

30 September 2026

ABN 28 119 421 868

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Further High-Grade Copper-Gold Results at Cloncurry with 11m at 4.23% CuEq

True North Copper Limited (ASX:TNC) (True North, TNC or the Company) is pleased to report further high-grade copper-gold results from drilling at Wallace North, part of the Company's Cloncurry Copper Project (CCP) in Northwest Queensland.

The results build on the high-grade drilling reported in July 2026¹ and the expanded CCP Mineral Resource Estimate announced in September 2026² of approximately 152 kt of contained copper and 171 koz of gold, delivering further confidence in the existing Wallace North Resource and highlighting opportunities for further resource growth.

The company confirms that the CCP PFS remains on track for completion in late 2026³.

PROJECT SUMMARY – CLONCURRY

The latest Wallace North drilling continues to demonstrate the high-grade nature and value of the copper-gold system, highlights mineralisation within and adjacent to the existing resource of (2.0Mt @ 1.28% Cu and 0.77 g/t Au combined indicated and inferred)⁴. The drilling also provides metallurgical and geotechnical inputs to the CCP PFS.

The results highlight near-mine exploration and sulphide resource extension opportunities, including additional new mineralised structures that could support further resource growth and optimisation of the broader Cloncurry Copper Project. Key results include:

- Updated geological interpretation highlights potential hanging-wall and footwall extensions and additional parallel mineralised structures, providing targets for future resource growth.
- 32m @ 0.86% Cu and 0.82g/t Au (1.69% CuEq) from 140m^{**}, including
 - 11m @ 2.18% Cu and 2.07g/t Au (4.23% CuEq) from 161m^{^^} (WND26_001).
- 3.97m @ 6.6% Cu and 0.29g/t Au (6.9% CuEq) from 88.03m[^] (WND26_007).
- WND26D_015 used for PFS technical test work, with metallurgical results due for release in October 2026.
- Geological characteristics comparable to the Eloise and Jericho mineral systems provide a framework for targeting extensions and additional mineralisation⁵.

The drilling will contribute to the CCP PFS and potential Ore Reserve targeted for late 2026. Further drilling in late 2026 and into 2027 (Figures 1 and 2) will target near mine exploration and resource extension opportunities, with the potential to grow the resource and further optimise value across the broader Cloncurry Copper Project.

HIGHLIGHTS

- High-grade Wallace North results continue, including:
 - **32m @ 1.69% CuEq** from 140m^{**} and
 - **4m @ 6.9% CuEq** from 88m[^]
- Follow-up drilling late 2026 to target new high-grade parallel structures and Resource growth
- Mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth
- Results provide further confidence in the CCP PFS

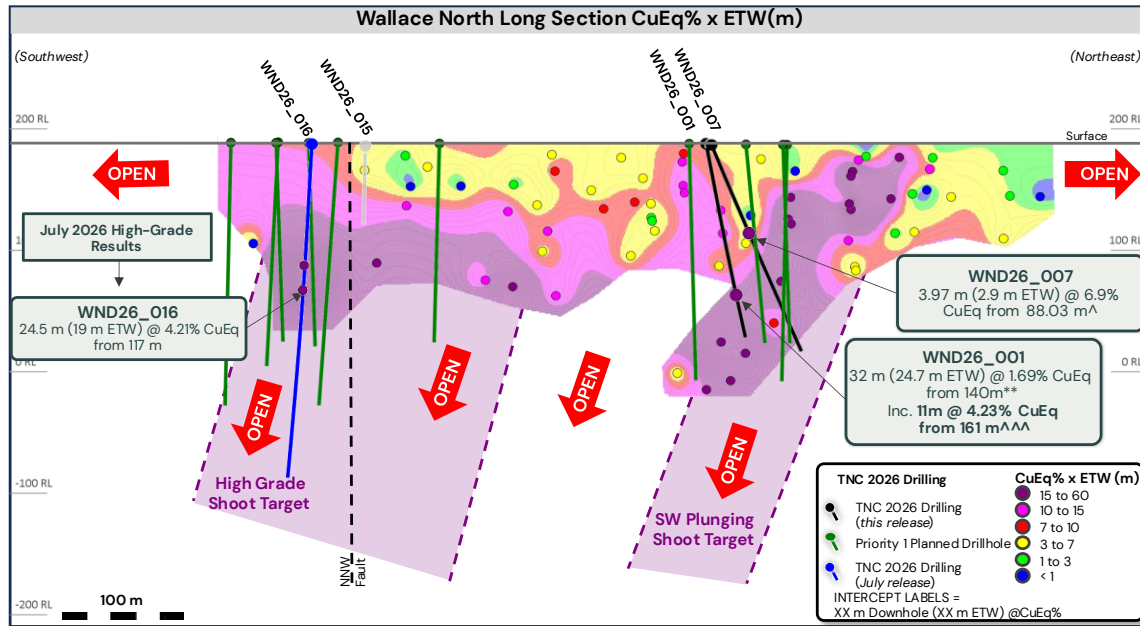


Figure 1. Long section of Wallace North drill results, planned 2026-27 extension drilling⁴ in green

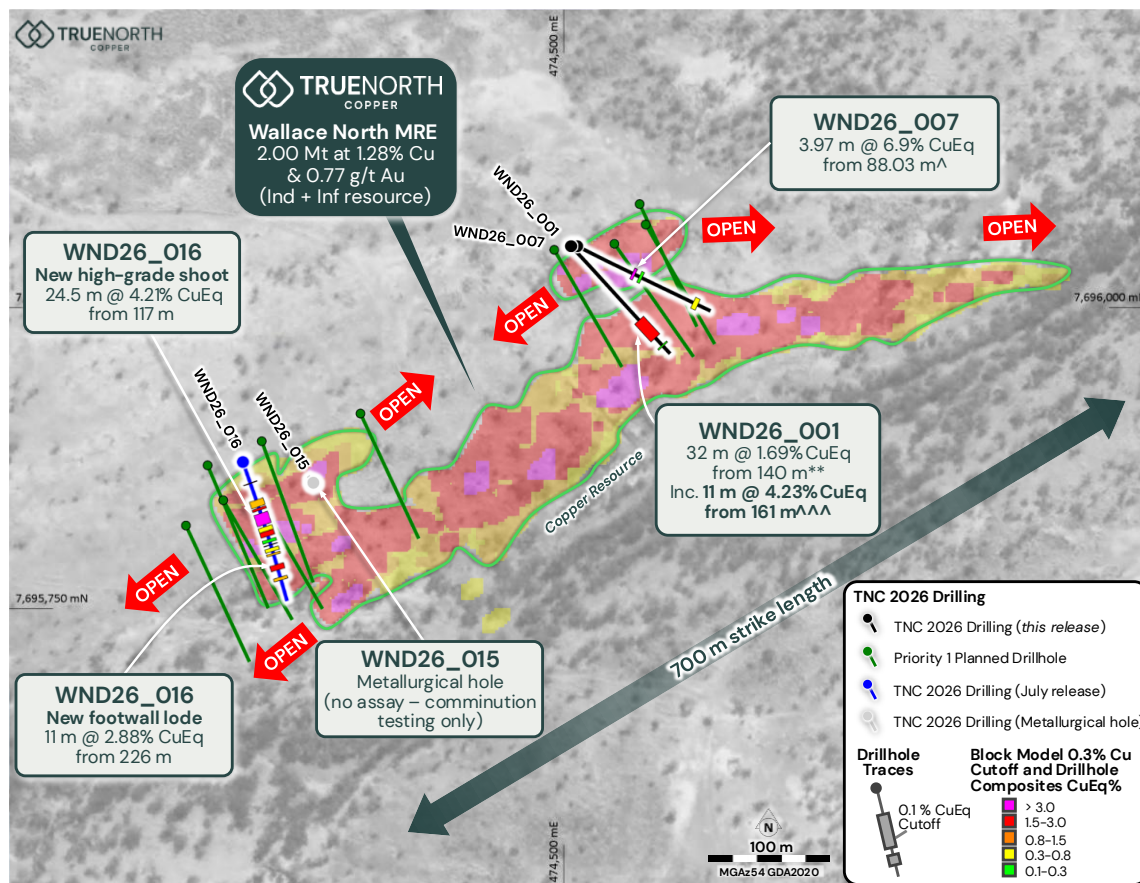


Figure 2. Plan of Wallace North drill results and planned 2026-27 extension drilling in green

No assay results received for WND26_015 with 100% core utilised for metallurgical test work. Additional samples obtained from WND26_007 and WND26_001 with additional assay results pending.

All widths are downhole intercepts. * = 5.0% CuEq cutoff composite with up to 1m of internal waste, ^ = 0.1% CuEq cutoff composite with up to 5m of internal waste, ^^ = 0.5% CuEq cutoff composite with up to 2m of internal waste, ^^^ = 1.0% CuEq cutoff composite with up to 2m of internal waste, ** = geological composite

Note: % Copper Equivalent (%CuEq) = $\text{Cu} + \text{Au (g/t)} \times 1.013$ based on Copper Price of US\$10,000/tonne and metallurgical recovery of 90% and gold price of US\$3,500/oz and a metallurgical recovery of 90%. Metallurgical Recoveries are based on historic preliminary metallurgical test work on sulphides at Wallace North and used for the previous reserves study at Wallace North.

ETW = Estimate True Width. Where there is limited control on the strike and dip of the structure controlling the mineralisation no ETW has been reported, however the expected ETW is between approximately 70-90% of the downhole width.

* The Eloise/Jericho mineral systems is considered a geological comparative to Wallace North. Eloise/Jericho Mineralisation is comparative to Wallace North in that it is hosted in similar host rocks in steep structurally controlled zone consisting of pyrrhotite and chalcopryite sulphides and are both of the Iron Sulphide Copper Gold Class (ISCG) of deposits. There is no certainty that further work at Wallace North will lead to achieving the same size, shape, grade or form of the Eloise or Jericho deposits. The Wallace North project is a development and exploration stage project whereas Eloise and Jericho are active mines. Further significant exploration is required at Wallace North to further prove or disprove any comparison.

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

These latest results continue to demonstrate the high-grade nature and value potential of Wallace North, building on the strong July drilling results that identified new high-grade hanging-wall structures for follow-up.

Together with the expanded Cloncurry Copper Project Mineral Resource announced in September, the results further reinforce Wallace North as an important high-grade component of the broader CCP, while highlighting opportunities to extend mineralisation beyond the existing Resource.

With the PFS and potential Ore Reserve targeted for late 2026, further drilling from late 2026 into 2027 will focus on near-mine exploration and resource extension opportunities, with the potential to grow the resource and further enhance the scale, mine life and value of the Cloncurry Copper Project

NEXT STEPS

Following the recent high-grade drilling results and growth in the Cloncurry Copper Project Mineral Resource, TNC is focused on completing the CCP PFS and initial Ore Reserve in late 2026, while progressing further Resource growth and value opportunities into 2027.

- Follow-up drilling planned for late 2026 and into 2027 to infill and extend high-grade Wallace North structures and test hanging wall and footwall lenses, with mineralisation remaining open to the north and along strike.
- Completion of metallurgical and geotechnical test work programs for staged release in October to support future mine planning and development studies.
- Integration of exploration and technical outcomes into future resource growth, reserve and PFS workstreams targeted for late Q4 CY2026.
- Additional CCP Value through further Resource extensions and near-mine exploration drilling at Wallace North, Mongoose-Taipan, Wynberg and wider CCP from late November 2026 and into 2027.

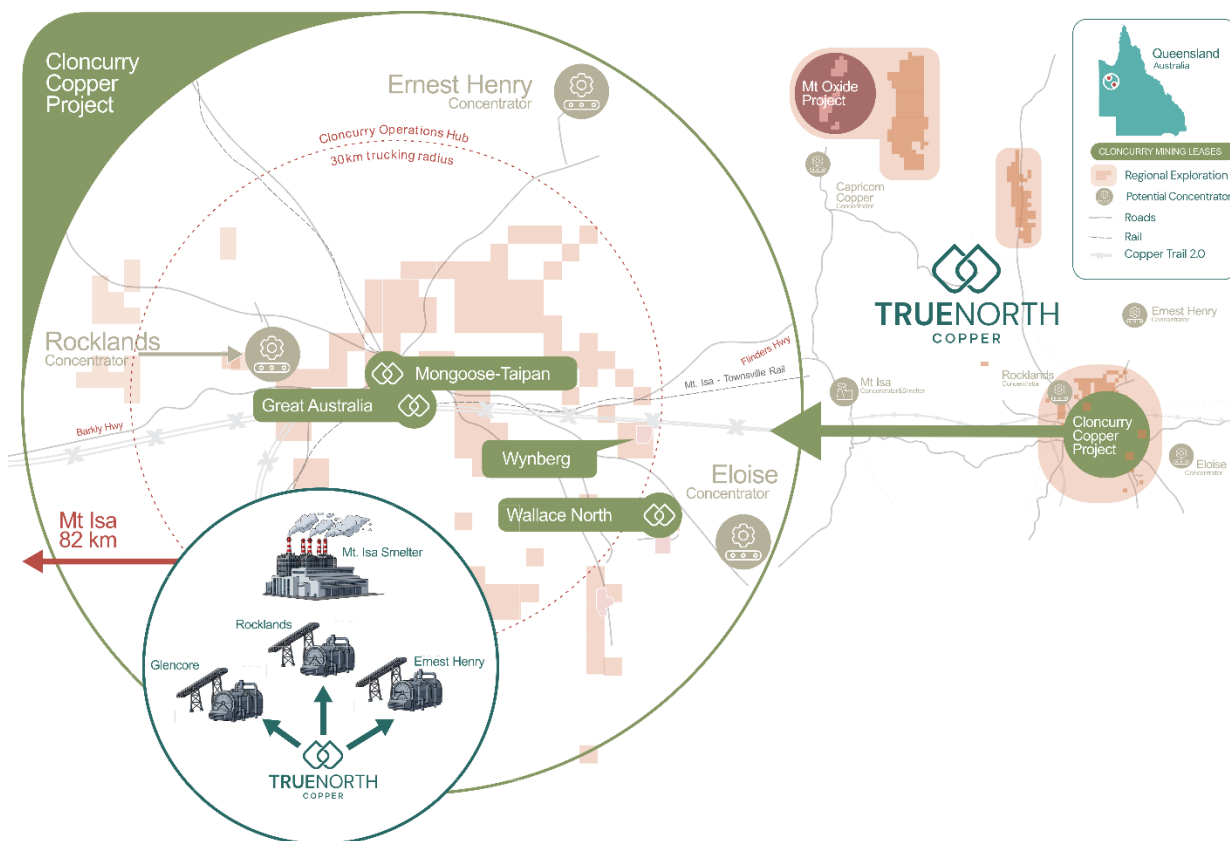


Figure 3. Location of Mongoose-Taipan within True North Copper's Cloncurry Copper Project

TRUE NORTH COPPER'S THREE-PLATFORM GROWTH STRATEGY

GROW Our Mt Oxide Resource 			DEVELOP Cloncurry Copper Project 			DISCOVER Our Regional Targets 		
Emerging district-scale copper system with increasing confidence in size and continuity			Targeting near-term revenue			Searching for Tier-1 IOCG System		
220 kt Cu + 5 Moz Ag + 21 kt Co Resource	1.8 km+ new discovery strike length	59 m @ 1.77% Cu intercept; 7 m @ 7.9% Cu	152 kt Cu Mineral Resource	171 koz Au Mineral Resource	Multiple open pits + underground optionality	Tier-1 IOCG target system	Expanded tenement position	Near Mt Oxide and Cloncurry
New discovery with polymetallic resource – copper, cobalt, silver. Significant scale and grade position. This as a potential stand-alone development asset			Solid asset with defined resource and active drilling and pre-feasibility study. Positioned to generate near-term cash flow and underpin company growth			Recent tenement expansions adjacent to both development assets. Systematic exploration for a district-scale copper system across the Mount Isa corridor		

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

CONTACT DETAILS

For further information please contact:

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Media queries – media@truenorthcopper.com.au.



REFERENCES

1. True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC). ASX Announcement 2 July 2026: TNC hits 25m @ 4.2% CuEq in new Wallace North structure.
2. True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC). ASX Announcement 16 September 2026: Cloncurry Resource Update Delivers 18% Copper Increase.
3. True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC). ASX Announcement 24 June 2026: Cloncurry PFS Advances with Scale and Integration Update.
4. True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC). ASX Announcement 7 April 2026: Drilling Commences at Wallace north Copper – Gold Deposit.
5. True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC). ASX Announcement 28 January 2026: Cloncurry Copper Project - Wallace North Mineral Update.

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 Matthew Porter

The information in this announcement includes metallurgical drillhole results from 2026 at Wallace North. Interpretation of these results is based on information compiled by Mr Matthew Porter, who is a full-time employee True North Copper. Mr Porter is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, (MAIG): #8372. Mr Porter 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 Porter has consented to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC AND PREVIOUS DISCLOSURE

The information in this Release that relates to Mineral Resource estimates at Great Australia, Taipan, Mongoose, Orphan Shear, Wynberg, Wallace South and Wallace North, Vero, 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.
- 9 August 2024, True North Copper Updates Vero Copper-Silver Resource.
- 28 January 2026, Cloncurry Copper Project - Wallace North Mineral Update.
- 10 February 2026, Cloncurry Copper Project - Great Australia Resource Update.
- 5 August 2026, Wynberg Gold-Copper Mineral Resource Estimate
- 14 September 2026, Annual Report to shareholders.
- 16 September 2026, Cloncurry Resource Update Delivers 18% Copper Increase.

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:

- True North Copper Limited ASX (TNC). ASX Announcement 28 January 2026: Cloncurry Copper Project - Wallace North Mineral Update.
- True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC). ASX Announcement 7 April 2026: Drilling Commences at Wallace north Copper – Gold Deposit
- True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC). ASX Announcement 2 July 2026: TNC hits 25m @ 4.2% CuEq in new Wallace North structure.

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 A1. Vero Copper-Silver and Cobalt resource

Resource Category	Cut-off	Tonnes (Mt)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Co (%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (kt)	Au (koz)	Co (kt)	Ag (Moz)
Mt Oxide – Vero Copper-Silver										
Indicated	0.5% Cu	10.74	1.68	-	-	12.48	180	-	-	4.32
Inferred		4.28	0.92	-	-	5.84	39	-	-	0.81
Mt Oxide Vero Copper-Silver Total		15.03	1.46	-	-	10.59	220	-	-	5.13
Mt Oxide – Vero Cobalt Resource										
Measured	0.1% Co	0.52	-	-	0.25	-	-	-	1.3	-
Indicated		5.98	-	-	0.22	-	-	-	13.4	-
Inferred		2.66	-	-	0.24	-	-	-	6.5	-
Mt Oxide – Vero Cobalt Total		9.15	-	-	0.23	-	-	-	21.2	-

Table A2. TNC Gold resource

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

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



Table A3. Cloncurry Copper Project Mineral Resource Estimate

Resource Category	Cut-off (% Cu)	Tonnes (Mt)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Co (%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (kt)	Au (koz)	Co (kt)	Ag (koz)
Great Australia										
Indicated	0.5	3.68	0.88	0.08	0.03	-	32	9	1	-
Inferred		1.61	0.83	0.05	0.02	-	13	3	0	-
Great Australia Subtotal		5.29	0.86	0.07	0.03	-	46	12	1	-
Orphan Shear										
Indicated	0.25	1.01	0.57	0.04	0.04	-	6	1	0	-
Inferred		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	-
Mongoose-Taipan										
Indicated	0.4 CuEq	5.9	0.63	0.13	0.01	-	37	24	-	-
Inferred		5.3	0.62	0.13	0.01	-	33	23	-	-
Mongoose-Taipan Subtotal		11.2	0.62	0.13	0.01	-	70	47	-	-
Wallace North										
Indicated	0.3	1.55	1.25	0.71	-	-	19	36	-	-
Inferred		0.45	1.37	0.95	-	-	6	14	-	-
Wallace North Subtotal		2	1.28	0.77	-	-	25	50	-	-
Wynberg										
Measured	0.4 g/t Au	0.42	0.41	2.12	-	0.71	2	28	-	9
Indicated		0.57	0.14	1.69	-	0.38	1	31	-	7
Inferred		0.03	0.09	1.42	-	0.27	0	2	-	0
Wynberg Subtotal		1.02	0.25	1.86	-	0.51	3	61	-	17
Mt Norma In Situ										
Inferred	0.6	0.09	1.76	-	-	15.46	1.60	-	-	50
Mt Norma In Situ Subtotal		0.09	1.76	-	-	15.46	1.60	-	-	50
Mt Norma Heap Leach and Stockpile										
Indicated	0.6	0.01	1.13	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	-
Heap Leach and Stockpile		0.01	1.13	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	-
Cloncurry Copper-Gold Total*		20.64	0.74	0.26	0	-	151.72	171	1	67

*Mongoose Resource is within Exploration Permit for Minerals EPM 8588, which is part of the CJV with Glencore. TNC controls ~35% of EPM 8588. Does not include the Wallace South Gold only resource of 15.9 koz Au which falls within the CCP but not presented in this table. All numbers are rounded to reflect the accuracy of the resource estimation. Totals may not sum due to rounding.



APPENDIX 2 – DRILLHOLE INFORMATION

Table B1. Reported collar information for Wallace DD program completed by TNC in 2026

Hole ID	Easting MGA94	Northing MGA94	RL AHD	Dip	Azimuth MGA94	Total Depth (m)	Hole Type	Drilling Status
WND26_001	474506	7696051	188	-54	137	200	DD	Complete
WND26_007	474511	7696051	187	-65	117	210	DD	Complete
WND26_015	474292	7695854	186	-84	319	65	DD	Complete

Table B2. Reported drillhole assay results

Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Cu %	Au g/t	CuEq %
WND26_001	DD	65.2	66	0.8	0.07	0.02	0.09
WND26_001	DD	66	67	1	0.02	0.01	0.03
WND26_001	DD	67	68	1	0.01	0.02	0.03
WND26_001	DD	68	68.8	0.8	0.01	0.01	0.02
WND26_001	DD	68.8	70	1.2	0.01	0.01	0.02
WND26_001	DD	70	71	1	0.01	0.01	0.02
WND26_001	DD	71	72	1	0.01	0.01	0.02
WND26_001	DD	72	73	1	0.01	0.01	0.02
WND26_001	DD	73	74	1	0.00	0.01	0.01
WND26_001	DD	74	75	1	0.00	0.01	0.01
WND26_001	DD	75	76	1	0.02	0.01	0.03
WND26_001	DD	76	77	1	0.01	0.01	0.02
WND26_001	DD	77	78	1	0.00	0.01	0.01
WND26_001	DD	78	79	1	0.02	0.01	0.03
WND26_001	DD	79	80	1	0.01	0.06	0.07
WND26_001	DD	80	81	1	0.01	0.01	0.02
WND26_001	DD	81	82	1	0.00	0.01	0.01
WND26_001	DD	82	83	1	0.00	0.01	0.01
WND26_001	DD	83	84	1	0.01	0.01	0.02
WND26_001	DD	84	85	1	0.02	0.01	0.03
WND26_001	DD	85	86	1	0.01	0.01	0.02
WND26_001	DD	86	87	1	0.03	0.01	0.04
WND26_001	DD	87	88	1	0.01	0.01	0.02
WND26_001	DD	139	140	1	0.03	0.01	0.04
WND26_001	DD	140	141	1	0.29	0.16	0.45
WND26_001	DD	141	142	1	0.35	0.07	0.42
WND26_001	DD	142	143	1	0.05	0.02	0.07
WND26_001	DD	143	144	1	0.25	1.18	1.45
WND26_001	DD	144	145	1	0.11	0.05	0.16
WND26_001	DD	145	146	1	0.01	0.01	0.02
WND26_001	DD	146	147	1	0.01	0.02	0.03



Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Cu %	Au g/t	CuEq %
WND26_001	DD	147	148	1	0.01	0.03	0.04
WND26_001	DD	148	149	1	0.02	0.02	0.04
WND26_001	DD	149	150	1	0.20	0.06	0.26
WND26_001	DD	150	151	1	0.19	0.05	0.24
WND26_001	DD	151	152	1	0.38	0.05	0.43
WND26_001	DD	152	153	1	0.11	0.01	0.12
WND26_001	DD	153	154	1	0.02	0.01	0.03
WND26_001	DD	154	155	1	0.07	0.02	0.09
WND26_001	DD	155	156	1	0.25	0.61	0.87
WND26_001	DD	156	157	1	0.13	0.33	0.46
WND26_001	DD	157	158	1	0.20	0.03	0.23
WND26_001	DD	158	159	1	0.26	0.19	0.45
WND26_001	DD	159	160	1	0.16	0.06	0.22
WND26_001	DD	160	161	1	0.40	0.55	0.96
WND26_001	DD	161	162	1	1.00	0.24	1.24
WND26_001	DD	162	163	1	2.15	15.75	18.10
WND26_001	DD	163	164	1	4.74	1.35	6.11
WND26_001	DD	164	165	1	0.31	0.12	0.43
WND26_001	DD	165	166	1	0.49	0.15	0.64
WND26_001	DD	166	167	1	3.90	1.35	5.27
WND26_001	DD	167	168	1	1.68	0.53	2.22
WND26_001	DD	168	169	1	2.10	0.53	2.64
WND26_001	DD	169	170	1	3.25	0.52	3.78
WND26_001	DD	170	171	1	1.61	1.61	3.24
WND26_001	DD	171	172	1	2.77	0.63	3.41
WND26_001	DD	172	173	1	0.02	0.02	0.04
WND26_001	DD	173	174	1	0.01	0.01	0.02
WND26_001	DD	174	175	1	0.02	0.01	0.03
WND26_001	DD	175	176	1	0.01	0.01	0.02
WND26_001	DD	176	177	1	0.01	0.01	0.02
WND26_001	DD	177	178	1	0.01	0.01	0.02
WND26_001	DD	178	179	1	0.01	0.01	0.02
WND26_001	DD	179	180	1	0.01	0.01	0.02
WND26_001	DD	180	181	1	0.00	0.01	0.01
WND26_001	DD	181	182	1	0.01	0.01	0.02
WND26_001	DD	182	183	1	0.01	0.01	0.02
WND26_001	DD	183	184	1	0.01	0.01	0.02
WND26_001	DD	184	185	1	0.01	0.01	0.02
WND26_001	DD	185	186	1	0.15	0.05	0.20
WND26_001	DD	186	187	1	0.12	0.03	0.15
WND26_001	DD	187	188	1	0.03	0.01	0.04
WND26_007	DD	88.03	89	0.97	1.58	0.01	1.59
WND26_007	DD	89	89.8	0.8	15.50	0.42	15.93
WND26_007	DD	89.8	91.04	1.24	7.90	0.14	8.04
WND26_007	DD	91.04	92	0.96	2.71	0.67	3.39



Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Cu %	Au g/t	CuEq %
WND26_007	DD	92	93.04	1.04	0.03	0.01	0.04
WND26_007	DD	93.04	94.05	1.01	0.03	0.01	0.04
WND26_007	DD	94.05	95.03	0.98	0.03	0.01	0.04
WND26_007	DD	95.03	95.98	0.95	0.01	0.01	0.02
WND26_007	DD	95.98	96.98	1	0.03	0.01	0.04
WND26_007	DD	96.98	98.07	1.09	0.00	0.01	0.01
WND26_007	DD	98.07	98.97	0.9	0.00	0.01	0.01
WND26_007	DD	98.97	100.02	1.05	0.20	0.07	0.27
WND26_007	DD	100.02	101	0.98	0.01	0.06	0.07
WND26_007	DD	101	102.02	1.02	0.23	0.11	0.34
WND26_007	DD	102.02	103	0.98	0.12	0.04	0.16
WND26_007	DD	103	104.02	1.02	0.02	0.06	0.08
WND26_007	DD	104.02	104.97	0.95	0.01	0.01	0.02
WND26_007	DD	181.98	182.95	0.97	0.04	0.01	0.05
WND26_007	DD	182.95	183.97	1.02	0.12	0.06	0.18
WND26_007	DD	183.97	184.96	0.99	0.02	0.01	0.03
WND26_007	DD	184.96	185.97	1.01	1.49	0.94	2.44
WND26_007	DD	185.97	187	1.03	0.54	0.05	0.59
WND26_007	DD	187	188	1	0.24	0.02	0.26
WND26_007	DD	188	189	1	0.18	0.03	0.21
WND26_007	DD	189	190	1	0.20	0.01	0.21
WND26_007	DD	190	191	1	0.07	0.02	0.09
WND26_007	DD	191	192.02	1.02	0.09	0.01	0.10



Appendix 3 JORC Code (2012 Edition) JORC Table 1

SECTION 1. SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

This JORC Table 1 refers to infill metallurgical diamond drilling from the 2026 program at the Wallace North 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.	2026 True North Copper (TNC) - Three HQ sized diamond holes (WND26_001, 007, 015) were drilled at Wallace North for a total of 475.4m. Drilling was completed by Mitchell Services Limited. - Sampling for the 2026 diamond drill holes was completed by a qualified metallurgist at nominal 1m internals. - Drill core material derived from WND26_015 was completely subject to metallurgical test work and no standardised analysis of material was performed. Assaying - Samples were crushed to 4mm at BML laboratories in Brisbane. The sample was split using an eight-portion rotary splitter with a 3/8 portion submitted to ALS Brisbane, an ISO certified commercial laboratory for industry standard preparation and analysis. The remaining 5/8 sample was retained for metallurgical test work. - Samples for all holes were submitted for multi-element analysis by lab code ME-MS61, Four-acid digest using Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids and analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry and Au was analysed by lab code Au-AA25, 30g Lead collection fire assay with an Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy finish. Multi-element analysis included: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn & Zr. Over range Cu and S are re-analysed using lab codes Cu-OG62 and S-IR07 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).	2026 True North Copper (TNC) Three diamond holes were drilled at Wallace North for a total of 475.4m. Drilling was completed by Mitchell Services Limited (Rig. No 1234). Holes were drilled HQ core size.
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.	2026 True North Copper (TNC) Sample recovery for the 2026 diamond drillholes were not recorded in the database but was recorded onto the core trays and captured in core photos. Any significant core loss was noted in the geological logging table - separate to sample intervals. No significant sample loss was recorded.
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.	2026 True North Copper (TNC) - The drill core was logged with the following; - Recovery measured (quantitative) - RQD measured (quantitative) - Geological logging (qualitative and semi qualitative) - Structural logging (quantitative) - Mag SUS readings (quantitative) - S.G. measurements (quantitative) - Both quantitative and qualitative methods were employed. - The level of logging detail is considered appropriate and sufficient to support mineral resource estimations although none is reported in this release. - All holes were logged in full.



Criteria and 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.	2026 True North Copper (TNC) • Diamond drillholes were subject to geological logging by a suitably qualified geologist. Sampling for the 2026 diamond drill holes was completed by a qualified metallurgist at nominal 1m intervals. Samples were comprised of whole core. 2026 diamond drillhole samples were measured to the nearest 1cm before sampling. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for Cu. • Samples were crushed to 4mm at BML laboratories in Brisbane. The sample was split using an eight-portion rotary splitter with a 3/8 portion submitted to ALS Brisbane, an ISO certified commercial laboratory for industry standard preparation and analysis. The remaining 5/8 sample was retained for metallurgical test work.
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.	2026 True North Copper (TNC) • Samples were analysed by ALS. • Samples for all holes were submitted for multi-element analysis by lab code ME-MS61, Four-acid digest using Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids and analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry and Au was analysed by lab code Au-AA25, 30g Lead collection fire assay with an Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy finish. Multi-element analysis included: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn & Zr. Over range Cu and S are re-analysed using lab codes Cu-OG62 and S-IR07 Ore Grade method • Analytical standards (Certified Reference Materials) were inserted at a minimum rate of approximately 4 for every 100 samples, using 10-60g, certified reference material (“CRM”) of sulphide or oxide material sourced from OREAS with known gold, copper, cobalt, silver and sulphur values. The location of the standards in the sampling sequence is at the discretion of the logging geologist. • Standards are selected to match the anticipated assay grade of the samples on either side of the standard in the sampling sequence • A signoff and photograph procedure was employed where possible to document the standards ID and ensure that there was limited potential for mix-ups. • Coarse blanks are inserted at a minimum rate of 5 for every 100 samples. The location of the blanks in the sampling sequence is at the discretion of the logging geologist. • Pulp blanks were inserted at a minimum rate of approximately 3 for every 100 samples. • No Field duplicates were completed. • Quartz washes were completed after every sample due to the presence of high-grade mineralisation and potential for native copper warranting increased insertion. A trend was observed between the Cu concentration of the preceding sample and the Cu concentration reported in the quartz wash, with higher-grade Cu samples generally producing higher Cu values in the subsequent quartz wash. The level of carry over to the following primary sample is not considered significant. • ALS quality control includes blanks, standards, pulverisation repeat assays, weights and sizing’s. • All standards returned values within 3 standard deviations (3SD) for Au, Ag, Cu, Co, and S. • Most Pulp blanks returned within acceptable limits for all elements reviewed, except for one sample which showed slight contamination from preceding sample containing high Cu. • Uncertified Bunnings rock chip material was used as the coarse blank. Most coarse blanks returned results within acceptable limits, except few samples which showed slight contamination from preceding higher concentration Cu and S samples. • No field duplicates were available due to the nature of the hole core sample, therefor; Lab duplicates were reviewed instead. Most lab duplicates showed good repeatability with some variation observed in Au and Ag at low level.



Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary							
	Dispatch #	Holes	Lab Batch #	Insertion rate per 100 samples			#orig	orig + QAQC
				Analytical standards (CRMs)	Coarse Blank	Pulp Blanks		
	TN26_050	WND26_007	BR26224224_WN	3.7	7.4	3.7	0	27
	TN26_050	WND26_001	BR26224225	5.6	5.6	2.8	0	72
	TN26_050	WND26_015	BR26240018	11.8	11.8	5.9	0	17
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.	- Significant intersections have been validated against geological logging and assays where available. 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 drill collars were located by the supervising geologist prior to drilling, using a handheld Garmin GPSMAP 66I GPS. - Single shot surveys were completed at 0 m and then every 30 m downhole thereafter during drilling. Hole deviation was monitored by the supervising geologist during drilling. All holes were subsequently downhole surveyed using a REFLEX EX-Gyro north seeking Gyro by a multi-shot survey - Drill collar locations are recorded in grid system MGA 94 Zone 54. Topographic Control - In late 2014 a LIDAR survey was commissioned over the Wallace North area. The area has relatively low relief, with a range of only ~11m across the deposit area. Accuracy of the survey is reported as 10cm in the open. For holes where no DGPS pickup has been completed, the collars have had LiDAR RL applied.							
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 - Drillholes completed during 2026 were of mixed purposed (metallurgical/geotechnical/resource) 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 ALS, Townsville. Consignment details for each dispatch were logged against the sample batch dispatch register by the field supervisor/geologist.							



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

SECTION 2. REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria 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.	- Wallace North (formerly Kangaroo Rat) lies on ML 2695 and ML 90236 and lies approximately 1 km to the north of the Wallace South Au deposit and old Wallace copper mine. The project is centred at approximately 474534mE 7695886mN (MGA Zone 54, GDA94 datum). - The project is in west central Queensland, Australia, approximately 30km Southeast of Cloncurry. Access is by aircraft via an all-weather airstrip into Cloncurry or Mount Isa. The area is well serviced by sealed Barkly Highway from Mount Isa to Cloncurry and then the Flinders and Landsborough Highways from Cloncurry to the project area. - Existing station and exploration tracks provide good access to the tenements. Movement is very limited during the wet season due to flooded watercourses and wet tracks. - The Wallace North deposit is located on Mining Lease – ML2695, that covers an area of 2.136 hectares and expires on 31/03/2026, and ML90236, that covers 318.30 hectares and expires on 31/05/2026 owned by True North Copper Pty Ltd. - The Wallace South deposit is located on the Mining Lease – ML100077 that covers 432.9 hectares and expires on 31/10/2027.
Exploration done by other parties Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Modern exploration commenced at Wallace North in 1990 by Union Oil Development Company (UODC) when the prospect was known as Wallace. Exploration has subsequently been carried out by Ashton Gold Limited (Ashton), Cloncurry Mining Company (CMC), Haddington Resources Limited (Haddington), and most recently by Exco Resources. - In 1990 UODC aimed to define new geological targets for further follow-up work with a focus on gold and copper mineralisation. They identified Wallace North as a prospective area due to the various small historical workings in the immediate area. UODC explored the area between 1990 and 1992. 21 RC holes were drilled for 1,366m. 441 soil samples taken and a 60 m long trench that cut across the shear zone was dug, geologically mapped and sampled. Detailed geological mapping at a scale of 1:25,000 was completed over the area in 1991 (Barnes, 2012). 1992 – 1996 Ashton Gold - After purchasing the project from UODC in early 1992, Ashton Gold completed 8 RC holes for 603 metres and four diamond tails (NQ core size) for 239.25 metres. 1996 – 2001 Cloncurry Mining Company NL (CMC) and its subsidiary Great Australian Mining Company NL acquired the mining lease in 1996. All the exploration work they subsequently conducted was not well documented and there appears to be no Mines Department Reports available for this period. CMC drilled two RC holes for 102 metres in August 1996 and 24 RAB holes. Prior to CMC going into liquidation in 2001, several joint ventures were entered into including Mount Isa Exploration (MIMEX) and Eagle Mining Corporation (EMC) who drilled 23 RAB holes in the area. 2001 – 2002 Wedgetail Exploration NL (WTE) made a successful bid for the package of tenements which passed into its control in December 2001. The tenement package was transferred to Haddington Gold Pty Ltd (Haddington) in August 2003. 2003 – 2006 Haddington Resources Ltd - In 2003 Haddington reviewed the resource and attempted to verify the assay results by resampling RC chips still in the field. Haddington also drilled 3 RC holes in the resource area and several RC and RAB holes in the surrounding area. 2006 – 2016 Exco Resources Ltd - In August 2006 Exco acquired Haddington and incorporated the Wallace North deposit into its Cloncurry Project. Exco completed a total of 16 Diamond holes (1,796m) and 74 RC holes (4,030m) over a series of campaigns in 2006, 2007, 2011 and 2012 at Wallace North. 31 air core holes for 177 metres were also drilled in 2006. 2012 FLEM survey – Exco Resources – Fixed Loop EM (FLEM) completed by Outer Rim Geophysics over the Wallace North resource area with a SQUID TEM system using one transmitter loop.



Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	2015 Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM) survey – Exco Resources –Completed by UTS Geophysics over a large tenement package and including complete coverage of both of the Wallace MLs. The survey consisted of 3069 line-km on 150m east-west line spacing utilising the VTEM Max system and caesium magnetometer. - Exco was purchased by Washington H Soul Pattinson (WHSP) in late 2012 and later became a wholly owned subsidiary of WHSP. Following WHSP ownership of Exco a drilling campaign was undertaken at Wallace North to improve data density as a prelude to re-estimation of the resource to a higher level of confidence.
Geology Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	- The Wallace North project is located in a structurally complex area where mafic volcanic (metabasalt) and sedimentary (calcareous siltstone and mudstone, black shale) rocks of the Toole Creek Volcanics (upper Soldiers Cap Group) are folded about an E-W-trending, regional-scale anticline (possibly the Mountain Home Anticline) and cut by a NW-SE-striking fault that is connected to a more substantial, >20 km-long, N-S-striking fault. Much of the project area is covered by Quaternary sediments of the Elder Creek drainage system. - Wallace North Cu-Au mineralisation is contained within a poorly exposed shear zone that trends ENE-WSW with a steep WNW to vertical dip. The mineralised structure is semi-exposed over about 100 m in old workings, however drilling indicates that the structure extends in both directions under cover. The shear zone appears to demarcate the general contact between a mafic volcanic dominant sequence and a sediment dominant sequence. Within the shear zone, the rocks have been mylonitised and variably altered. The main rock types include metadolerite-basalt, shale, siltstone and quartzite. Alteration ranges from propylitic-argillic to silification along fracture and vein salvages (Barnes, 2012). - Disseminated to massive, dull to metallic chalcocite mineralisation dominates in the partially oxidised transitional weathered zone. Chalcopyrite is the dominant Cu species within fresh rock, disseminated or present as small segregations. Gangue minerals include carbonate, quartz, and pyrite. A minor malachite dominant oxide Cu zone is present close to surface. - Mineralisation is often seen at the contact between intercalated shale and volcanic lithologies. Primary chalcopyrite mineralisation is associated with quartz-carbonate veins along basalt/black shale contacts. The series of NW trending structures that intersect/cross-cut the strata at an oblique angle may have provided a pathway for the mineralising fluids to cross the stratigraphy. It is likely that the higher grade and more consistent mineralisation occurs where oblique structures intersect the shale/basalt contacts creating small flexures. This is supported by common anomalous Cu/Au grades where the NW trending structures intersect strata-form mineralisation. - Mineralisation comprises two main sub-vertical ENE-WSW approximately parallel tabular zones of mineralisation. Several additional minor zones of mineralisation occur in the footwall and hanging wall, and along strike to the WSW and ENE, which may constitute faulted offsets of the adjacent main zone(s). - Wallace South lies within a sequence of metamorphosed siltstone, shale and dolerite units and contains a significant ferruginous jasperoidal quartz gossan. It is situated on a large north-northwest trending fault which can be traced on foot for over 3km. The width of shearing, brecciation and alteration ranges from 50-175m. There are generally two major fault planes on either side of the structure, with the interior being strongly fractured and mylonised in part. Quartz gossan veining and silicification occur along the major fault planes. The fractured and mylonitised rocks have argillic to phyllic alteration and are accompanied by irregular stock work of thin quartz veins. A number of small faults/shears cross – cut the main fault zone which has led to secondary alteration and possible remobilisation and re-deposition of the gold mineralisation. - Wallace East lies within a regionally complex zone of folding at the intersection of the north-northeast orientated Weatherly Creek Syncline and the east-west orientated Toole Creek Syncline. Wallace East is interpreted to be in or relatively close to a fold axis or fault dislocated fold axis of the Toole Creek Syncline. Mineralisation is related to northeast trending sub parallel vein structures gently dipping ~20° to the southwest normal to the local stratigraphy. The dispersion of the anomalism would suggest that there are a number of parallel to sub-parallel features relating to narrow structural horizons, small shears or faults identified by veining. The deposit has undergone pervasive weathering and clay alteration across the upper 20-30m of all drill holes. Remobilisation of the gold from the veins into the wall rock, particularly the footwall, is common due to weathering actions. Recovery of gold in the weathered zones was far higher than recovered in fresher material. This suggests a diagenetic source where in the fresh material the refractory Au is locked up in pyrite while it has been released from the matrix in the weathered material.



Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary										
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 MGA1994	Northing MGA1994	RL AHD	Dip	Azimuth MGA	Total Depth (m)	Hole Type	Drilling Status	Survey Method	Prospect
	WND26_001	474506	7696051	188	-54	137	200	DD	Complete	GPS	Wallace North
	WND26_007	474511	7696051	187	-65	117	210	DD	Complete	GPS	Wallace North
	WND26_015	474292	7695854	186	-84	319	65	DD	Complete	GPS	Wallace North
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 Equivalence grade. No high-grade cut was applied. The following composites are reported: 0.1% CuEq cutoff grade with up to 5 m internal dilution 0.3% CuEq cutoff grade with up to 3 m internal dilution 0.5% CuEq cutoff grade with up to 2 m internal dilution 1.0% CuEq cutoff grade with up to 2 m internal dilution. 5.0% CuEq cutoff grade with up to 1 m internal dilution. - Geologically interpreted weighted average intervals with no cut off applied % Copper Equivalent (%CuEq.) has been calculated using the following formula: $\%CuEq = Cu\% + Au(g/t) \times 1.013$ based on Copper Price of US\$10,000/tonne and metallurgical recovery of 90% and gold price of US\$3,500/oz and a metallurgy recovery of 90%. - Downhole widths have been reported. - Assays below detection limits were assigned half the value of the lower detection limit in the calculation of intercepts. - Where estimated true widths (ETW) of composited intervals are reported, these have been calculated relative to intercepts of modelled wireframes of resource block models										
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths - These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. ‘down hole length, true width not known’).	Holes were planned to optimise anticipated intersection angles. Wherever possible, holes were oriented perpendicular to the orientation of known or adjacent mineralised trends.										
Diagrams Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Please refer to the accompanying document for figures and maps.										
Balanced reporting Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Representative reporting of both low and high grades and widths is practiced.										



Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Previous News Releases - True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC). ASX Announcement 02 July 2026: TNC hits 25m @ 4.2% CuEq in new Wallace North structure - True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC). ASX Announcement 24 June 2026: Cloncurry PFS Advances with Scale and Integration Upside - True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC). ASX Announcement 07 April 2026: Drilling Commences at Wallace North Copper-Gold Deposit - True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC). ASX Announcement 28 January 2026: Cloncurry Copper Project - Wallace North Mineral Resource Update - 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 3 June 2025: Wallace North FLEM Survey defines high-priority targets - True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 07 November 2023: Wallace North AGC drilling hits 14.05% Cu, 25.70g/t Au - True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 17 October 2023, Drilling increases Wallace North Resource by 14% - True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 03 October 2023, TNC 6m @ 12.99 g/t Au & 10m@2.22% Cu, Wallace North - True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 16 June 2023, Prospectus - True North Copper Limited. ASX (TNC): ASX Announcement 28th February 2023, Acquisition of True North Copper Assets.
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.	- Targeted follow-up drilling planned for late 2026 and into 2027 to infill and extend high-grade Wallace North structures and test hanging-wall and footwall lenses, with mineralisation remaining open to the north and along strike. - Completion of metallurgical and geotechnical test work programs for staged release in October to support future mine planning and development studies. - Integration of exploration and technical outcomes into future resource growth, reserve and PFS workstreams targeted for late Q4 CY2026. - Further Resource extension and near-mine drilling at Wallace North, Mongoose-Taipan and wider CCP from November 2026 and into 2027.