver–cobalt mineral system identified at Mt Oxide, located approximately 4km northeast of the Vero Mineral Resource (15.03Mt @ 1.46% Cu and 10.59g/t Ag (Indicated and Inferred), and 9.15Mt @ 0.23% Co (Measured, Indicated and Inferred)).[1] This discovery highlights the emerging district-scale potential of the Mt Oxide Project.

Importantly, Aquila represents a genuine grassroots discovery made through the application of modern, systematic exploration techniques in an area that has seen little to no effective on-ground exploration for over 15 years, and no coordinated discovery-focused work for more than four decades. TNC's success reflects a combination of targeted geological thinking, disciplined field mapping, rock chip sampling, and the application of IP geophysics, rather than reliance on historical datasets alone.

Prior to the 2026 drilling campaign and IP extensional geophysics, Aquila was defined as an approximately 1.2km-long open anomalous trend. Subsequent IP surveying has successfully extended the mineralised footprint 600m to the north, materially increasing the scale of the system and defining additional high-priority targets for first-pass drill testing.

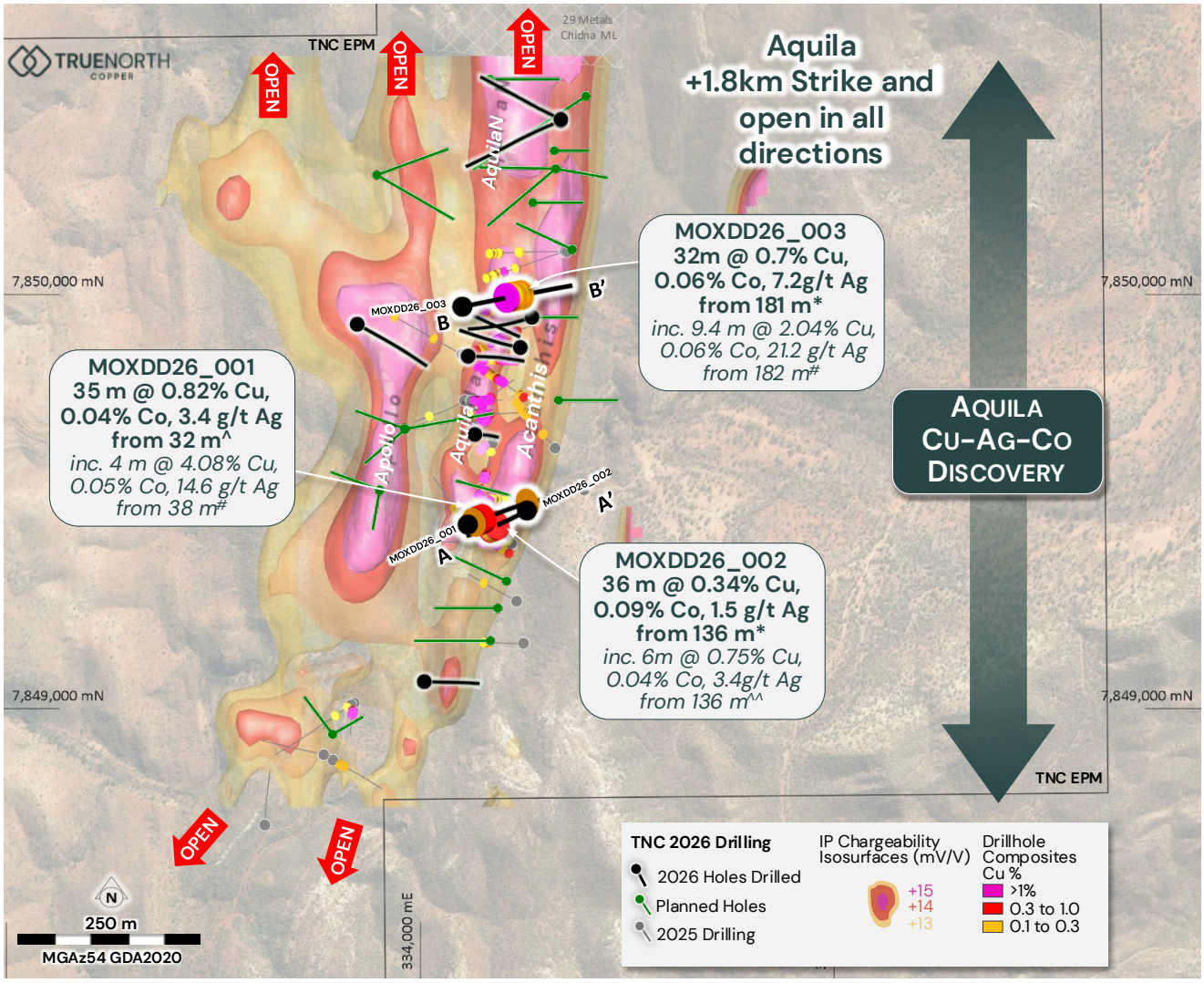


Figure 3: Location of the Aquila 2026 Diamond Drilling, geophysics targets

Importantly, Aquila is not emerging in isolation. The recognition of the parallel Apollo and Acanthis trends highlights the development of a broader mineralised corridor, reinforcing the potential for multiple related mineralised structures within the wider Aquila discovery area. Collectively, these trends demonstrate that TNC's integrated exploration approach, combining geological mapping, geochemistry and geophysics, has opened up a new, underexplored copper–silver–cobalt search space with significant remaining upside.

The Aquila Zone is interpreted to comprise a broad, laterally continuous and vertically extensive hydrothermal mineralised system, characterised by a ~30m true-width package stockwork copper sulphide mineralisation located approximately 10–20m below surface. Drilling confirms that mineralisation is not restricted to shallow levels, with consistent stockwork-style sulphide mineralisation intersected to vertical depths of at least 250m. The system remains open along strike and at depth.

This interpretation is supported by drilling in MOXDD26_001, MOXDD26_002 and MOXDD26_003 (Figure 3 to Figure 6 and Table 3 to Table 7), which intersect broad composite zones of copper mineralisation consistent with previously reported results from Aquila, including:

- 35m @ 0.82% Cu, 0.04% Co, 3.4g/t Ag from 32m ^, including:
    - 9.2m @ 2.21% Cu, 0.05% Co, 8.2g/t Ag from 32.8 m*, including:
        - 4m @ 4.08% Cu, 0.05% Co, 14.6g/t Ag from 38m # (MOXDD26_001)
- 32m @ 0.70% Cu, 0.06% Co, 7.2g/t Ag from 181m *, including:
    - 9.4m @ 2.04% Cu, 0.06% Co, 21.2g/t Ag from 182 m # (MOXDD26_003)
- 36m @ 0.34% Cu, 0.09% Co, 1.5g/t Ag from 136m *, including:
    - 6m @ 0.75% Cu, 0.04% Co, 3.4g/t Ag from 136 m ^^ (MOXDD26_002)

These broad, internally zoned intercepts are characteristic of a coherent stockwork to sheeted vein system with consistent mineralised thickness, rather than narrow vein-style mineralisation, forming the basis of the emerging scale of system with significant large-scale resource potential and are similar to those received in drilling during 2025 (Table 1).

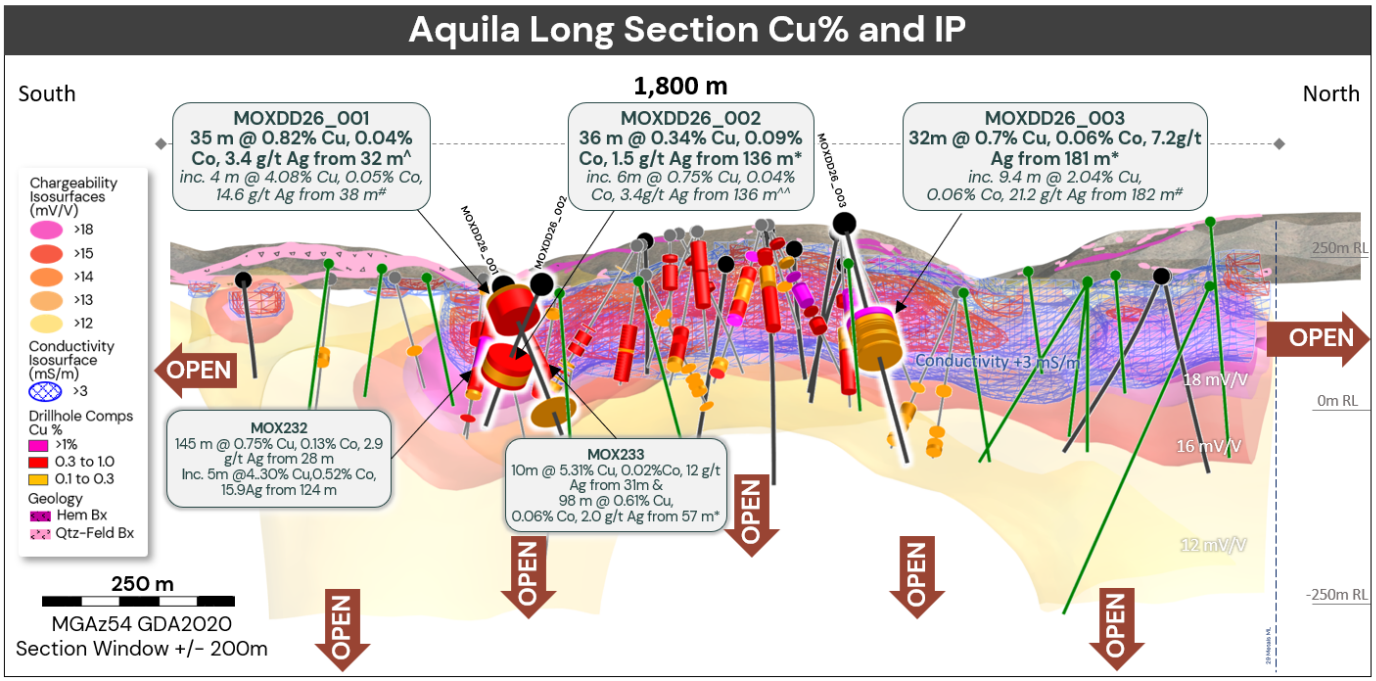


Figure 4: Aquila Long Sections, 2025 results, 2026 Assays results, Drilled holes and conceptual planned holes

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

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

Hole ID	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Cu %	Co %	Ag g/t	Cu % Metres	Release	Cutoff
MOXDD26_001	Aquila	32	67	35	0.82	0.04	3.4	28.7	This Release	0.10% ^
	Inc.	32.8	42	9.2	2.21	0.05	8.2	20.3	This Release	Geological Composite *
	Also Inc.	38	42	4	4.08	0.05	14.6	16.3	This Release	1.00% #
MOXDD26_002	Aquila	136	172	36	0.34	0.09	1.5	12.2	This Release	Geological Composite *
	Inc.	136	142	6	0.75	0.04	3.4	4.5	This Release	0.30% ^^
MOXDD26_003	Aquila	181	213	32	0.70	0.06	7.2	22.4	This Release	Geological Composite *
	Inc.	182	191.4	9.4	2.04	0.06	21.2	19.2	This Release	1.00% #
MOX267	Aquila	136	154	18	0.88	0.01	1.8	15.8	Previous Release (20/01/26)	0.10% ^
MOX267	Aquila	166	197	31	0.52	0.02	1.8	16.1	Previous Release (20/01/26)	0.10% ^
MOX263	Aquila	120	153	33	1.67	0.08	5	55.1	Previous Release (17/12/25)	0.10% ^
MOX263	Inc.	124	128	4	7.09	0.05	9.5	28.4	Previous Release (17/12/25)	1.00% #
MOX263	Also Inc.	139	148	9	1.43	0.18	8.4	12.9	Previous Release (17/12/25)	1.00% #
MOX264	Aquila	86	105	19	0.42	0.01	0.7	8.0	Previous Release (17/12/25)	0.10% ^
MOX264	Aquila	149	169	20	0.82	0.11	8	16.4	Previous Release (17/12/25)	0.10% ^
MOX264	Aquila	176	183	7	1.00	0.26	21.8	7.0	Previous Release (17/12/25)	0.10% ^
MOX265	Aquila	170	274	104	0.28	0.03	1	29.1	Previous Release (17/12/25)	Geological Composite *
MOX259	*Aquila*	89	120	31	0.57	0.15	4.5	17.7	Previous Release (25/11/25)	0.10% ^
	Inc.	114	119	5	2.10	0.65	14	10.5	Previous Release (25/11/25)	1.00% #
MOX260	*Aquila*	109	141	32	1.02	0.17	4.4	32.6	Previous Release (25/11/25)	0.10% ^
	Inc.	122	128	6	3.56	0.60	11.5		Previous Release (25/11/25)	1.00% #
MOX261	Aquila	145	160	15	0.26	0.01	1	3.9	Previous Release (25/11/25)	0.10% ^
MOX262	Aquila	142	144	2	0.29	0.02	0.6	0.6	Previous Release (25/11/25)	0.10% ^
MOX254	Aquila	92	102	10	0.46	0.25	3	4.6	Previous Release (18/11/25)	0.10% ^
MOX255	*Aquila*	134	193	59	1.77	0.04	5.2	104.4	Previous Release (18/11/25)	Geological Composite *
	Inc.	134	167	33	2.83	0.02	7.8	93.4	Previous Release (18/11/25)	0.10% ^
	Also Inc.	134	141	7	7.90	0.02	13.7	55.3	Previous Release (18/11/25)	5.00% ##
MOX256	*Aquila*	171	194	23	1.09	0.03	2.7	25.1	Previous Release (18/11/25)	0.10% ^
	Inc.	171	179	8	2.71	0.02	5.7	21.7	Previous Release (18/11/25)	1.00% #
MOX257	Aquila	256	264	8	2.10	0.04	4.8	16.8	Previous Release (18/11/25)	0.10% ^
MOX258	*Aquila*	138	164	26	0.67	0.05	2.8	17.4	Previous Release (18/11/25)	0.10% ^
	Inc.	150	153	3	3.06	0.08	12.7	9.2	Previous Release (18/11/25)	1.00% #
MOX250	*Aquila*	50	84	34	0.46	0.07	1.7	15.6	Previous Release (4/11/25)	0.10% ^
	Inc.	75	83	8	0.88	0.07	2.6	7.0	Previous Release (4/11/25)	0.30% ^^
MOX251	*Aquila*	19	122	103	0.53	0.10	2.56	54.6	Previous Release (4/11/25)	Geological Composite *
	Inc.	106	116	10	1.76	0.30	6.7	17.6	Previous Release (4/11/25)	1.00% #
MOX252	*Aquila*	124	196	72	0.55	0.16	5.6	39.6	Previous Release (4/11/25)	0.10% ^
	Inc.	136	141	5	1.68	0.19	11.1	8.4	Previous Release (4/11/25)	1.00% #
	Inc.	185	190	5	1.24	0.37	10.3	6.2	Previous Release (4/11/25)	1.00% #
MOX231	*Aquila*	146	180	34	0.71	0.05	2.3	24.1	Previous Release (7/7/25)	0.10% ^
	Inc.	163	179	16	1.25	0.01	1.9	20.0	Previous Release (7/7/25)	0.30% ^^
	Also Inc.	164	165	1	4.68	0.01	6.2	4.7	Previous Release (7/7/25)	3.00% **
MOX232	Aquila	28	173	145	0.75	0.13	2.9	108.8	Previous Release (7/7/25)	Geological Composite *
MOX232	Aquila	28	83	55	0.42	0.11	3.4	23.1	Previous Release (7/7/25)	0.10% ^
MOX232	*Aquila*	86	139	53	1.18	0.12	3.5	62.5	Previous Release (7/7/25)	0.10% ^
	Inc.	114	116	2	4.01	0.14	5.6	8.0	Previous Release (7/7/25)	3.00% **
	Inc.	124	129	5	4.30	0.52	15.9	21.5	Previous Release (7/7/25)	3.00% **
MOX232	*Aquila*	140	173	33	0.68	0.15	1.5	22.4	Previous Release (7/7/25)	0.10% ^
	Inc.	142	143	1	5.17	0.42	5.2	5.2	Previous Release (7/7/25)	3.00% **
MOX233	*Aquila*	20	50	30	2.45	0.02	6.1	73.5	Previous Release (7/7/25)	0.10% ^
	Inc.	25	27	2	5.16	0.01	12.0	10.3	Previous Release (7/7/25)	3.00% **
	Inc.	31	41	10	5.31	0.02	12.0	53.1	Previous Release (7/7/25)	3.00% **

Hole ID	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Cu %	Co %	Ag g/t	Cu % Metres	Release	Cutoff
MOX233	*Aquila*	57	155	98	0.61	0.06	2.0	59.8	Previous Release (7/7/25)	Geological Composite *
	Inc.	62	80	18	0.77	0.06	2.7	13.9	Previous Release (7/7/25)	0.30% ^^
	Also Inc.	69	72	3	1.43	0.04	3.8	4.3	Previous Release (7/7/25)	1.00% #
	Inc.	114	131	17	0.89	0.11	2.5	15.1	Previous Release (7/7/25)	0.30% ^^
	Also Inc.	119	123	4	1.62	0.23	3.6	6.5	Previous Release (7/7/25)	1.00% #
	Inc.	141	154	13	0.92	0.05	2	12.0	Previous Release (7/7/25)	0.30% ^^
	Also Inc.	146	150	4	1.5	0.06	3.2	6.0	Previous Release (7/7/25)	1.00% #

Detailed geological logging from the three drillholes demonstrates that mineralisation is hosted within a multi-phase, structurally controlled vein network comprising sheeted quartz–carbonate–sulphide veins, anastomosing and stockwork sulphide vein arrays, and cross-cutting late-stage sulphide-bearing breccias. These vein systems are developed within variably altered host rocks and form a pervasive mineralised fabric, with sulphides occurring as both vein-hosted semi-massive accumulations and disseminated sulphides within alteration halos, indicating sustained fluid flow under dynamic structural conditions.

Within the broader ~30m mineralised envelope, logging consistently identifies higher-intensity domains (~10m true width) that correlate with the higher-grade intervals. These zones are characterised by increased vein density, development of hydrothermal breccias, and localised semi-massive sulphide accumulation.

Mineralogically, these higher-grade domains host elevated copper tenor sulphide assemblages, including chalcocite (~80% Cu), covellite (~66% Cu), and bornite (~63% Cu), observed as vein infill, replacement of earlier sulphides, and breccia matrix. Their association with intense veining and brecciation indicates focused fluid flow and upgrading processes within the system, explaining the grade variability within otherwise continuous intercepts. This mineralogical signature is consistent across MOXDD26_001 to MOXDD26_003 over approximately 800m of strike.

Structurally, the Aquila Zone is steeply dipping and exhibits a systematic variation in dip direction along strike, transitioning from east-dipping in the south to west-dipping in the north. Multiple vein orientations and cross-cutting relationships indicate a prolonged deformation and multiphase mineralisation history. While this introduces geometric complexity, the consistent intersection of broad mineralised zones across all holes supports continuity at the system scale.

This style of broad, stockwork-hosted mineralisation with internal high-grade domains is consistent with mineralised systems that form the basis of several significant deposits within the Mt Isa–Cloncurry Province including the Vero (15.03Mt @ 1.46% Cu and 10.59g/t Ag (Indicated and Inferred), and 9.15Mt @ 0.23% Co (Measured, Indicated and Inferred)[1] and Capricorn Copper Mining District (64.2Mt @ 1.8% Cu, 9g/t Ag (Measured, Indicated and Inferred)).[8]

Importantly, both MOXDD26_002 and MOXDD26_003 intersected the Acanthis Zone, where similar styles of veining, alteration and copper sulphide mineralisation to Aquila have been identified. In MOXDD26_003, the Acanthis structural corridor is interpreted to have been intersected between 320m and 335m and again from 400m to 430m downhole (Figure 6). These intervals are characterised by intense jigsaw to crackle hydrothermal brecciation, sporadic quartz veining, and minor disseminated and veinlet-hosted pyrite with trace chalcopyrite, consistent with the broader hydrothermal system recognised at Aquila.

The intersection in MOXDD26_003 extends the interpreted Acanthis structural trend by approximately 300m to the north, providing further evidence for the scale and continuity of the emerging mineralised corridor (Figure 1). While these intersections were opportunistic and not specifically designed to test the Acanthis target, the presence of comparable structural, alteration and mineralisation styles support the interpretation of Acanthis as a sub-parallel, genetically related structure within the wider Aquila hydrothermal system.

Results returned from the Acanthis intersections to date are more subdued than those reported from Aquila; however, targeted drilling has yet to adequately test the core of the Acanthis trend. Dedicated drill testing is planned in future phases of exploration to assess its continuity, geometry and potential to host higher-grade mineralisation.

Drilling continues within the Aquila area, including step-out testing at Aquila North and first-pass drilling at the Apollo trend. Results will be reported as they are received.

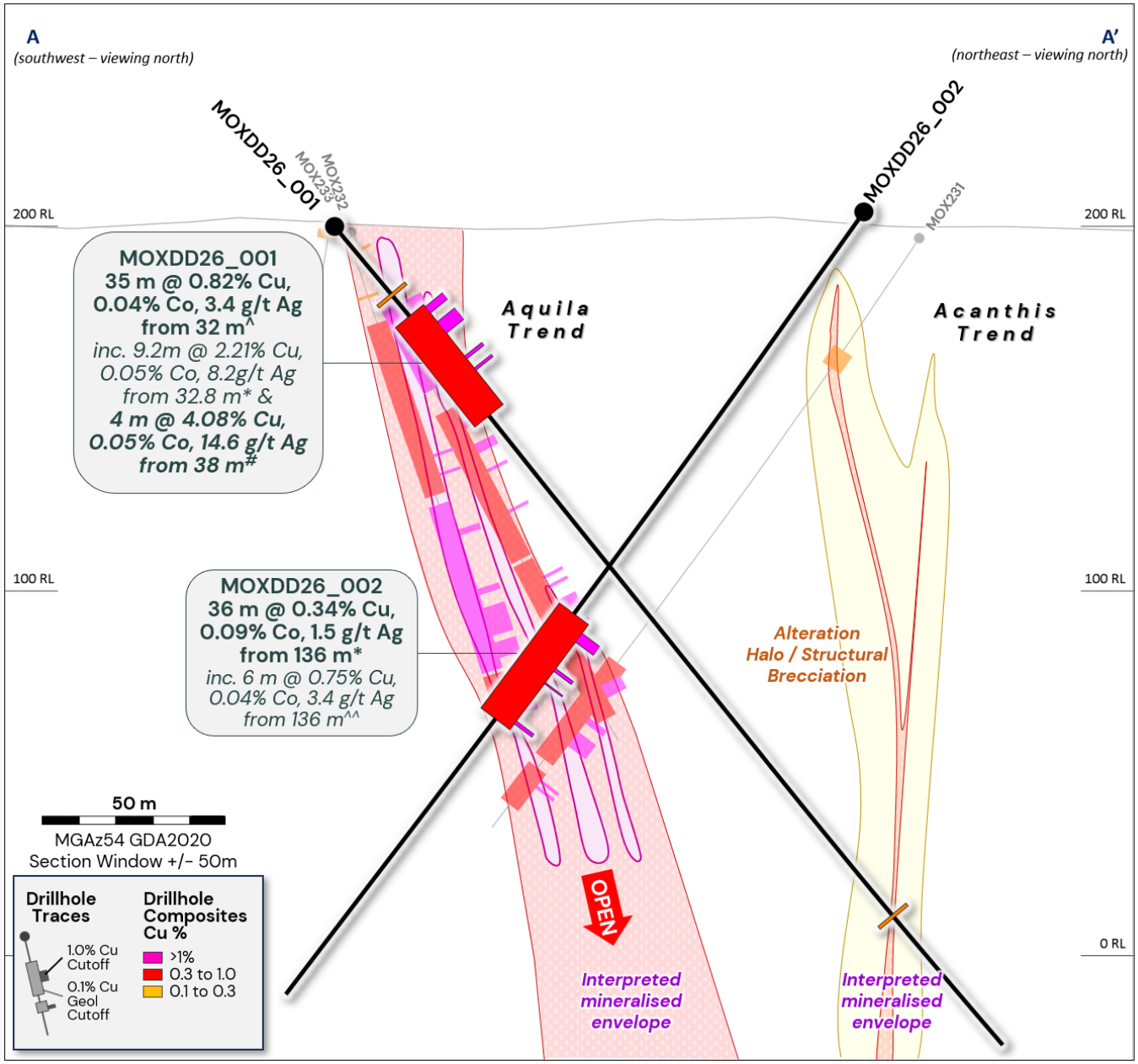


Figure 5: Cross section through MOXDD026_001 and 002.

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

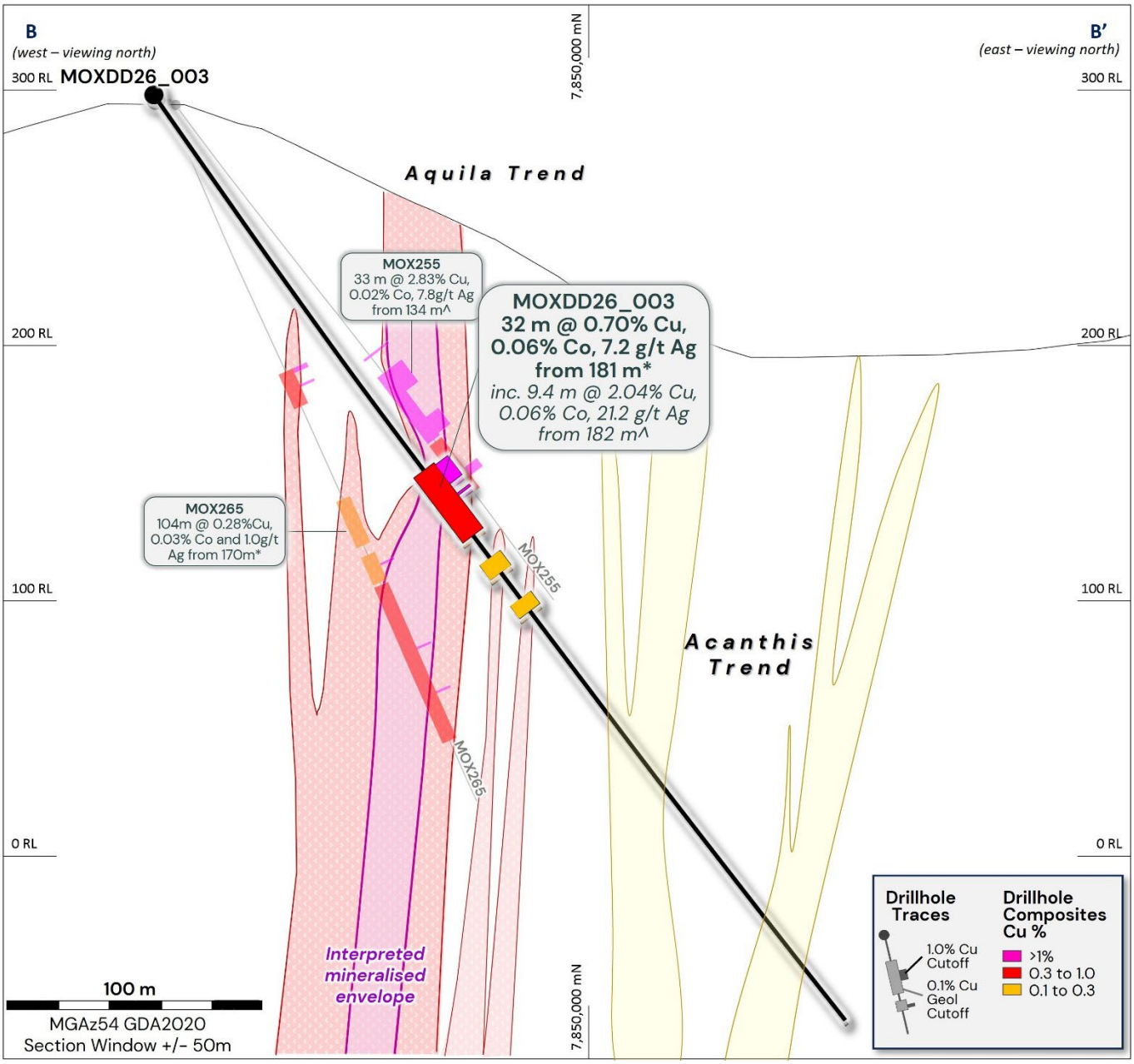


Figure 6: Cross Section through MOXDD26_003 highlighting the Aquila and Acanthis zones.

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

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

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

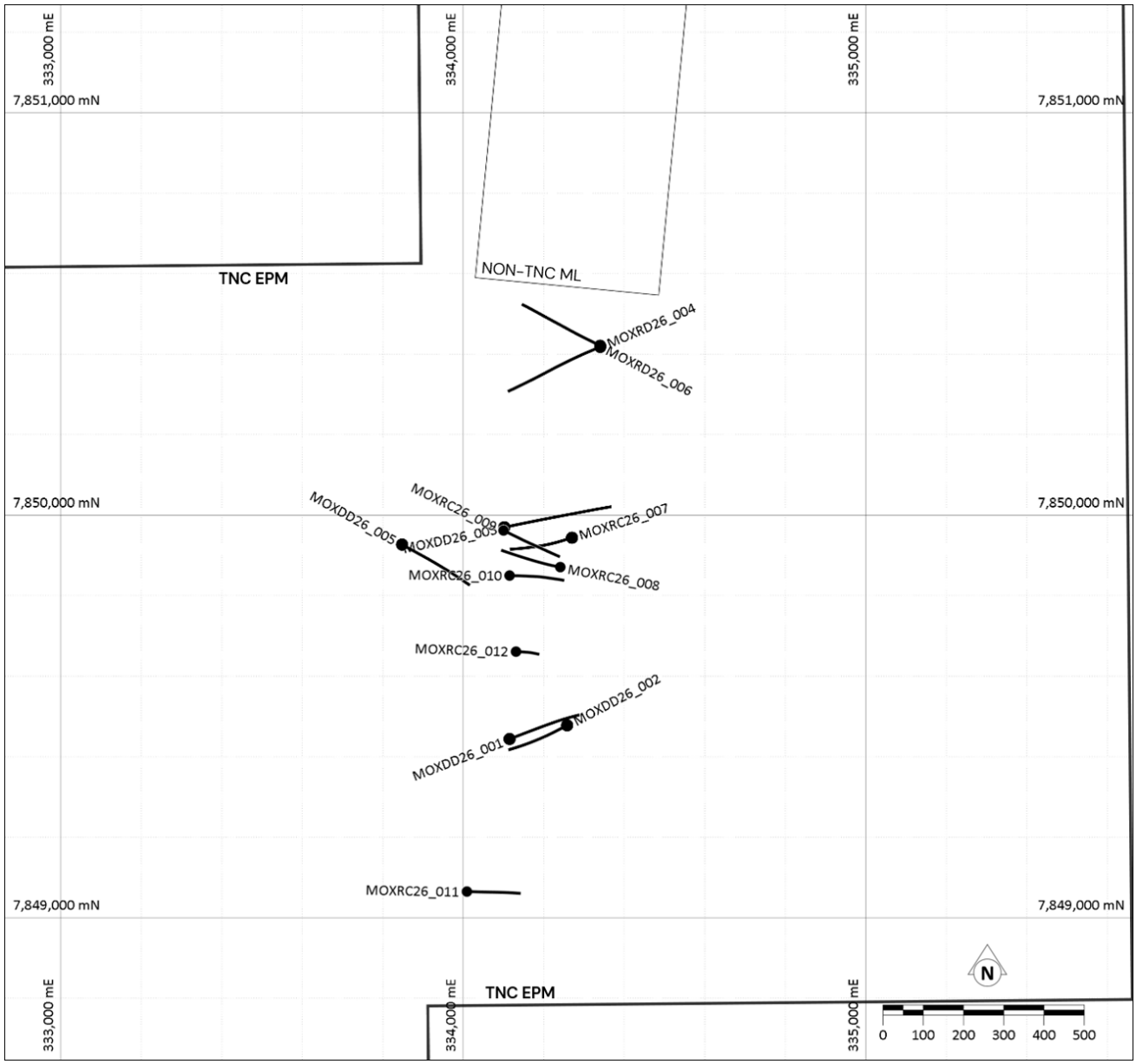


Figure 7: Collar locations for Mt Oxide RC and DD drilling completed by TNC in 2026

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

Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Cu %	Co %	Ag g/t	Cu % m	Intercept Label	Trend
MOXDD26_001	DD	32.8	42	9.2	2.21	0.05	8.2	20.33	9.2m @ 2.21% Cu, 0.05% Co, 8.20g/t Ag from 32.8 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_002	DD	136	172	36	0.34	0.09	1.5	12.24	36m @ 0.34% Cu, 0.09% Co, 1.50g/t Ag from 136 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_002	DD	148	159	11	0.37	0.15	1.4	4.07	11m @ 0.37% Cu, 0.15% Co, 1.40g/t Ag from 148 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_002	DD	164	172	8	0.30	0.07	0.7	2.40	8m @ 0.30% Cu, 0.07% Co, 0.70g/t Ag from 164 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_003	DD	181	213	32	0.70	0.06	7.2	22.40	32m @ 0.70% Cu, 0.06% Co, 7.20g/t Ag from 181 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_003	DD	224	231	7	0.10	0.00	0.3	0.70	7m @ 0.10% Cu, 0.00% Co, 0.30g/t Ag from 224 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_003	DD	244	250	6	0.10	0.00	0.3	0.60	6m @ 0.10% Cu, 0.00% Co, 0.30g/t Ag from 244 m	Aquila

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

Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Cu %	Co %	Ag g/t	Cu % m	Intercept Label	Trend
MOXDD26_001	DD	24	25	1	0.11	0.01	0.6	0.11	1m @ 0.11% Cu, 0.01% Co, 0.60g/t Ag from 24 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_001	DD	32	67	35	0.82	0.04	3.4	28.70	35m @ 0.82% Cu, 0.04% Co, 3.40g/t Ag from 32 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_001	DD	243	244	1	0.12	0.01	0.7	0.12	1m @ 0.12% Cu, 0.01% Co, 0.70g/t Ag from 243 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_002	DD	136	147	11	0.45	0.06	2.7	4.95	11m @ 0.45% Cu, 0.06% Co, 2.70g/t Ag from 136 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_002	DD	148	164	16	0.30	0.13	1.1	4.80	16m @ 0.30% Cu, 0.13% Co, 1.10g/t Ag from 148 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_002	DD	165	172	7	0.34	0.08	0.7	2.38	7m @ 0.34% Cu, 0.08% Co, 0.70g/t Ag from 165 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_003	DD	181	191.4	10.4	1.89	0.05	19.4	19.66	10.4m @ 1.89% Cu, 0.05% Co, 19.40g/t Ag from 181 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_003	DD	194	204	10	0.19	0.07	1.0	1.90	10m @ 0.19% Cu, 0.07% Co, 1.00g/t Ag from 194 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_003	DD	207	209	2	0.11	0.10	5.3	0.22	2m @ 0.11% Cu, 0.10% Co, 5.30g/t Ag from 207 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_003	DD	212	213	1	0.11	0.00	0.3	0.11	1m @ 0.11% Cu, 0.00% Co, 0.30g/t Ag from 212 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_003	DD	224	227	3	0.10	0.00	0.3	0.30	3m @ 0.10% Cu, 0.00% Co, 0.30g/t Ag from 224 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_003	DD	228	231	3	0.10	0.00	0.3	0.30	3m @ 0.10% Cu, 0.00% Co, 0.30g/t Ag from 228 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_003	DD	245	248	3	0.12	0.00	0.3	0.36	3m @ 0.12% Cu, 0.00% Co, 0.30g/t Ag from 245 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_003	DD	249	250	1	0.10	0.00	0.3	0.10	1m @ 0.10% Cu, 0.00% Co, 0.30g/t Ag from 249 m	Aquila

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

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Cu %	Co %	Ag g/t	Cu % m	Intercept Label	Trend
MOXDD26_001	DD	32.8	43	10.2	2.03	0.04	7.5	20.71	10.2m @ 2.03% Cu, 0.04% Co, 7.50g/t Ag from 32.8 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_001	DD	48	56	8	0.67	0.03	2.6	5.36	8m @ 0.67% Cu, 0.03% Co, 2.60g/t Ag from 48 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_002	DD	136	142	6	0.75	0.04	3.4	4.50	6m @ 0.75% Cu, 0.04% Co, 3.40g/t Ag from 136 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_002	DD	148	150	2	0.46	0.17	2.9	0.92	2m @ 0.46% Cu, 0.17% Co, 2.90g/t Ag from 148 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_002	DD	151	156.25	5.25	0.45	0.17	1.6	2.36	5.25m @ 0.45% Cu, 0.17% Co, 1.60g/t Ag from 151 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_002	DD	158	159	1	0.46	0.22	0.7	0.46	1m @ 0.46% Cu, 0.22% Co, 0.70g/t Ag from 158 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_002	DD	162	162.6	0.6	0.44	0.37	1.8	0.26	0.6m @ 0.44% Cu, 0.37% Co, 1.80g/t Ag from 162 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_002	DD	165	170	5	0.38	0.10	0.9	1.90	5m @ 0.38% Cu, 0.10% Co, 0.90g/t Ag from 165 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_002	DD	171	172	1	0.40	0.03	0.6	0.40	1m @ 0.40% Cu, 0.03% Co, 0.60g/t Ag from 171 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_003	DD	181	191.4	10.4	1.89	0.05	19.4	19.66	10.4m @ 1.89% Cu, 0.05% Co, 19.40g/t Ag from 181 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_003	DD	196	197	1	1.01	0.30	2.9	1.01	1m @ 1.01% Cu, 0.30% Co, 2.90g/t Ag from 196 m	Aquila

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

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Cu %	Co %	Ag g/t	Cu % m	Intercept Label	Trend
MOXDD26_001	DD	32.8	35	2.2	1.54	0.09	6.7	3.39	2.2m @ 1.54% Cu, 0.09% Co, 6.70g/t Ag from 32.8 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_001	DD	38	42	4	4.08	0.05	14.6	16.32	4m @ 4.08% Cu, 0.05% Co, 14.60g/t Ag from 38 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_001	DD	48	55	7	0.71	0.03	2.8	4.97	7m @ 0.71% Cu, 0.03% Co, 2.80g/t Ag from 48 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_002	DD	136	137	1	0.57	0.06	3.9	0.57	1m @ 0.57% Cu, 0.06% Co, 3.90g/t Ag from 136 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_002	DD	139	142	3	1.24	0.04	4.4	3.72	3m @ 1.24% Cu, 0.04% Co, 4.40g/t Ag from 139 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_002	DD	148	152	4	0.53	0.15	2.4	2.12	4m @ 0.53% Cu, 0.15% Co, 2.40g/t Ag from 148 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_002	DD	155.8	156.25	0.45	1.11	0.90	2.6	0.50	0.45m @ 1.11% Cu, 0.90% Co, 2.60g/t Ag from 155.8 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_002	DD	169	170	1	1.37	0.34	2.0	1.37	1m @ 1.37% Cu, 0.34% Co, 2.00g/t Ag from 169 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_003	DD	182	191.4	9.4	2.04	0.06	21.2	19.18	9.4m @ 2.04% Cu, 0.06% Co, 21.20g/t Ag from 182 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_003	DD	196	197	1	1.01	0.30	2.9	1.01	1m @ 1.01% Cu, 0.30% Co, 2.90g/t Ag from 196 m	Aquila

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

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Cu %	Co %	Ag g/t	Cu % m	Intercept Label	Trend
MOXDD26_001	DD	32.8	35	2.2	1.54	0.09	6.7	3.39	2.2m @ 1.54% Cu, 0.09% Co, 6.70g/t Ag from 32.8 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_001	DD	38	42	4	4.08	0.05	14.6	16.32	4m @ 4.08% Cu, 0.05% Co, 14.60g/t Ag from 38 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_001	DD	50	51	1	1.07	0.02	3.0	1.07	1m @ 1.07% Cu, 0.02% Co, 3.00g/t Ag from 50 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_001	DD	54.2	55	0.8	1.22	0.06	3.3	0.98	0.8m @ 1.22% Cu, 0.06% Co, 3.30g/t Ag from 54.2 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_002	DD	139	142	3	1.24	0.04	4.4	3.72	3m @ 1.24% Cu, 0.04% Co, 4.40g/t Ag from 139 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_002	DD	151	152	1	1.05	0.18	3.1	1.05	1m @ 1.05% Cu, 0.18% Co, 3.10g/t Ag from 151 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_002	DD	155.8	156.25	0.45	1.11	0.90	2.6	0.50	0.45m @ 1.11% Cu, 0.90% Co, 2.60g/t Ag from 155.8 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_002	DD	169	170	1	1.37	0.34	2.0	1.37	1m @ 1.37% Cu, 0.34% Co, 2.00g/t Ag from 169 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_003	DD	182	191.4	9.4	2.04	0.06	21.2	19.18	9.4m @ 2.04% Cu, 0.06% Co, 21.20g/t Ag from 182 m	Aquila
MOXDD26_003	DD	196	197	1	1.01	0.30	2.9	1.01	1m @ 1.01% Cu, 0.30% Co, 2.90g/t Ag from 196 m	Aquila

REFERENCES

1. True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 23 September 2024, Annual Report to shareholders.
2. True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC). ASX Announcement 20 January 2026: Mt Oxide Drilling Continues to Confirm Scale and Continuity.
3. True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC). ASX Announcement 17 December 2025: Mt Oxide district potential strengthened by scale at Aquila.
4. True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC). ASX Announcement 25 November 2025: Aquila reaches 900m strike as Mount Oxide continues to grow.
5. True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC). ASX Announcement 18 November 2025: TNC hits 7 m @ 7.9% Cu at Mount Oxide's new Aquila Discovery.
6. True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC). ASX Announcement 4 November 2025: TNC extends Mt Oxide copper discovery strike to beyond 500m.
7. True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC). ASX Announcement 7 July 2025: TNC makes new Cu-Co-Ag discovery - Aquila Prospect, Mt Oxide.
8. 29 Metals Limited (ASX:29M). ASX Announcement 20 April 2026: 2025 Annual report and ESG statement.

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

JORC AND PREVIOUS DISCLOSURE

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

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

The information relating to the Mongoose Mineral Resource is extracted from the ASX announcement of Renegade Exploration Limited (ASX: RNX), 12 December 2023: Maiden Mongoose Cu-Au Mineral Resource Estimate. The information relating to the Wynberg Mineral Resource is extracted from the ASX Announcement of Tombola Gold (ASX:TBA),16 September 2022 - Tombola increases the resource base upon completion of the acquisition of the gold projects of True North Copper

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

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

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

DISCLAIMER

This release has been prepared by True North Copper Limited ABN 28 119 421 868 ("TNC" "True North" or the "Company"). The information contained in this release is for information purposes only. This release may not be reproduced, disseminated, quoted or referred to, in whole or in part, without the express consent of TNC.

The information contained in this release is not investment or financial product advice and is not intended to be used as the basis for making an investment decision. Please note that, in providing this release, TNC has not considered the objectives, financial position or needs of any particular recipient. The information contained in this release is not a substitute for detailed investigation or analysis of any particular issue and does not purport to be all of the information that a person would need to make an assessment of the Company or its assets. Current and potential investors should seek independent advice before making any investment decisions in regard to the Company or its activities.

No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this news release. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of TNC, its related bodies corporate, shareholders or respective directors, officers, employees, agents or advisors, nor any other person accepts any liability, including, without limitation, any liability arising out of fault or negligence for any loss arising from the use of information contained in this release.

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

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

APPENDIX 1 – MINERAL RESOURCES

Table A1. 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	-
Mongoose*										
Inferred	0.25	3.1	0.55	0.07		-	17	7.3	0	-
Mongoose Subtotal		3.1	0.55	0.07		-	17	7.3	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 and Stockpile										
Indicated	0.6	0.01	1.13	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	-
Mt Norma Heap Leach and Stockpile Subtotal		0.01	1.13	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	-
Cloncurry Copper-Gold Total		16.73	0.75	0.17	0.01	-	125.72	91.3	2	0.05

Table A2. 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 A3. 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 A4. 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

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.

*Mongoose Resource is within EPM8588, which is part of the Carpentaria JV with Glencore. TNC controls ~35% of EPM8588

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

Appendix 1 JORC Code (2012 Edition) JORC Table 1

SECTION 1. SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

This JORC Table 1 refers to Exploration Diamond drilling assay results from the Frist 3 holes in TNC 2026 program at the Mt Oxide Project, Mt Isa Region, Northwest Queensland.

Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques • Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	**TNC 2026 Drilling** • The Mount Oxide results reported here consists of 3 diamond holes (DD) drillholes for 1,806 m (MOXDD26_001 to MOXDD26_003) for 1009.4 m drilled at Aquila. Drilling was completed between the 23 April 2026 and 7 June 2026. The DD program aimed to gather structural information and to extend and infill mineralisation. A further 10 diamond and RC holes (MOXRD26_004, MOXDD26_005, MOXRD26_006, and MOXRC26_007 to MOXRC26_13) have been completed with results pending. **TNC 2026 DD Drilling** Sample Representativity • Sampling was by half HQ3 and NQ3 core cut longitudinally using a diamond saw. • Sampling was selective outside of the target zones and continuous within the target zones. • Sample lengths were mostly 1 m but varied from 0.1 to 1.4 m. • Duplicate samples were taken by cutting the half core in half longitudinally to form a quarter core sample. Assaying • Samples for all holes were submitted to Intertek, an ISO certified commercial laboratory in Townsville, QLD. • Sample preparation comprised drying and pulverisation prior to analysis. • Samples for all holes were submitted for multi-element analysis by lab code 4A/OE, Multi-acid digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids in Teflon Tubes and analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry and Au was analysed by lab code FA25/OE, 25g Lead collection fire assay with ICP-OES finish. Multi-element analysis included: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Ga, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W, & Zn. Over range Cu and S are re-analysed using lab code 4AH/OE, Ore Grade method.
Drilling techniques • Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	**TNC 2026 DD Drilling** • Drilling was completed by United Drilling Services, using a diamond drill rig (Rig 12). • Drilling was completed using a HQ3 sized diamond bit from surface till solid core then changed to NQ3. • Drill core was oriented using an AXIS CHAMPORI orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	**TNC 2026 DD Drilling** • Drill core recoveries were measured on a per run basis. • To maximise recovery drilling was completed using tripe tube HQ3 core was used in the weathered zone and steeped down to NQ3 core once solid rock was obtained. • Core loss in the weathered zone was significant (up to 78% in the fist 5 m) but almost 100% recovery once fresher rock was intersected (~10 m). Recovery within mineralised intervals averaged almost 100%. Assessment of Bias • Recoveries for DD samples were excellent with only a few samples less than 100% within the reported intervals. As a result, so assessment of bias was warranted.

Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Logging • Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	**TNC 2026 DD Drilling** • Drillcore was logged geologically in full. • Logging of drillcore was completed to the level of detail required to support future Mineral Resource Estimation. However, no Mineral Resource Estimation is reported in this release. • Geological logging has been completed by a qualified geologist for the entire length of the hole, recording lithology, oxidation, alteration, veining, and mineralisation containing both qualitative and quantitative fields. Quantitative oriented structural data has been logged. • Drillcore was photographed wet and dry before sampling and post sampling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	**TNC 2026 DD Drilling** • Sampling was by half core cut longitudinally using a diamond saw. • Sampling was selective outside of the target zones and continuous within the target zones. • Sample lengths were mostly 1 m but varied from 0.1 to 1.4 m. • Duplicate samples were taken by cutting the half core in half longitudinally to form a quarter core sample. • HQ and NQ core sizes are considered appropriate and representative of the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology, and anticipated Cu, Au, Ag, & Co assay results.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	**TNC 2026 Drilling** • QAQC analytical standards were photographed, with the Standard ID removed before placement into sampling bags. • Samples were submitted to Intertek at Townsville, an ISO certified commercial laboratory for industry standard preparation and analysis. • Sample preparation comprised coarse drying, coarse crushing, and pulverisation prior to analysis. • Samples for all holes were submitted for multi-element analysis by lab code 4A/OE, Multi-acid digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids in Teflon Tubes and analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry and Au was analysed by lab code FA25/OE, 25g Lead collection fire assay. Multi-element analysis included: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Ga, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W, & Zn. Over range Cu and S are re-analysed using lab code 4AH/OE, Ore Grade method. • Intertek quality control procedures include blanks, standards, pulverisation repeat assays, weights and sizings. • Analytical standards (Certified Reference Materials) were inserted mostly at a minimum rate of 4 for every 100 samples except batch 2364.0/2611962 which was slightly lower, using 10-60g certified reference material (“CRM”) of sulphide or oxide material sourced from OREAS with known gold, copper, cobalt, silver and sulphur values. The location of the standards in the sampling sequence is at the discretion of the logging geologist. Standards are selected to match the anticipated assay grade of the samples on either side of the standard in the sampling sequence. • Coarse blanks are inserted mostly at a minimum rate of approximately 3 per 100 samples. However, in areas with mineralisation, the number of blanks increased. The location of the blanks in the sampling sequence is at the discretion of the logging geologist with a higher insertion rate in mineralised intervals where grade was interpreted to exceed 1.0%. • Pulp blanks are inserted mostly at a minimum rate of approximately 2 per 100 samples. Where possible these were inserted before or in mineralised intervals. • Field duplicates were mostly completed at a minimum rate of approximately 4 for every 100 samples except for batch 2364.0/2611962. These are selected from visually mineralised intervals only. • Quartz washes are requested for insertion in the sampling stream around anticipated significantly high-grade mineralisation • Intertek quality control includes blanks, standards, pulverisation repeat assays, weights and sizings. Standards • All standards returned values within three standard deviations (3SD) for Au, Ag, Cu, Co, and S. Duplicates

Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• Most field duplicates showed good repeatability with <30% difference. However, a few variations were observed. They were reviewed for a possible sample swap, but no evidence of mislabelling or mix-up was found. The variations are attributed to the nugget effect and the uneven mineralisation style of the system. Pulp blanks • All pulp blanks returned within acceptable limits for Ag and Co. S returned within acceptable limit also except for one pulp blank that returned an elevated S result likely due to contamination from preceding samples containing 3 to 8% S. Most pulp blanks returned acceptable Cu results. Slight Cu contamination was observed in a few samples that were preceded by samples with higher Cu concentration. One pulp blank however that was preceded by coarse blank containing only 51ppm Cu returned 57ppm, exceeding the expected max value of 48.63 ppm Cu. The cause of contamination is unclear, may be due to calibration issue or another isolated laboratory issue. However all the CRMs returned within 3SD, and the sample is not in a mineralised zone. The laboratory has been notified for investigation. Coarse blanks • All Coarse blanks returned within acceptable limits for Co and S. One coarse blank returned a very elevated Ag result of 582ppm preceded by samples 3% to 8% S samples. Most coarse blanks also returned acceptable Cu results, with slight contamination observed in a few samples that were preceded by slightly elevated Cu concentration samples except for one sample that was preceded by only 8ppm Cu. Insertion rates • Most batches met or exceeded the recommended insertion rate for all standards, pulp blanks, coarse blanks and Duplicates. Except for batch 2364.0/2611962 which had slightly lower CRM and Field Duplicate insertion rate, however, this batch contained higher percentage of Pulp and coarse blanks. This was due to the dispatch being split into two batches, resulting in an even distribution of QAQC samples by the laboratory. • Overall, the batches have an average QAQC insertion rate of 16.6%, exceeding the company's minimum requirement of 12%.

Dispatch #	Holes	Lab Batch #	Insertion rate per 100 samples				#orig	orig + QAQC
			Analytical standards (CRMs)	Coarse Blank	Pulp Blanks	Field duplicates		
TN26_027	MOXDD26_001	2364.0/2611961	5	3	6	4	100	118
TN26_027	MOXDD26_001	2364.0/2611962	3	6	6	2	100	117
TN26_028	MOXDD26_002	2364.0/2611963	5.6	2.8	2.1	3.5	142	162
TN26_029	MOXDD26_003	2364.0/2612656	4.1	5.7	3.3	4.1	122	147
TN26_030	MOXDD26_003	2364.0/2613383	5.7	4.6	3.4	4.6	87	104

Verification of sampling and assaying • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	**TNC 2026 Drilling** • Logging of all holes was completed by a suitably qualified geologist. Logging was reviewed onsite by the competent person. • Primary data is collected directly into MX Deposit geological logging software with internal validations and set logging codes to ensure consistency of the captured data. Paper records are transcribed into MX Deposit where necessary. • Data is stored on a private cloud NAS server hosted onsite, featuring multi-site replication redundancy (RAID), with offsite backups (via tape and cloud backup). These servers are protected via FortiGate Firewall's with IPS/IDS, least privilege access, regular security patching and proactive security monitoring including regular audits by consultant IT team. • No twinning program has been conducted.
Location of data points • Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	**TNC 2026 Drilling** Drill collar locations and downhole directional control • The grid system used for locating all drill collars is GDA94 – MGA Zone 54 datum for map projection for easting/northing/RL. • The drill collars were located by the supervising geologist prior to drilling, using a handheld Garmin GPSMAP 66I GPS. • Single shot surveys were completed at 0m and then every 30m downhole thereafter during drilling. Hole deviation was monitored by the supervising geologist during drilling. • All holes were subsequently downhole surveyed using an Axis-Gyro north seeking gyro by a multi-shot continuous survey.

Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Topographic Control • Topographic control was obtained using a combination of Geoscience Australia SRTM data for the greater Mount Oxide project along with a detailed DEM captured from satellite photogrammetry for the Aquila prospect area. Field locations were determined utilising Garmin inReach 67i utilising multi-frequency GNSS.
Data spacing and distribution • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	**TNC 2026 Drilling** • Holes are exploration in nature and as such are at variable hole spacing. • Data spacing is sufficient for the reporting of exploration results. • No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimations are being reported.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure • Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	**TNC 2026 Drilling** • All holes were oriented to optimize anticipated intersection angles – wherever possible, holes were oriented perpendicular to the orientation of known or adjacent mineralised trends, or the orientation of the geophysical anomalies targeted.
Sample security • The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Sample security protocols adopted by TNC are documented. TNC site personnel with the appropriate experience and knowledge manage the chain of custody protocols for drill and rock chip samples from site to laboratory. • Calico sample bags of drilling samples for assay were inserted into plastic bags with corresponding numbered ticket to minimise sample contamination during transport and then collected into polyweave bags labelled with the laboratory address details, enclosed sample numbers and TNC dispatch ID. Polyweave sacks were then sealed with cable tie and aggregated into “bulka bags” for palletisation. • Bulka bags of drilling samples were loaded at site via commercial road freight to Intertek Townsville. Consignment details for each dispatch were logged against the sample batch dispatch register by the field supervisor/geologist.
Audits or reviews • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No review or audits have taken place of the data being reported.

SECTION 2. REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status • Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	**Mt Oxide Project** • EPM 10313 is an amalgamation of EPM's 6085, 6086 and 8277 which were applied for by BHP on behalf of a joint ventures (JV) with Perilya Mines NL. • EPM 10313 "Mt Oxide" was granted to Perilya Mines NL (30%) and BHP Minerals Pty Ltd (70%) in 1994. • In May 1996 Perilya Mines NL transferred its 30% interest in the JV to Freehold Mining, a wholly owned subsidiary of Perilya Mines NL. • In September 1997, BHP withdrew from the JV and Freehold Mining acquired 100% interest in the permit. • In July 2003, Western Metals Copper Limited acquired a 60% share in the permit, however this was subsequently returned to Freehold Mining Limited in April 2004. • In July 2008 100% interest the EPM was transferred to Perilya Mining PTY LTD from Freehold Mining. In February 2009 it was transferred to Mount Oxide PTY LTD and wholly owned subsidiary of Perilya Mines NL. Mount Oxide PTY LTD are the current (100%) holders of the Permit. • In June 2023 100% of the license was transferred from Perilya Resources to TNC. • EPM 14660 was originally granted to Freehold Mining Limited a subsidiary of Perilya Limited on 3 January 2006 over a total area of 33 sub blocks. Freehold Mining Limited subsequently changed their name to Mount Oxide Pty Ltd. The tenement was reduced to 27 sub blocks on 2 January 2008 and then to 9 sub blocks on 2nd January 2009. • Mount Oxide Pty Ltd, (on behalf of Perilya Limited) relinquished 2 sub-blocks on 1st November 2013 and a further 4 sub-blocks on 30th July 2014. After relinquishments the total of remaining sub-blocks now stands at 3 covering an area of 9.71 km2. • In June 2023 100% of the license was transferred from Perilya Resources to TNC.
Exploration done by other parties • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• **Broken Hill South 1960s**: Geological mapping, grab sampling, and percussion drilling. • **Kennecott Exploration Australia 1964–1967**: Stream sediment sampling, surface geochemistry sampling, air photo interpretation and subsequent anomaly mapping. • **Kern County Land Company & Union Oil Co 1966–1967**: Surface geochemistry sampling, geological mapping, diamond drilling. • **Western Nuclear Australia Pty Ltd 1960–1970**: Airborne & ground radiometrics, rock chip sampling, diamond drilling (2 holes for 237 m). • **Eastern Copper Mines 1971–1972**: Stream sediment and surface geochemistry sampling, aeromagnetics and aerial radiometrics, geological mapping, drilling of 8 holes in the Theresa area. • **Consolidated Goldfields & Mitsubishi 1972–1973**: Stream sediment and rock chip sampling, geological mapping. • **RGC 1972–1976**: Aerial photography, photogeology. • **BHP 1975–1976**: Geological mapping, surface geochemistry sampling. • **BHP / Dampier Mining Co Ltd 1976**: Surface geochemistry sampling, geological mapping and petrography, RC drilling. • **Newmont 1977–1978**: Surface geochemistry sampling, geological mapping, diamond drilling, air photo interpretation. • **Paciminex late 1970s**: Geological mapping, surface geochemistry sampling, ground IP. • **AMACO Minerals Australia Co 1980–1981**: Surface geochemistry sampling, geological mapping, gravity survey. • **C.E.C. Pty Ltd 1981–1982**: Surface geochemistry sampling. • **BHP 1982–1983**: Geological literature review, mapping, aerial photo interpretation, stream sediment samples, 962 soil samples, rock chip sampling, IP survey. • **W.M.C. 1985–1993**: Geological mapping, surface geochemistry sampling, transient EM surveys. • **C.S.R. Ltd: 1988–1989**: Surface geochemistry sampling. • **Mentana 1990**: Geological mapping, surface geochemistry sampling, air photo interpretation. • **Placer Exploration Ltd 1991–1994**: Surface geochemistry sampling, literature reviews, stream sediment (BLEG) sampling, carbonate isotopic analyses, reconnaissance rock chip sampling and geological traversing, RC drilling (5 holes, 452 m), one diamond hole for 134.3 m, downhole EM. • **BHP/Perilya JV 1995**: Geological mapping, soil, and rock chip sampling, Pb isotope determinations and five (5) diamond drill holes all concentrated on the Myally Creek Prospect. • **Western Metals 2002–2003**: Diamond drilling (8 holes totalling 1332.3 m), rock chip sampling surface geochemistry mapping, GeoTem survey.

Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• **Perilya 2003-2023** - Between 2005 and 2011, Perilya drilled 187 diamond drill holes for a total of 49,477 m at the Mt Oxide Vero Deposit. Drilling at the Vero Deposit culminated two seperate but overlapping JORC 2012 Mineral resource estimations. These were: – The Vero Copper-Silver mineral resource containing 'Indicated and Inferred' resources at 15.9 million tonnes at an average grade of 1.43% using a cut-off Cu grade of 0.5% Cu, with silver credits. – The Vero Cobalt Resource contains 9.15 Mt at 0.23% cobalt at a 0.1% Co cut-off.
Geology • Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	**Mt Oxide Project** • The Mt Oxide Project is located in the Western Fold Belt of the Mount Isa Inlier, a world-class metallogenic province. The host lithologies for the Mt Oxide (Vero) deposit are the mid-Proterozoic sedimentary units of the McNamara Group, that are known to host other copper deposits such as Esperanza and Mammoth. At the regional scale mineralisation is localised by a +100 km long NS oriented structural corridor, the Mt Gordon Fault Zone which is also a key structural control localising of copper-silver-cobalt mineralisation. • Dominant lithologies observed are shale, siltstone, chert, fine to medium grained sandstone, quartzite, dolomite, sandy dolomite and stromatolitic dolomite. Other mapped features include gossans, false gossans. Outcrop in the area is abundant. • Dominant structures observed are bed parallel fault and brittle faulting varying from undifferentiated fractures zones to rubble cataclasite. Faults express silica and hematite alteration of variable intensity. • Copper mineralisation at surface is dominated by malachite, azurite, chrysocolla, tenorite, and cuprite. The mineralisation varies from sooty joint coating to fracture fill in breccia and shear zones. Mineralisation typically occurs where two faults interact. • Lithologies observed hosting mineralisation are siltstone, sandstone, dolomitic sandstone and quartzite. • Mineralisation is associated with extensive development of hematite replacement and breccias development. • The areas of interest defined by TNC are the NE striking Dorman fault, the EW striking Cave Creek fault, the regional scale NS striking Mount Gordon Fault Zone and NW-SE orientated folding.
Drill hole Information • A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole. • down hole length and interception depth • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	

Hole ID	Easting MGA94	Northing MGA94	RL AHD	Dip	Azimuth MGA	Total Depth (m)	Hole Type	DD Metres Drilled	RC Metres Drilled	Drilling Status	Assay Status	Survey Method	Prospect
MOXDD26_001	334115	7849444	200	-50	69	290.1	DD	290.1	-	Complete	Received	GPS	Aquila
MOXDD26_002	334258	7849478	204	-54	242	267	DD	267	-	Complete	Received	GPS	Aquila
MOXDD26_003	334102	7849970	296	-55	78	452.3	DD	452.3	-	Complete	Received	GPS	Aquila

Data aggregation methods • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Grade based composite intercepts were calculated using length weighted average of Cu grade. No high-grade cut was applied. The following composites are reported: – 0.1% Cu cutoff grade with up to 5 m internal dilution – 0.3% Cu cutoff grade with up to 3 m internal dilution – 0.5% Cu cutoff grade with up to 2 m internal dilution – 1.0% Cu cutoff grade with up to 2 m internal dilution. • Geological intercepts have been calculated. • Downhole widths have been reported. • Assays below detection limits were assigned half the value of the lower detection limit in the calculation of intercepts. • A full list of Geological, 0.1% Cu (5 m internal dilution), 0.3% Cu (3 m interval dilution), 0.5% Cu (2 m interval dilution), & 1.0% Cu (2 m internal dilution) are provided in Tables 3 to 7.
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.	• Topographic restrictions have meant holes are not always optimally oriented perpendicular to the interpreted orientation of mineralisation or adjacent mineralised trends or to optimize anticipated intersection angles. As such intersection are reported as Downhole Intersections rather than Estimated True Width. Some early drilling, such as MOX232/233 are interpreted to have been drilled downdip of mineralisation.

Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
• If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Please refer to the accompanying document for figures and maps.
Balanced reporting • Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Representative reporting of both low and high grades and widths is practiced.
Other substantive exploration data • Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	**Previous News Releases** • True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 20 January 2026, Mt Oxide Drilling Continues to Confirm Scale and Continuity. • True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 17 December 2025, Mt Oxide district potential strengthened by scale at Aquila. • True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 25 November 2025, Aquila reaches 900m strike as Mount Oxide continues to grow. • True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 18 November 2025, TNC hits 7 m @ 7.9% Cu at Mount Oxide's new Aquila Discovery. • True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 4 November 2025, TNC extends Mt Oxide copper discovery strike to beyond 500m. • True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 17 September 2025, Wallace North significant Cu-Au results & Mt Oxide update. • True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 26 August 2025, New drill targets confirmed at Aquila - drilling underway. • True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 7 July 2025, TNC makes new Cu-Co-Ag discovery - Aquila Prospect, Mt Oxide. • True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 15 November 2024, New drill targets highlighted in geophysics program. • True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 26 September 2024, Geophysics reveal highly prospective targets Mt Oxide. • True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 5 September 2024, TNC Identifies broad zones of surface copper mineralisation. • True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 22 August 2024, TNC Geophysical survey highlights at Mt Oxide Project. • True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 18 March 2024, Mt Oxide - Mt Oxide - Camp Gossans rock chips, strongly anomalous Cu. • True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 22 February 2024, TNC 2024 Exploration Program.
Further work • The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Infill and extensional drilling. • Metallurgy. • UAV Sub-audio Magnetic (SAM) survey. • IP Surveys