2 June 2026

Great Australia RC Results Support Cloncurry Development; Further RC & DD Results Pending

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True North Copper Limited (ASX:TNC) (True North, TNC or the Company) is pleased to provide assay results from its 2026 exploration and resource extension reverse circulation (RC) drilling program completed at the Great Australia Mine (GAM), part of the Company's Cloncurry Copper Project (CCP) in Northwest Queensland.

The drilling program targeted near-mine resource extensions, exploration opportunities and technical studies aimed at increasing geological confidence and supporting future reserve conversion and Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) workstreams targeted for delivery in Q4 CY2026.

Results from the current campaign continue to demonstrate the potential for incremental resource growth surrounding the existing GAM resource base, while reinforcing the broader technical and development foundation of the Cloncurry Copper Project.

HIGHLIGHTS

- New shallow copper-gold intersections returned from Copper Mine Creek and northern GAM targets, including:
  - 10m @ 0.88% Cu and 0.15g/t Au from 78m
  - 13m @ 0.38% Cu and 0.08g/t Au from 30m
- Results support potential for shallow resource additions and future mine plan flexibility surrounding the existing GAM resource base.
- Supports ongoing growth opportunities across the CCP Resource base of 13.63Mt @ 0.8% Cu and 0.19g/t Au for 109kt contained copper.
- Assay results from Wallace North and South RC exploration and resource extension drilling expected progressively through June and into July.
- Diamond drilling assays, metallurgical and geotechnical results expected through to September.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Exploration and resource extension drilling completed across the Great Australia Mine (GAM) Mining Leases targeted near-mine growth opportunities southwest toward Copper Mine Creek and north of the current resource footprint (Figure 1).

New copper-gold intersections continue to demonstrate continuity of mineralisation outside the existing resource envelope and support the potential for incremental shallow resource growth and future mine plan flexibility within the broader Cloncurry Copper Project.

- Resource extension drilling targeted incremental growth opportunities surrounding the existing GAM resource base at Copper Mine Creek and northern GAM targets. Resource extension drilling returned:
  - 10m @ 0.88% Cu and 0.15g/t Au from 78m (GAM26_010)
  - 51m @ 0.37% Cu and 0.07g/t Au from 133m (GAM26_010)
    Inc 30m @ 0.52% Cu and 0.09g/t Au from 154m
  - 13m @ 0.38% Cu and 0.08g/t Au from 30m (GAM26_009)
    Inc 1 m @ 2.01% Cu, 0.47 g/t Au from 35 m
- Diamond drilling completed for metallurgical, geotechnical and resource confidence upgrade programs supporting future reserve conversion and PFS studies.

Follow-up drilling at Wallace North also targeted extensions to previously reported high-grade 2025 copper-gold intersections, with RC assay results expected progressively through June and July.

Diamond drilling samples for metallurgical, geotechnical and geological studies have also been dispatched to support future reserve conversion, mine planning and Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) workstreams targeted for Q4 CY2026.

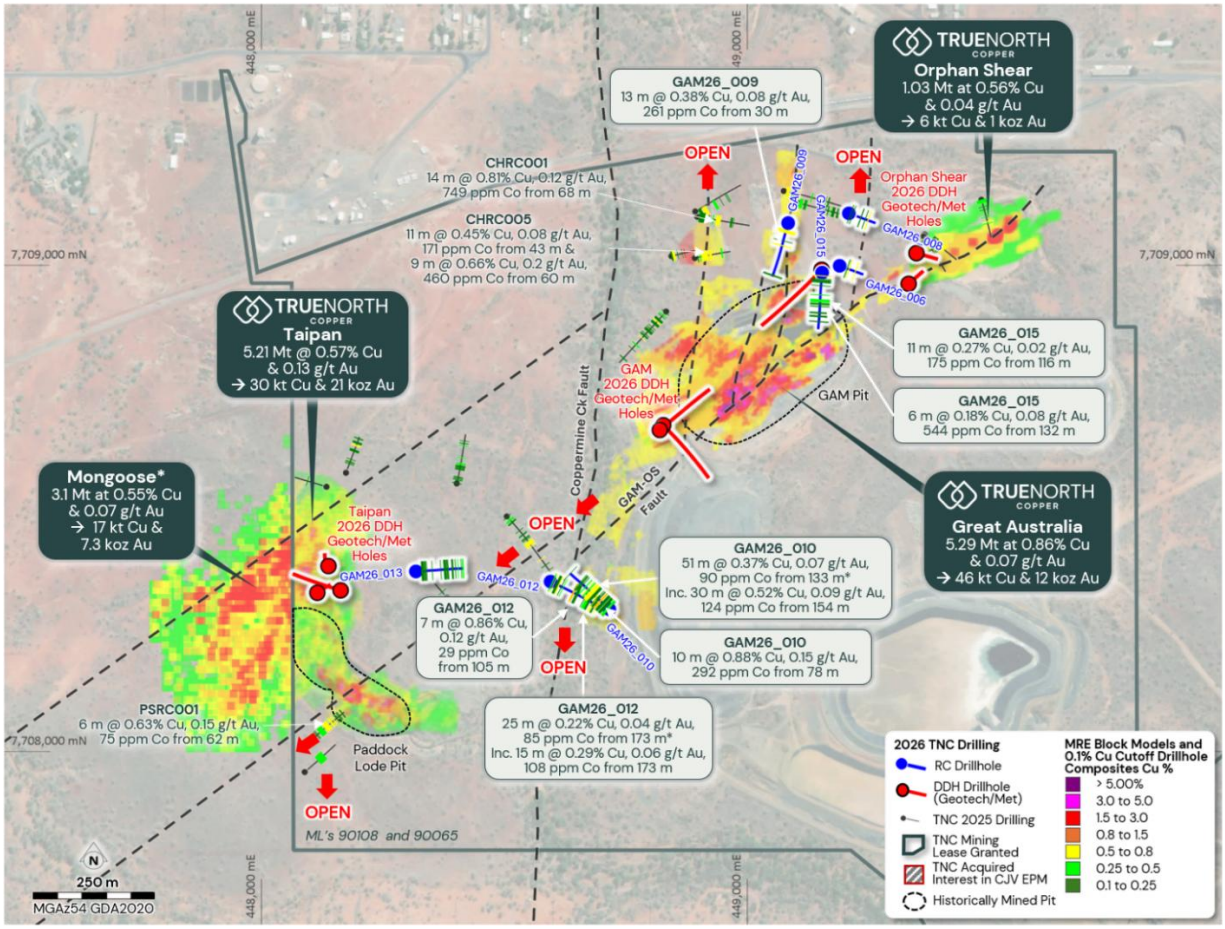


Figure 1 Location of Great Australia Mine and Resources[1], Drilling Program RC Drillhole results.

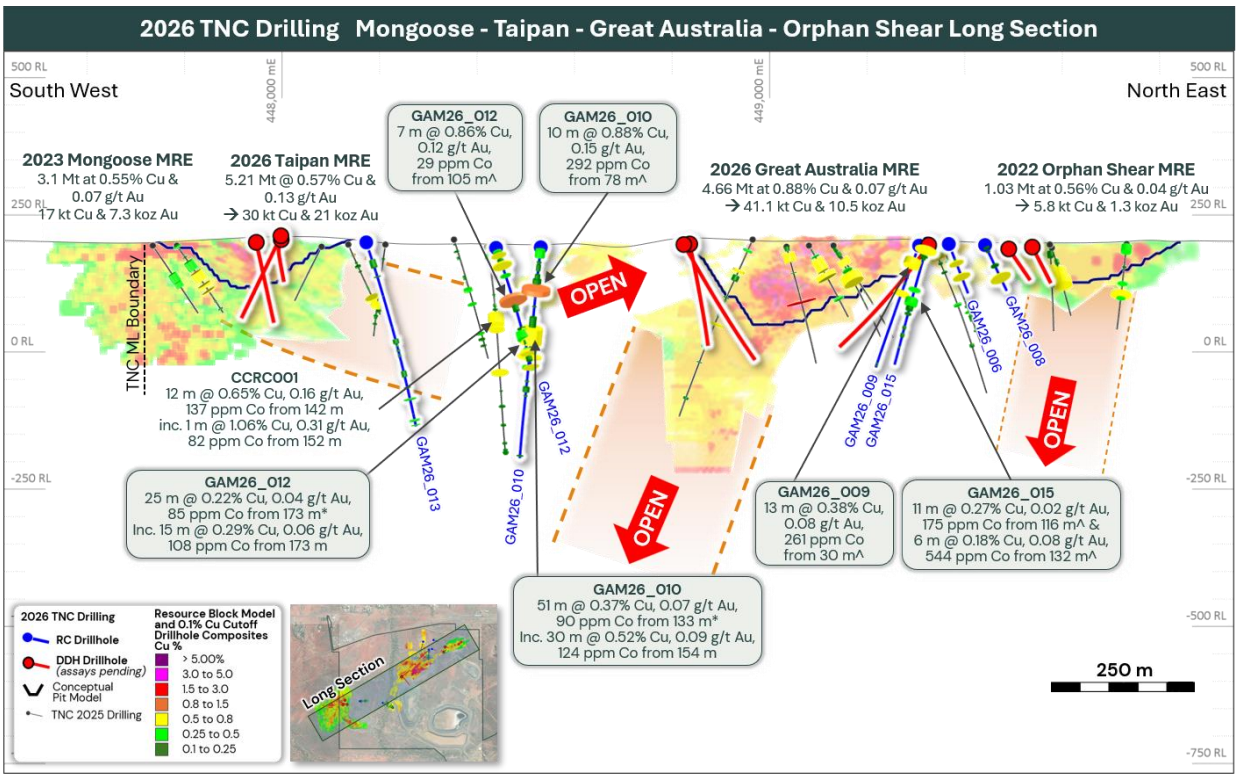


Figure 2 Long Section Great Australia Mine and Resources[1], Drilling Program RC Drillhole results.

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

These drilling results from Great Australia continue to support our broader strategy of building a robust and right-sized Cloncurry Copper Project with a credible near-term development pathway.

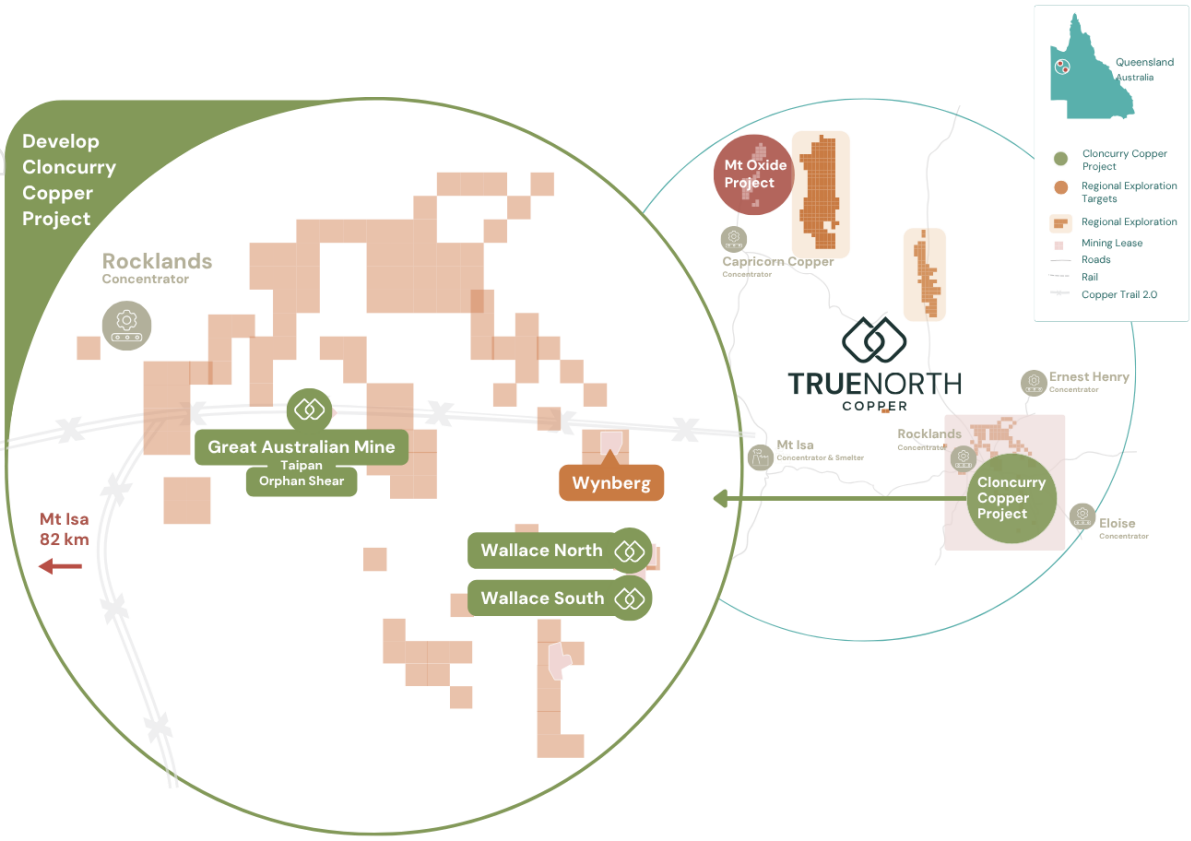
The program has focused on increasing our orebody knowledge and resource confidence, testing near-mine resource growth opportunities and delivering the metallurgical and geotechnical work required to support future reserve conversion and PFS studies.

With drilling completed across the CCP campaign, we are also looking forward to the upcoming Wallace North and South RC drilling results, where follow-up drilling has targeted extensions to previously reported high-grade copper-gold intersections and several new geophysical targets.

NEXT STEPS

With drilling activities now completed, the Company's focus will shift toward assay results, technical studies and advancing the Cloncurry Copper Project toward future development milestones.

- Progressive release of Wallace North and South RC exploration and resource extension drilling results through June and into July.
- Receipt and interpretation of diamond drilling assay results targeting resource extensions and increased geological confidence.
- Completion of metallurgical and geotechnical test work programs through to September to support future mine planning, reserve conversion and development studies.
- Integration of exploration and technical outcomes into future resource growth, reserve and PFS workstreams targeted for Q4 CY2026.



TRUE NORTH COPPER'S THREE-PLATFORM GROWTH STRATEGY

GROW
Our Mt Oxide Resource

Largest and highest grade regional discovery in ~20+ years

220kt Cu + 21kt Co, 5Moz Ag	**1km+** Strike length	**59m @ 1.77%** Cu intercept; 7m @ 7.9% Cu

Flagship project with Vero resource - copper, cobalt, silver and Aquila discovery. Significant scale and grade position this as a potential standalone development asset

DEVELOP
Cloncurry Copper Project

Targeting near-term revenue

109kt Cu Mineral resource	**PFS** Underway now	**Open Pit** + underground optionality

Defined resource with existing infrastructure and a pre-feasibility study actively underway. 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

Tenement expansions adjacent to both development assets. Systematic exploration or a district-scale copper system across the well-endowed Mt Isa Inlier

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

CONTACT DETAILS

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GREAT AUSTRALIA EXPLORATION DRILLING

A seven (7) hole (~1,706 m) Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program on the GAM mining leases has been undertaken during March 2025 aiming to test prospective geophysical and structural targets (Figure 1,Figure 2,Figure 3) as well as interpreted resource extensions[2,3].

The RC exploration drilling was undertaken in parallel with a diamond drilling campaign comprising of 8 holes for 1,303 meters. The diamond drilling was designed to improve the ore body knowledge through geotechnical and metallurgical test work to support mining studies for the Cloncurry Copper Project PFS.

The RC exploration drilling program included:

Coppermine Creek – 2 holes for 650m (Figure 3)

Drilling at Copper Mine Creek followed up trace copper mineralisation associated with a high-chargeability IP anomaly generated in TNCs 2025 IP program, potentially linked to a south-west-plunging extension of GAM mineralisation. A secondary target was to expand and link 2025 RC exploration drilling Cu mineralisation intercept on the upper periphery of the anomaly.

Both 2026, drillholes intercepted the shallow projected flat lying extensions of the GAM resource towards the 2025 intercept of 12m @ 0.64% Cu from 124m in CCRC0013[4]. Key results (Table 1,Table 2) include

- 10m @ 0.88% Cu and 0.15g/t Au from 78m (GAM26_010)
- 51m @ 0.37% Cu and 0.07g/t Au from 133m (GAM26_010)

  Inc 30m @ 0.52% Cu and 0.09g/t Au from 154m
- 13m @ 0.38% Cu and 0.08g/t Au from 30m (GAM26_009)

  Inc 1 m @ 2.01% Cu, 0.47 g/t Au, 411 ppm Co from 35 m

This drilling indicated a consistent zone of copper-gold mineralisation outside of the current resource envelope occurring at depths between 25 and 100m below surface approximately 75m away from the existing resource. Mineralisation reports to chalcopyrite-pyrite-carbonate veins and veinlets hosted within altered metasediments and metavolcanics. Subject to further review, these intercepts may be incorporated into future resource re-estimates potentially prior to the finalisation of the PFS study and reserve calculations.

No significant mineralisation was intersected in GAM26_010 at depth in the core of the chargeability anomaly. The IP response is interpreted to represent the shallow mineralisation intersected in the 2025 and 2026 drilling programs.

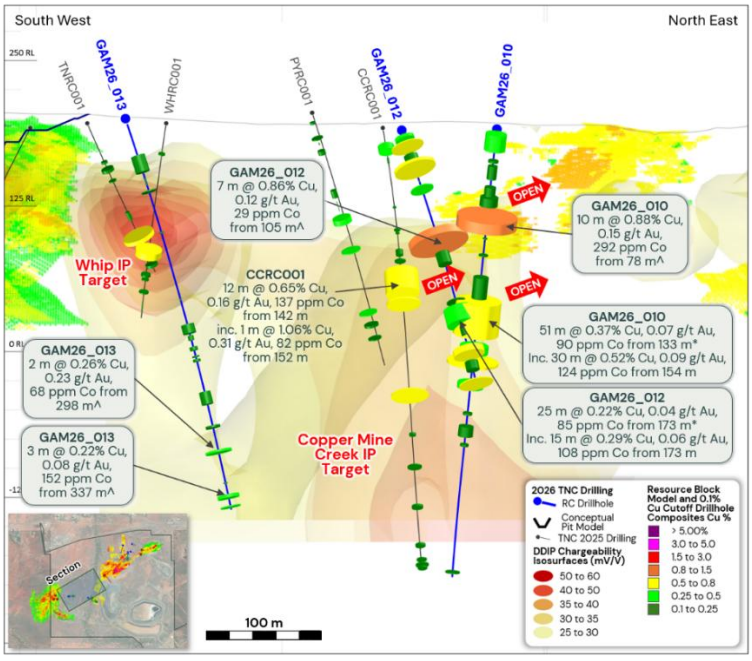

Figure 3 Coppermine Creek section and assay results

Great Australia North - 4 holes for 706m

Two RC drill holes (GAM26_006 and GAM26_008) (Table 1,Table 2,Figure 1,Figure 2) were completed to test the Brown Snake target, comprising a set of parallel, mineralised north–south-trending faults observed at surface in historical mapping. These structures are interpreted as splaying mineralised lenses extending outward from the GAM orebody.

The drilling program was designed to test two parallel structures located approximately 100 m apart along strike. Narrow intercepts of copper-gold mineralisation were intersected beneath both structures and are characterised by disseminated and veinlet-style, pyrite-chalcopyrite dominant mineralisation hosted within magnetite–potassium feldspar IOCG-style altered metavolcanics.

Results include:

Eastern Structure

- 2 m @ 0.40% Cu, 0.20 g/t Au, 89 ppm Co from 68 m (GAM26_006)
- 2 m @ 0.52% Cu, 0.21 g/t Au, 82 ppm Co from 72 m (GAM26_008)

Western Structure

- 2 m @ 0.31% Cu, 0.10 g/t Au, 180 ppm Co from 40 m (GAM26_006)
- 2 m @ 0.19% Cu, 0.04 g/t Au, 66 ppm Co from 45 m (GAM26_008)

Given the interpreted strike extent and apparent continuity of these structures, it is anticipated that they may be modelled and potentially incorporated into a future resource estimate, subject to further drilling and geological validation.

GAM26_015 and GAM26_009 (Table 1,Table 2,Figure 1,Figure 2) were drilled to test potential extensions of the flat-lying mineralisation developed in the hanging wall to the main high-grade, steeply dipping mineralised zone at the base of the GAM Pit.

Mineralised intercepts in GAM26_015 below approximately 100 m downhole represent a 75–100 m step-out from previous resource-defining drill holes, indicating potential down-dip expansion of the flat-lying mineralised domain. A highlight intercept from this hole includes: i

- 11 m @ 0.27% Cu, 0.02 g/t Au, 175 ppm Co from 116 m (GAM26_015)

No significant mineralised intercepts were encountered below 100 m downhole in GAM26_009 (Table X, Figure X), indicating that the potential for flat-lying resource extensions in this area is limited.

Whip – 1 hole for 350m (Table 1,Table 2,Figure 1,Figure 2)

The Whip Target comprises an intense (~50 mV/V) chargeability high IP anomaly located between the Taipan Resource and Coppermine Creek (Figure 3). Previous drilling intersected copper mineralisation near the core of the anomaly in hole WHRC001 (6 m @ 0.31% Cu from 142 m; 2025), supporting the interpretation that the IP response may be associated with mineralisation.

Drilling completed during the current program was designed to test the down-dip continuity of the IP anomaly, which was interpreted as a potential mineralised chute.

Drill hole GAM26_013 intersected a number of narrow mineralised intervals at shallow and mid depths. The strongest, albeit still narrow, intercepts were encountered within the core of the IP anomaly and include:

- 2 m @ 0.26% Cu, 0.23 g/t Au and 68 ppm Co from 298 m
- 3 m @ 0.22% Cu, 0.08 g/t Au and 152 ppm Co from 337 m

It is interpreted that these probable flat-lying, stacked narrow mineralised zones are responsible for the IP anomaly observed at the Whip Target.

Overall, the drilling results improve geological understanding of mineralisation controls at GAM, refine the interpretation of key IP anomalies, and highlight areas of potential near-resource upside while also identifying targets of more limited scale. These outcomes will inform future drill targeting and resource modelling and contribute to ongoing refinement of the geological model in advance of finalisation of the Cloncurry Copper Project PFS.

Table 1. GAM 2026 RC Drilling Selected Geological Composites

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Cu %	Au g/t	Co ppm	Intercept Label
GAM26_010	133	184	51	0.37	0.07	90	51 m @ 0.37% Cu, 0.07 g/t Au, 90 ppm Co from 133 m
GAM26_012	173	198	25	0.22	0.04	85	25 m @ 0.22% Cu, 0.04 g/t Au, 85 ppm Co from 173 m

Table 2. GAM 2026 RC Drilling - 0.1% Cu cut-off composites (includes up to 5m of internal dilution)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Cu %	Au g/t	Co ppm	Intercept Label
GAM26_006	32	34	2	0.12	0.10	82	2 m @ 0.12% Cu, 0.10 g/t Au, 82 ppm Co from 32 m
GAM26_006	40	42	2	0.31	0.10	180	2 m @ 0.31% Cu, 0.10 g/t Au, 180 ppm Co from 40 m
GAM26_006	68	70	2	0.40	0.20	89	2 m @ 0.40% Cu, 0.20 g/t Au, 89 ppm Co from 68 m
GAM26_008	6	7	1	0.17	0.03	41	1 m @ 0.17% Cu, 0.03 g/t Au, 41 ppm Co from 6 m
GAM26_008	14	15	1	0.15	0.07	38	1 m @ 0.15% Cu, 0.07 g/t Au, 38 ppm Co from 14 m
GAM26_008	45	47	2	0.19	0.04	66	2 m @ 0.19% Cu, 0.04 g/t Au, 66 ppm Co from 45 m
GAM26_008	62	63	1	0.12	0.02	288	1 m @ 0.12% Cu, 0.02 g/t Au, 288 ppm Co from 62 m
GAM26_008	72	74	2	0.52	0.21	82	2 m @ 0.52% Cu, 0.21 g/t Au, 82 ppm Co from 72 m
GAM26_009	30	43	13	0.38	0.08	261	13 m @ 0.38% Cu, 0.08 g/t Au, 261 ppm Co from 30 m
GAM26_009	78	79	1	0.13	0.02	24	1 m @ 0.13% Cu, 0.02 g/t Au, 24 ppm Co from 78 m
GAM26_009	98	101	3	0.35	0.16	61	3 m @ 0.35% Cu, 0.16 g/t Au, 61 ppm Co from 98 m
GAM26_009	241	243	2	0.12	0.06	75	2 m @ 0.12% Cu, 0.06 g/t Au, 75 ppm Co from 241 m
GAM26_009	246	247	1	0.13	0.02	58	1 m @ 0.13% Cu, 0.02 g/t Au, 58 ppm Co from 246 m
GAM26_010	1	2	1	0.11	0.02	61	1 m @ 0.11% Cu, 0.02 g/t Au, 61 ppm Co from 1 m
GAM26_010	4	19	15	0.21	0.04	92	15 m @ 0.21% Cu, 0.04 g/t Au, 92 ppm Co from 4 m
GAM26_010	28	30	2	0.15	0.02	61	2 m @ 0.15% Cu, 0.02 g/t Au, 61 ppm Co from 28 m
GAM26_010	33	45	12	0.14	0.03	45	12 m @ 0.14% Cu, 0.03 g/t Au, 45 ppm Co from 33 m
GAM26_010	52	60	8	0.15	0.02	43	8 m @ 0.15% Cu, 0.02 g/t Au, 43 ppm Co from 52 m
GAM26_010	61	69	8	0.19	0.04	22	8 m @ 0.19% Cu, 0.04 g/t Au, 22 ppm Co from 61 m
GAM26_010	78	88	10	0.88	0.15	292	10 m @ 0.88% Cu, 0.15 g/t Au, 292 ppm Co from 78 m
GAM26_010	98	99	1	0.12	0.02	40	1 m @ 0.12% Cu, 0.02 g/t Au, 40 ppm Co from 98 m
GAM26_010	103	104	1	0.10	0.02	22	1 m @ 0.10% Cu, 0.02 g/t Au, 22 ppm Co from 103 m
GAM26_010	113	114	1	0.14	0.03	35	1 m @ 0.14% Cu, 0.03 g/t Au, 35 ppm Co from 113 m
GAM26_010	133	152	19	0.17	0.04	48	19 m @ 0.17% Cu, 0.04 g/t Au, 48 ppm Co from 133 m
GAM26_010	154	184	30	0.52	0.09	124	30 m @ 0.52% Cu, 0.09 g/t Au, 124 ppm Co from 154 m
GAM26_010	194	201	7	0.28	0.06	48	7 m @ 0.28% Cu, 0.06 g/t Au, 48 ppm Co from 194 m
GAM26_010	208	210	2	0.64	0.14	51	2 m @ 0.64% Cu, 0.14 g/t Au, 51 ppm Co from 208 m
GAM26_010	227	232	5	0.26	0.05	59	5 m @ 0.26% Cu, 0.05 g/t Au, 59 ppm Co from 227 m
GAM26_010	254	256	2	0.14	0.02	26	2 m @ 0.14% Cu, 0.02 g/t Au, 26 ppm Co from 254 m
GAM26_010	266	275	9	0.17	0.03	52	9 m @ 0.17% Cu, 0.03 g/t Au, 52 ppm Co from 266 m
GAM26_010	282	284	2	0.14	0.02	32	2 m @ 0.14% Cu, 0.02 g/t Au, 32 ppm Co from 282 m
GAM26_010	395	396	1	0.17	0.04	47	1 m @ 0.17% Cu, 0.04 g/t Au, 47 ppm Co from 395 m
GAM26_012	7	10	3	0.20	0.05	61	3 m @ 0.20% Cu, 0.05 g/t Au, 61 ppm Co from 7 m
GAM26_012	16	17	1	0.33	0.06	59	1 m @ 0.33% Cu, 0.06 g/t Au, 59 ppm Co from 16 m
GAM26_012	25	34	9	0.17	0.04	32	9 m @ 0.17% Cu, 0.04 g/t Au, 32 ppm Co from 25 m
GAM26_012	36	39	3	0.45	0.10	48	3 m @ 0.45% Cu, 0.10 g/t Au, 48 ppm Co from 36 m
GAM26_012	50	51	1	0.11	0.03	32	1 m @ 0.11% Cu, 0.03 g/t Au, 32 ppm Co from 50 m
GAM26_012	58	59	1	0.23	0.08	58	1 m @ 0.23% Cu, 0.08 g/t Au, 58 ppm Co from 58 m
GAM26_012	105	112	7	0.86	0.12	29	7 m @ 0.86% Cu, 0.12 g/t Au, 29 ppm Co from 105 m
GAM26_012	120	131	11	0.17	0.04	26	11 m @ 0.17% Cu, 0.04 g/t Au, 26 ppm Co from 120 m
GAM26_012	166	167	1	0.2	0.04	45	1 m @ 0.20% Cu, 0.04 g/t Au, 45 ppm Co from 166 m
GAM26_012	173	188	15	0.29	0.06	108	15 m @ 0.29% Cu, 0.06 g/t Au, 108 ppm Co from 173 m
GAM26_012	190	198	8	0.13	0.02	71	8 m @ 0.13% Cu, 0.02 g/t Au, 71 ppm Co from 190 m
GAM26_012	211	217	6	0.31	0.06	140	6 m @ 0.31% Cu, 0.06 g/t Au, 140 ppm Co from 211 m
GAM26_012	223	231	8	0.16	0.04	143	8 m @ 0.16% Cu, 0.04 g/t Au, 143 ppm Co from 223 m
GAM26_012	243	244	1	0.35	0.08	46	1 m @ 0.35% Cu, 0.08 g/t Au, 46 ppm Co from 243 m
GAM26_013	34	49	15	0.17	0.04	90	15 m @ 0.17% Cu, 0.04 g/t Au, 90 ppm Co from 34 m
GAM26_013	54	61	7	0.10	0.02	71	7 m @ 0.10% Cu, 0.02 g/t Au, 71 ppm Co from 54 m
GAM26_013	66	67	1	0.17	0.03	85	1 m @ 0.17% Cu, 0.03 g/t Au, 85 ppm Co from 66 m
GAM26_013	103	104	1	0.12	0.04	57	1 m @ 0.12% Cu, 0.04 g/t Au, 57 ppm Co from 103 m
GAM26_013	163	164	1	0.11	0.04	22	1 m @ 0.11% Cu, 0.04 g/t Au, 22 ppm Co from 163 m
GAM26_013	186	194	8	0.16	0.03	28	8 m @ 0.16% Cu, 0.03 g/t Au, 28 ppm Co from 186 m
GAM26_013	196	200	4	0.12	0.02	41	4 m @ 0.12% Cu, 0.02 g/t Au, 41 ppm Co from 196 m
GAM26_013	206	209	3	0.13	0.03	56	3 m @ 0.13% Cu, 0.03 g/t Au, 56 ppm Co from 206 m
GAM26_013	214	215	1	0.13	0.05	30	1 m @ 0.13% Cu, 0.05 g/t Au, 30 ppm Co from 214 m
GAM26_013	217	219	2	0.13	0.06	48	2 m @ 0.13% Cu, 0.06 g/t Au, 48 ppm Co from 217 m
GAM26_013	246	257	11	0.15	0.06	48	11 m @ 0.15% Cu, 0.06 g/t Au, 48 ppm Co from 246 m
GAM26_013	276	278	2	0.17	0.24	59	2 m @ 0.17% Cu, 0.24 g/t Au, 59 ppm Co from 276 m
GAM26_013	298	300	2	0.26	0.23	68	2 m @ 0.26% Cu, 0.23 g/t Au, 68 ppm Co from 298 m
GAM26_013	326	327	1	0.12	0.05	287	1 m @ 0.12% Cu, 0.05 g/t Au, 287 ppm Co from 326 m
GAM26_013	337	340	3	0.22	0.08	152	3 m @ 0.22% Cu, 0.08 g/t Au, 152 ppm Co from 337 m
GAM26_013	347	348	1	0.21	0.01	38	1 m @ 0.21% Cu, 0.01 g/t Au, 38 ppm Co from 347 m
GAM26_015	13	15	2	0.55	0.60	104	2 m @ 0.55% Cu, 0.60 g/t Au, 104 ppm Co from 13 m
GAM26_015	27	28	1	0.18	0.02	39	1 m @ 0.18% Cu, 0.02 g/t Au, 39 ppm Co from 27 m
GAM26_015	32	33	1	0.15	0.03	80	1 m @ 0.15% Cu, 0.03 g/t Au, 80 ppm Co from 32 m
GAM26_015	35	43	8	0.10	0.02	38	8 m @ 0.10% Cu, 0.02 g/t Au, 38 ppm Co from 35 m
GAM26_015	56	57	1	0.11	0.03	60	1 m @ 0.11% Cu, 0.03 g/t Au, 60 ppm Co from 56 m
GAM26_015	96	97	1	0.26	0.03	62	1 m @ 0.26% Cu, 0.03 g/t Au, 62 ppm Co from 96 m
GAM26_015	116	127	11	0.27	0.02	175	11 m @ 0.27% Cu, 0.02 g/t Au, 175 ppm Co from 116 m
GAM26_015	132	138	6	0.18	0.08	544	6 m @ 0.18% Cu, 0.08 g/t Au, 544 ppm Co from 132 m
GAM26_015	145	147	2	0.17	0.03	490	2 m @ 0.17% Cu, 0.03 g/t Au, 490 ppm Co from 145 m
GAM26_015	172	177	5	0.14	0.01	132	5 m @ 0.14% Cu, 0.01 g/t Au, 132 ppm Co from 172 m
GAM26_015	187	193	6	0.14	0.00	143	6 m @ 0.14% Cu, 0.00 g/t Au, 143 ppm Co from 187 m
GAM26_015	213	216	3	0.12	0.01	89	3 m @ 0.12% Cu, 0.01 g/t Au, 89 ppm Co from 213 m

Table 3. GAM 2026 RC Drilling - 0.3% Cu cut-off composites (includes up to 3m of internal dilution)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Cu %	Au g/t	Co ppm	Intercept Label
GAM26_006	40	42	2	0.31	0.10	180	2 m @ 0.31% Cu, 0.10 g/t Au, 180 ppm Co from 40 m
GAM26_006	68	69	1	0.61	0.31	100	1 m @ 0.61% Cu, 0.31 g/t Au, 100 ppm Co from 68 m
GAM26_008	72	73	1	0.82	0.49	131	1 m @ 0.82% Cu, 0.49 g/t Au, 131 ppm Co from 72 m
GAM26_009	31	39	8	0.52	0.11	360	8 m @ 0.52% Cu, 0.11 g/t Au, 360 ppm Co from 31 m
GAM26_009	98	99	1	0.63	0.48	80	1 m @ 0.63% Cu, 0.48 g/t Au, 80 ppm Co from 98 m
GAM26_010	8	10	2	0.47	0.09	251	2 m @ 0.47% Cu, 0.09 g/t Au, 251 ppm Co from 8 m
GAM26_010	14	16	2	0.39	0.07	75	2 m @ 0.39% Cu, 0.07 g/t Au, 75 ppm Co from 14 m
GAM26_010	17	18	1	0.32	0.07	48	1 m @ 0.32% Cu, 0.07 g/t Au, 48 ppm Co from 17 m
GAM26_010	41	42	1	0.44	0.05	50	1 m @ 0.44% Cu, 0.05 g/t Au, 50 ppm Co from 41 m
GAM26_010	58	60	2	0.43	0.04	29	2 m @ 0.43% Cu, 0.04 g/t Au, 29 ppm Co from 58 m
GAM26_010	66	67	1	0.57	0.10	18	1 m @ 0.57% Cu, 0.10 g/t Au, 18 ppm Co from 66 m
GAM26_010	78	87	9	0.96	0.17	317	9 m @ 0.96% Cu, 0.17 g/t Au, 317 ppm Co from 78 m
GAM26_010	143	145	2	0.39	0.09	184	2 m @ 0.39% Cu, 0.09 g/t Au, 184 ppm Co from 143 m
GAM26_010	154	174	20	0.69	0.11	93	20 m @ 0.69% Cu, 0.11 g/t Au, 93 ppm Co from 154 m
GAM26_010	182	183	1	0.43	0.08	503	1 m @ 0.43% Cu, 0.08 g/t Au, 503 ppm Co from 182 m
GAM26_010	195	197	2	0.58	0.12	69	2 m @ 0.58% Cu, 0.12 g/t Au, 69 ppm Co from 195 m
GAM26_010	208	209	1	1.14	0.27	68	1 m @ 1.14% Cu, 0.27 g/t Au, 68 ppm Co from 208 m
GAM26_010	229	230	1	0.66	0.12	98	1 m @ 0.66% Cu, 0.12 g/t Au, 98 ppm Co from 229 m
GAM26_010	271	272	1	0.34	0.07	74	1 m @ 0.34% Cu, 0.07 g/t Au, 74 ppm Co from 271 m
GAM26_012	8	9	1	0.35	0.06	95	1 m @ 0.35% Cu, 0.06 g/t Au, 95 ppm Co from 8 m
GAM26_012	16	17	1	0.33	0.06	59	1 m @ 0.33% Cu, 0.06 g/t Au, 59 ppm Co from 16 m
GAM26_012	26	28	2	0.49	0.13	52	2 m @ 0.49% Cu, 0.13 g/t Au, 52 ppm Co from 26 m
GAM26_012	37	39	2	0.59	0.12	36	2 m @ 0.59% Cu, 0.12 g/t Au, 36 ppm Co from 37 m
GAM26_012	105	107	2	2.63	0.18	27	2 m @ 2.63% Cu, 0.18 g/t Au, 27 ppm Co from 105 m
GAM26_012	120	121	1	0.45	0.13	67	1 m @ 0.45% Cu, 0.13 g/t Au, 67 ppm Co from 120 m
GAM26_012	130	131	1	0.32	0.06	17	1 m @ 0.32% Cu, 0.06 g/t Au, 17 ppm Co from 130 m
GAM26_012	173	180	7	0.54	0.11	146	7 m @ 0.54% Cu, 0.11 g/t Au, 146 ppm Co from 173 m
GAM26_012	191	192	1	0.32	0.04	229	1 m @ 0.32% Cu, 0.04 g/t Au, 229 ppm Co from 191 m
GAM26_012	215	217	2	0.8	0.13	250	2 m @ 0.80% Cu, 0.13 g/t Au, 250 ppm Co from 215 m
GAM26_012	243	244	1	0.35	0.08	46	1 m @ 0.35% Cu, 0.08 g/t Au, 46 ppm Co from 243 m
GAM26_013	35	37	2	0.46	0.12	161	2 m @ 0.46% Cu, 0.12 g/t Au, 161 ppm Co from 35 m
GAM26_013	192	193	1	0.38	0.09	38	1 m @ 0.38% Cu, 0.09 g/t Au, 38 ppm Co from 192 m
GAM26_013	339	340	1	0.41	0.16	196	1 m @ 0.41% Cu, 0.16 g/t Au, 196 ppm Co from 339 m
GAM26_015	13	14	1	0.83	0.71	137	1 m @ 0.83% Cu, 0.71 g/t Au, 137 ppm Co from 13 m
GAM26_015	35	36	1	0.36	0.08	35	1 m @ 0.36% Cu, 0.08 g/t Au, 35 ppm Co from 35 m
GAM26_015	116	120	4	0.61	0.05	179	4 m @ 0.61% Cu, 0.05 g/t Au, 179 ppm Co from 116 m
GAM26_015	133	134	1	0.30	0.13	588	1 m @ 0.30% Cu, 0.13 g/t Au, 588 ppm Co from 133 m

Table 4. GAM 2026 RC Drilling – 0.5% Cu cut-off composites (includes up to 2m of internal dilution)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Cu %	Au g/t	Co ppm	Intercept Label
GAM26_006	68	69	1	0.61	0.31	100	1 m @ 0.61% Cu, 0.31 g/t Au, 100 ppm Co from 68 m
GAM26_008	72	73	1	0.82	0.49	131	1 m @ 0.82% Cu, 0.49 g/t Au, 131 ppm Co from 72 m
GAM26_009	32	36	4	0.70	0.14	554	4 m @ 0.70% Cu, 0.14 g/t Au, 554 ppm Co from 32 m
GAM26_009	98	99	1	0.63	0.48	80	1 m @ 0.63% Cu, 0.48 g/t Au, 80 ppm Co from 98 m
GAM26_010	8	9	1	0.62	0.10	315	1 m @ 0.62% Cu, 0.10 g/t Au, 315 ppm Co from 8 m
GAM26_010	58	59	1	0.52	0.06	28	1 m @ 0.52% Cu, 0.06 g/t Au, 28 ppm Co from 58 m
GAM26_010	66	67	1	0.57	0.10	18	1 m @ 0.57% Cu, 0.10 g/t Au, 18 ppm Co from 66 m
GAM26_010	78	79	1	1.28	0.37	337	1 m @ 1.28% Cu, 0.37 g/t Au, 337 ppm Co from 78 m
GAM26_010	83	87	4	1.65	0.24	513	4 m @ 1.65% Cu, 0.24 g/t Au, 513 ppm Co from 83 m
GAM26_010	154	159	5	0.61	0.08	68	5 m @ 0.61% Cu, 0.08 g/t Au, 68 ppm Co from 154 m
GAM26_010	160	169	9	0.60	0.09	45	9 m @ 0.60% Cu, 0.09 g/t Au, 45 ppm Co from 160 m
GAM26_010	170	173	3	1.34	0.30	263	3 m @ 1.34% Cu, 0.30 g/t Au, 263 ppm Co from 170 m
GAM26_010	195	196	1	0.73	0.18	85	1 m @ 0.73% Cu, 0.18 g/t Au, 85 ppm Co from 195 m
GAM26_010	208	209	1	1.14	0.27	68	1 m @ 1.14% Cu, 0.27 g/t Au, 68 ppm Co from 208 m
GAM26_010	229	230	1	0.66	0.12	98	1 m @ 0.66% Cu, 0.12 g/t Au, 98 ppm Co from 229 m
GAM26_012	26	27	1	0.64	0.21	67	1 m @ 0.64% Cu, 0.21 g/t Au, 67 ppm Co from 26 m
GAM26_012	37	39	2	0.59	0.12	36	2 m @ 0.59% Cu, 0.12 g/t Au, 36 ppm Co from 37 m
GAM26_012	106	107	1	4.92	0.28	32	1 m @ 4.92% Cu, 0.28 g/t Au, 32 ppm Co from 106 m
GAM26_012	173	174	1	1.24	0.22	285	1 m @ 1.24% Cu, 0.22 g/t Au, 285 ppm Co from 173 m
GAM26_012	177	180	3	0.56	0.11	113	3 m @ 0.56% Cu, 0.11 g/t Au, 113 ppm Co from 177 m
GAM26_012	215	216	1	1.18	0.17	409	1 m @ 1.18% Cu, 0.17 g/t Au, 409 ppm Co from 215 m
GAM26_013	35	36	1	0.57	0.09	140	1 m @ 0.57% Cu, 0.09 g/t Au, 140 ppm Co from 35 m
GAM26_015	13	14	1	0.83	0.71	137	1 m @ 0.83% Cu, 0.71 g/t Au, 137 ppm Co from 13 m
GAM26_015	118	120	2	0.74	0.06	122	2 m @ 0.74% Cu, 0.06 g/t Au, 122 ppm Co from 118 m

Table 5. GAM 2026 RC Drilling – 1.0% Cu cut-off composites (includes up to 2m of internal dilution)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Cu %	Au g/t	Co ppm	Intercept Label
GAM26_009	35	36	1	2.01	0.47	411	1 m @ 2.01% Cu, 0.47 g/t Au, 411 ppm Co from 35 m
GAM26_010	78	79	1	1.28	0.37	337	1 m @ 1.28% Cu, 0.37 g/t Au, 337 ppm Co from 78 m
GAM26_010	83	86	3	1.99	0.28	625	3 m @ 1.99% Cu, 0.28 g/t Au, 625 ppm Co from 83 m
GAM26_010	157	158	1	1.17	0.17	108	1 m @ 1.17% Cu, 0.17 g/t Au, 108 ppm Co from 157 m
GAM26_010	170	171	1	2.25	0.45	250	1 m @ 2.25% Cu, 0.45 g/t Au, 250 ppm Co from 170 m
GAM26_010	208	209	1	1.14	0.27	68	1 m @ 1.14% Cu, 0.27 g/t Au, 68 ppm Co from 208 m
GAM26_012	106	107	1	4.92	0.28	32	1 m @ 4.92% Cu, 0.28 g/t Au, 32 ppm Co from 106 m
GAM26_012	173	174	1	1.24	0.22	285	1 m @ 1.24% Cu, 0.22 g/t Au, 285 ppm Co from 173 m
GAM26_012	215	216	1	1.18	0.17	409	1 m @ 1.18% Cu, 0.17 g/t Au, 409 ppm Co from 215 m

Table 6 Collar information for GAM RC and Diamond drill program completed by TNC in 2026 (Figure 4)

Hole ID	Easting MGA94	Northing MGA94	RL AHD	Dip	Azimuth MGA	Total Depth (m)	Hole Type	Drilling Status	Survey Method	Prospect
GAM26_006	449186	7708999	197	-60	110	104.00	RC	Complete	GPS	Brown Snake
GAM26_008	449205	7709107	195	-55	110	102.00	RC	Complete	GPS	Brown Snake
GAM26_009	449080	7709087	194	-60	196	250.00	RC	Complete	GPS	GAM
GAM26_010	448712	7708292	191	-73	310	400.00	RC	Complete	GPS	Copper Mine Ck
GAM26_012	448591	7708349	190	-61	115	250.00	RC	Complete	GPS	Copper Mine Ck
GAM26_013	448314	7708370	200	-71	86	350.00	RC	Complete	GPS	Whip
GAM26_015	449150	7708985	198	-62	184	250.00	RC	Complete	GPS	GAM
GAMD26_001	448816	7708661	196	-60	51	249.10	DDH	Complete	GPS	GAM
GAMD26_002	449149	7708991	195	-53	224	251.90	DDH	Complete	GPS	GAM
GAMD26_003	449344	7709025	191	-55	105	80.40	DDH	Complete	GPS	Orphan Shear
GAMD26_004	449328	7708962	188	-55	49	70.00	DDH	Complete	GPS	Orphan Shear
GAMD26_005	448159	7708331	212	-57	287	183.00	DDH	Complete	GPS	Taipan
GAMD26_007	448134	7708381	205	-65	355	83.70	DDH	Complete	GPS	Taipan
GAMD26_011	448111	7708326	200	-78	56	150.20	DDH	Complete	GPS	Taipan
GAMD26_014	448823	7708671	197	-55	136	235.00	DDH	Complete	GPS	GAM

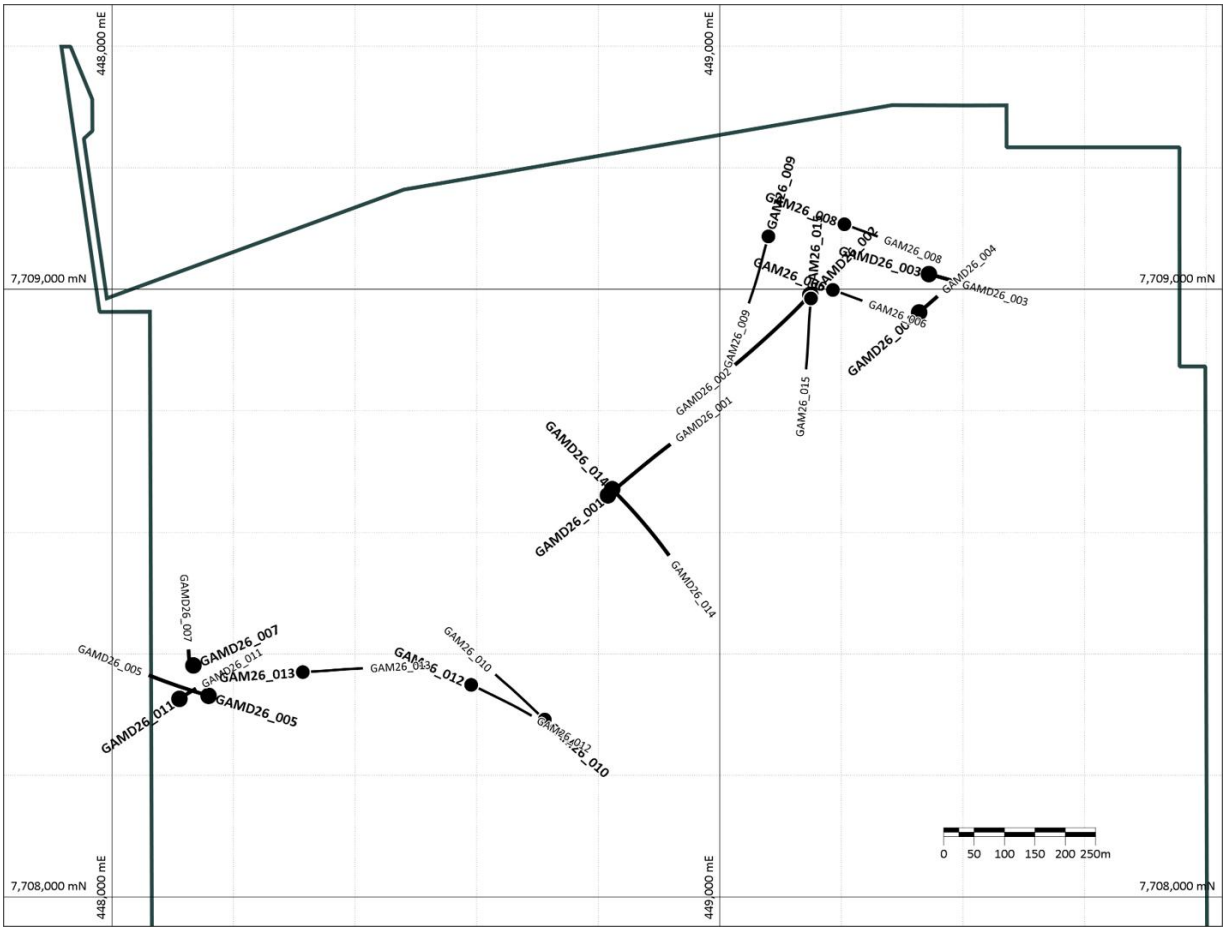

Figure 4 Location of Collars for GAM RC and Diamond drill program completed by TNC in 2026

REFERENCES

1. Renegade Exploration Limited (ASX: RNX) ASX Release, 12 December 2023 Maiden Mongoose Cu-Au Mineral Resource Estimate
2. True North Copper Limited (ASX: TNC) ASX Release,17 February, 2026, Cloncurry Copper Project - Development Drilling Commences
3. True North Copper Limited (ASX: TNC) ASX Release 12 May, 2026 Cloncurry drilling completed for 2026 PFS End of drilling
4. True North Copper Limited (ASX: TNC) ASX Release,18 June, 2025, Drilling reveals new zones of Cu-Au-Co mineralisation – GAM

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 and new exploration 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 Release that relates to Mineral Resource estimates at Great Australia, Taipan, Orphan Shear, Wynberg, Wallace South and Wallace North and at Vero is based on information previously disclosed in the following Company ASX Announcements available from the ASX website www.asx.com.au:

- 16 September 2022, Tombola increases the resource base upon completion of the acquisition of the gold projects of True North Copper.
- 28 February 2023, Acquisition of the True North Copper Assets.
- 4 May 2023, Discovery to raise a minimum of $35m fully underwritten.
- 19 January 2024, TNC increases Wallace North Resource.
- 9 August 2024, True North Copper Updates Vero Copper-Silver Resource.
- 29 September 2025, Annual Report to shareholders.
- 28 January 2026, Cloncurry Copper Project - Wallace North Mineral Update
- 10 February 2026, Cloncurry Copper Project - Great Australia Resource Update

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 relating to the Mongoose Mineral Resource is extracted from the ASX announcement of Renegade Exploration Limited dated 12 December 2023. True North Copper Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate continue to apply.

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:

- 19 July 2023, Great Australia Mine drilling and IP survey results.22 February 2024, TNC 2024 Exploration Program.
- 4 March 2025, TNC defines additional copper targets at the Great Australia Mine, Cloncurry, QLD.
- 17 February 2026, Cloncurry Copper Project - Development Drilling Commences
- 20 May 2025, TNC completes exploration drilling at Great Australia Mine;
- 17 February 2026, Cloncurry Copper Project - Development Drilling Commences
- 12 May 2026, Cloncurry drilling completed for 2026 PFS

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this market announcement and, in the case of Mineral Resource Estimates, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.
These ASX announcements are available on the Company's website (www.truenorthcopper.com.au) and the ASX website (www.asx.com.au) under the Company's ticker code "TNC".

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APPENDIX 1 – MINERAL RESOURCES

Table 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 Shea										
Indicated	0.25	1.01	0.57	0.04	0.04	–	6	1	0	–
Inferred	0.25	0.03	0.28	0.01	0.02	–	0	0	0	–
Orphan Shear Subtotal		1.03	0.56	0.04	0.04	–	6	1	0	–
Taipan										
Indicated	0.25	4.93	0.58	0.13	0.01	–	28	20	0	–
Inferred	0.25	0.28	0.55	0.14	0.01	–	2	1	0	–
Taipan Subtotal		5.21	0.57	0.13	0.02	–	30	21	0	–
Wallace North										
Indicated	0.3	1.55	1.25	0.71	–	–	19	36	–	–
Inferred	0.3	0.45	1.37	0.95	–	–	6	14	–	–
Wallace North Subtotal		2.00	1.28	0.77	–	–	25	50	–	–
Mt Norma In Situ										
Inferred	0.6	0.09	1.76	–	–	15.46	1.6	–	–	0.05
Mt Norma In Situ Subtotal		0.09	1.76	–	–	15.46	1.6	–	–	0.05
Mt Norma Heap Leach & Stockpile										
Indicated	0.6	0.01	1.13	–	–	–	0.12	–	–	–
Mt Norma Heap Leach & Stockpile Subtotal		0.01	1.13	–	–	–	0.12	–	–	–
Cloncurry Copper-Gold Total		**13.63**	**0.80**	**0.19**	**0.01**	**–**	**108.72**	**84**	**2**	**0.05**

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.

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 RC drilling assay results from the 2026 program at the GAM 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 GAM results reported here consists of 7 reverse circulation (RC) drillholes for 1706 m (GAM26_006, 008 to 010, 012 to 013, 015). Drilling was completed between the 13 March 2026 and 28 March 2026. The RC program targeted resource extension and various exploration targets. Sample Representativity • RC drilling samples collected during the drilling process were completed using industry standard techniques, including face sampling drill bit and an on-board cone splitter. Chip samples are collected from the drill cuttings and sieved and put into chip trays for geological logging. • Cone splitting is an industry standard sampling device which sub-splits the metre drilled into representative samples. QAQC measures, including the use of duplicate samples, check the suitability of this method to produce representative samples. Based on a review of the sampling weight data, samples are representative of the interval drilled. • Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples collected from the cone splitter, which produced two sub-samples (Stream A – a 12.5% split of the interval material, representing the primary sample for laboratory analysis, and Stream B, a duplicate 12.5% split of the total interval material), that are captured in pre-labelled calico sample bags. The remnant bulk sample (75% of the interval material) for each 1m interval was captured in green plastic bags labelled with the interval depth. Material for logging is collected by spearing the green plastic bag and the sieving and washing. • Sample weights were monitored in the following manner, to monitor sample size and recovery: – All holes: 1:20 remnant bulk sample bags were weighed, and all bags visually determined to contain low sample volume were weighed – All calico bags to be sent to the laboratory were weighed, with sample weights recorded against the corresponding sample interval for each hole. 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 Drilling** • Drilling was completed by Bullion Drilling Co Pty Ltd, using a Schramm T685WS RC Drill Rig • All holes were drilled with reverse circulation (RC), using a 5.75" hammer with face-sampling drill bit.
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 Drilling** • Drilling recovery is assessed by observing sample size and weighing of samples. Samples are collected from the cyclone using a cone splitter and monitored for size to determine that they are representative. • Sample weights were monitored in the following manner, to monitor sample size and recovery: – All holes: 1:20 remnant bulk sample bags were weighed, and all bags visually determined to contain low sample volume were weighed. – All calico bags to be sent to the laboratory were weighed, with sample weights recorded against the corresponding sample interval for each hole. • The cyclone and splitter were cleared at the end of each rod to minimise blockages and to obtain representative recoveries. • Bulk 1 m sample size recovery and moisture is recorded qualitatively by the supervising geologist. Assessment of Bias • Recoveries for RC samples were mostly excellent with only a few samples lighter than expected.

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 Drilling** • RC chips are geologically logged in full. • Logging of RC chips was completed to the level of detail required to support future Mineral Resource Estimation. However, no Mineral Resource Estimation is reported in this release. • Geological logging has been completed by a qualified geologist for the entire length of the hole, recording lithology, oxidation, alteration, veining, and mineralisation containing both qualitative and quantitative fields. • Key information such as metadata, collar and survey information are also recorded. • Logging was captured directly into MX deposit geological logging software with internal validations and set logging codes to ensure consistent data capture. • Small representative samples of RC chips for each 1m interval were collected in labelled, plastic 20-slot RC chip trays, for future reference. Chip trays are photographed both wet and dry.
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 Drilling** • All holes were sampled at 1.0 m intervals via a rig mounted cone splitter. For each interval, two (2) splits, each weighing between 0.25-5.6 kgs ('Stream A' and 'Stream B'; each comprising approximately 12.5% of the interval material) are collected from the splitter into calico sample bags pre-labelled with the hole ID and the sample interval (i.e. 1-2m). Stream A represents the primary sub-sample for each interval and Stream B represents the Field Duplicate sub-sample for each interval. 99% of samples were >1.0 kg. • Holes GAM26_006, GAM26_008, GAM26_009, GAM26_010, and GAM26_12 were sampled in their entirety. The first unmineralised 30m of GAM26_013 and 9 m of GAM26_015 were not sampled as well as the final 26m of GAM26_015. • QAQC analytical standards were photographed, with the Standard ID removed before placement into sampling bags. • Sample preparation is undertaken by Intertek, an ISO certified commercial laboratory. • Additional Intertek pulverisation quality control included sizings - measuring % material passing 75um. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate and representative of the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology, and anticipated Cu, Au, Ag, & Co assay results.
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 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. 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, 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 2 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 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, with some exceptions detailed in the following. These are selected from visually mineralised intervals only. • Quartz washes were requested for insertion in the sampling stream around significantly high-grade mineralisation although results suggest this may not have always happened. • Intertek quality control includes blanks, standards, pulverisation repeat assays, weights and sizings. •

Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

Standards

- Most standards returned values within three standard deviations (3SD) for Au, Ag, Cu, Co, and S. The exceptions were 3 CRMs listed below that returned slightly above the 3SD for Ag. As the expected values are close to the detection limit, the variations could be attributed to precession error at low concentration. These results are currently under lab review. In addition, some mislabels were identified and rectified.
  - CRM08|OREAS-257b (3SD 2.927) 2364.0/2609525 sample 457822 Ag 3ppm
  - CRM16|OREAS-239b (3SD 0.361ppm) 2364.0/2609797 Sample 458250 Ag 0.7ppm
  - CRM22|OREAS-522 (-3SD 0.968ppm) 2364.0/2609795 Sample 458071 Ag 0.9ppm

Duplicates

- Most field duplicates showed good repeatability with <30% difference, however some variations were observed. 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 all elements reviewed. Two mislabelled samples were rectified.

Coarse blanks

- Most coarse blanks returned results within acceptable limits, except the following which showed slight contamination from preceding higher grace Cu or Au sample.
  - GAM26_013 2364.0/2609797 458266 Cu 78ppm
  - GAM26_012 2364.0/2609525 457929 Cu 64ppm
  - GAM26_012 2364.0/2609525 457838 Cu 64ppm
  - GAM26_010 2364.0/2607496 457616 Cu 58ppm
  - GAM26_008 2364.0/2606468 457118 Au 0.009ppm

Insertion rates

- Most batches have met the recommended insertion rate for all standards, pulp blanks, coarse blanks, and Duplicates, except for few batches which were slightly below the recommend insertion rate.
- The batches have an average QAQC insertion rate of 13.96%, which is above the company's standard 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_001	GAM26_006	2364.0/2606442	4.81	1.92	1.92	3.85	104	117
TN26_002	GAM26_008	2364.0/2606468	3.92	1.96	1.96	3.92	102	114
TN26_003	GAM26_009	2364.0/2606469	3.70	2.22	2.22	3.70	135	151
TN26_004	GAM26_010	2364.0/2607494	5.81	2.91	2.91	4.65	172	200
TN26_005	GAM26_010	2364.0/2607496	3.68	1.47	1.47	4.41	136	151
TN26_006	GAM26_012	2364.0/2609525	5.81	2.33	2.91	5.23	172	200
TN26_007	GAM26_012	2364.0/2609527	3.77	1.89	1.89	3.77	53	59
TN26_008	GAM26_013	2364.0/2609795	8.38	3.59	2.40	5.39	167	200
TN26_009	GAM26_013	2364.0/2609797	3.08	3.08	3.08	4.62	65	74
TN26_010	GAM26_015	2364.0/2609799	5.17	2.87	2.30	4.60	174	200

Verification of sampling and assaying

- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.
- The use of twinned holes.

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.

Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• 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. • Rig alignment was completed using a specialised REFLEX rig alignment tool. • 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 a REFLEX EX-Gyro north seeking Gyro by a multi-shot continuous survey. Topographic Control • Surface representation at Great Australia is a 2014 LIDAR survey over the Great Australia Mining Leases that included the completed Great Australia pit. The digital terrain model (DTM) utilised for the current Resource update has been modified to include the final pit shape for the 'North' pit area which had been backfilled prior to the LIDAR survey. This part of the pit is represented by DGPS RTK data surveyed at completion of mining of the North pit area prior to back-filling. • The Great Australia topographical DTM is an appropriately accurate representation of the current Great Australia surface, except perhaps for the final 'Goodbye' cuts within the SW end of the pit, which was under water at the time of the LIDAR survey. The pit base in this area has been estimated. The pit surface is the main topographical feature affecting the remaining Great Australia Resource.
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.	• The Great Australia Cu deposit, owned by TNC Mining PTY LTD is located on ML90065 in Cloncurry in Northwest Queensland. • Mining Lease – ML90065, covers an area of 328.4 hectares and expires on 31/03/2025. • The Orphan Shear Cu deposit, owned by TNC Mining PTY LTD is located on ML90108 in Cloncurry in Northwest Queensland. • Mining Lease – ML 90108, covers an area of 5.37 hectares and expires on 31/07/2025. • TNC Mining PTY LTD has lodged renewal applications on both Great Australia (ML90065) and Orphan Shear (ML90108). These applications are being assessed by the Department. • TNC Mining PTY LTD have applied for Mining Lease - ML100384 (Mongoose East). The application was lodged on 19/01/2024 covering an area of approx. 307 hectares.
Exploration done by other parties • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• **Discovery 1867-1884 -** The Great Australia Cu deposit was discovered by explorer Ernest Henry in 1867. Underground mining by Ernest Henry continued from 1867 to 1884 for supergene Cu ore which was sent to smelters via the Gulf of Carpentaria. • **Cloncurry Copper Mining 1884-1889** - Cloncurry Copper Mining and Smelting Company operated the site between 1884 and 1889 with an onsite smelter until a fall in copper price saw cessation of operations. • **Reopening 1906-1908** - In 1906 the operation was revitalised when copper prices rose and a rail link from the eastern seaboard was established (1908). Queensland Exploration Company completed 3,000 feet of diamond drilling between 1906 and 1908. A new engine house and main shaft were established; however, the mine closed again in 1908 after producing some 8,000 tonnes of ore. • **Operation during 1914-1919** - Dobbin and Cloncurry Copper Mines Limited operated the mine in the 1914-1918 WW1 Cu boom. Mount Elliot Copper Company transported (railed) the deeper carbonate ore 100 km south to their Hampton Copper mine smelters at Kuridala to solve an acid ore metallurgical recovery problem during the second 1906-1919 period of production. • **Total production 1870 to 1919** - In 1992 the Cloncurry Mining Company annual report states "From 1870 to 1889 and from 1906 to 1919 the Great Australia produced 101,000 tonnes of copper ore averaging 4.3%" • **Cloncurry Mining Company (CMC) 1990-2002** - CMC acquired and reopened the mine in the early 1990's developing modest open cut mines on oxide Cu ore at both Great Australia and Paddock Lode. These operations were suspended in December 1996 having produced 720,360 tonnes grading 1.5% Cu from both the Great Australia and Paddock Lode deposits. • **Tennent 2002-2003 –** The Great Australia open cut was deepened during the 2000's, following purchase by Tennant Limited in 2002 and an SXEW processing plant and associated leach pads were installed to produce Cu plate. • **Exco Resources (Exco) 2003-2007** - Exco acquired the Great Australia tenements in 2003 and undertook drilling over the deposit with 42 holes drilled for a total of 5,577.60 m. • **CopperChem Limited (CCL) 2008-2016** - In 2008 CCL purchased the Great Australia leases and associated infrastructure and commenced production of Copper Sulphate. Between 2010 and 2013 they completed 119 holes for a total of 10,716.78 m. A flotation plant of 750 kt annual capacity was constructed shortly after to treat primary ore from a re-optimised open pit. CCL mined approximately 840 kt @ 1% Cu. The pit finished in May 2013 to a depth of approximately 105 m. • **True North Copper (TNC) 2022** - TNC completed two reverse circulation (RC) holes at Great Australia for 258 m. RC holes ranged in length 90-168 m and used a 5 ¼ inch face sampling bit. Following drilling an updated Mineral Resource estimate for the GAM deposit of 4.7 Mt @ 0.88% Cu, 0.07 g/t Au & 0.02% Co was prepared by Rose and Associates, in accordance with the 2012 JORC code for reporting of mineral resources. • **True North Copper (TNC) 2023** – TNC completed two diamond drillholes (GAD014 and 015) for 820.7m and a 6.0-line kilometre, 5-line, 50m dipole-dipole spacing, IP geophysical survey.

Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Geology • Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	• The Great Australia Cu-Co-Au deposit is hosted by the Toole Creek Volcanics (TCV), Cover Sequence 3, Eastern Fold Belt (EFB) of the Proterozoic Mt Isa Inlier. Geology of the Inlier is well documented, for example Blake et al. 1990. Cover Sequence 3 is an intracontinental rift sequence dominated by mainly sedimentary rocks represented (in the Eastern Fold Belt) by the Soldiers Cap Group, Kuridala and Stavely Formations and Tommy Creek Beds. Volcanic rocks are minor and are represented by the TCV. The EFB is complexly deformed by a multi-phase ductile and brittle extensional and compressional history. Significant to mineralisation control, style and extent is the local granite intrusive history. • The EFB is host to many significant mineral deposits including Broken Hill Type (BHT, e.g. Cannington) and Iron-Oxide- Copper-Gold (IOCG, e.g. Ernest Henry, Osborne, Eloise, Selwyn, Great Australia, Roseby, E1 and Taipan). Both Cover Sequence 2 (e.g. Corella Formation) and Cover Sequence 3 (eg Toole Creek Volcanics - TCV) rocks are mineralised. The IOCG deposits are widespread attesting to the general style of hydrothermal activity related to orogenic granite emplacement. • The Great Australia Shear is located adjacent to, or within, a regional north-south trending structure, the Cloncurry Fault (locally called the Orphan Shear). This regional structure extends from north of Cloncurry southwards for approximately 150 km. The Cloncurry Fault forms a regional tectonic contact with the metasedimentary Corella Formation and is an important structural control to mineralisation within the EFB. • Within the Orphan Shear (OS)/Great Australia Mine (GAM) area, the north-south trending Cloncurry Fault separates the andesite, dolerite, basalt, shales and minor limestones of the Toole Creek Volcanics (TCV) of the Soldiers Cap Group to the west, and Corella Formation calc- silicates of the Mary Kathleen Group to the east. In the OS area, TCV rocks are metamorphosed to greenschist grade and comprise strongly altered pillow basalts and dolerites, andesites, tuff, and interbedded magnetite-albite metasediments. • While reasonable stratigraphic separation of TCV sub lithologies is possible in some areas, irregular distribution of volcanic rocks and complex deformation and alteration patterns make overall stratigraphic definition difficult. Tuffs have been interpreted to host significant mineralisation, and although distribution of this mineralisation style is unclear, it may host the main Cu mineralisation zone adjacent and parallel to the Orphan Shear • The Corella Formation in the mine area comprises pink-grey bedded to massive calc-silicate meta-carbonate and meta- siliciclastic sediments that may be strongly brecciated. A regional brecciated unit, the Gilded Rose Breccia features in the mine area and is generally associated with the contact between TCV and Corella Formation rocks, although it intrudes the TCV in several places. There is no relationship between Gilded Rose Breccia and mineralisation in either TCV or Corella Formation • Mineralisation at the Great Australia Mine is hosted within strongly altered rocks of the TCV and is best developed at the intersection the Orphan Shear and the Main Fault (figure 5.8). Two ore-types are interpreted by Cannell and Davidson 1998: Dolomite-calcite-quartz-pyrite (ore type 1) and amphibole-quartz-pyrite (ore type 2). These ore types may be equivalent to Main Fault carbonate vein (remobilised) mineralisation and earlier Orphan Shear trend mineralisation, respectively. At the bottom of the current pit in this area mineralisation is represented by primary/fresh carbonate/chalcopyrite. Significant supergene Cu enrichment is evident at GAM as a result of the deep weathering profile. This weathering profile extends deeper (>100m) to the NE end of the GAM pit, along the Orphan Shear trend away from the Main Fault and is associated with massive carbonate veining. Controls on the variable weathering depth are currently unclear. Supergene Cu mineralisation comprises mainly chalcocite and native Cu, and these minerals, along with interspersed cuprite and malachite ('oxide' Cu) and chalcopyrite (primary Cu) formed a significant part of the Cu Resource mined within the current pit extents.
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.	
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.	• 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 – 1.0% Cu cutoff grade with up to 2 m internal dilution

Hole ID	Easting MGA1994	Northing MGA1994	RL AHD	Dip	Azimuth MGA2020	Total Depth (m)	Hole Type	Status	Survey Method	Area
GAM26_006	449186	7708999	197	-60	110	104	RC	Complete	GPS	Brown Snake
GAM26_008	449205	7709107	195	-55	110	102	RC	Complete	GPS	Brown Snake
GAM26_009	449080	7709087	194	-60	196	250	RC	Complete	GPS	GAM
GAM26_010	448712	7708292	191	-73	310	400	RC	Complete	GPS	Copper Mine Ck
GAM26_012	448591	7708349	190	-60.5	115	250	RC	Complete	GPS	Copper Mine Ck
GAM26_013	448314	7708370	200	-70.5	86	350	RC	Complete	GPS	Whip
GAM26_015	449150	7708985	198	-61.5	184	250	RC	Complete	GPS	GAM

Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
• 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.	– 3.0% Cu cutoff grade with up to 1 m internal dilution. • 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), 1.0% Cu (2 m interval dilution), & 3.0% Cu (1 m internal dilution) are provided in Tables 1, 2,3, 4 and 5.
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 optimize 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.
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** • Refer to TNC news release dated: 28th February 2023 – Acquisition of True North Copper Assets; and 20th of June 2023 – Cloncurry Project broad zones of visual Cu Mineralisation. • Refer to TNC news release dated: 19th July 2023 – Great Australia Mine drilling and IP survey results. • Refer to TNC news release dated: 4th March 2025 – TNC defines additional copper targets at Cloncurry. • Refer to TNC news release dated: 18th June 2025 – Drilling reveals new zones of Cu-Au-Co mineralisation – GAM. • Refer to TNC news release dated: 10th February 2026 – Cloncurry Copper Project - Great Australia Resource Update. • Refer to TNC news release dated: 17th February 2026 – Cloncurry Copper Project - Development Drilling Commences.
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.	• Metallurgy • Geotechnical tests and modelling • Infill sampling of metallurgical holes • Resource update • PFS