ASX:TNC Announcement

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Wynberg Gold-Copper Mineral Resource Estimate Strengthens Cloncurry Copper Project

True North Copper Limited (ASX: TNC) (True North, TNC or the Company) is pleased to announce an updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Wynberg Gold-Copper Project, demonstrating its potential to strengthen the Cloncurry Copper Project through the addition of a high-value gold-copper resource.

The updated Mineral Resource Estimate underpins the assumptions outlined in the separately released Wynberg Scoping Study.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of 1.0 Mt @ 1.86 g/t Au and adds 0.25% Cu inventory
- 61 koz Au and 3 kt Cu supports the Wynberg Scoping Study
- Strengthens the Cloncurry Copper Project with additional high-value gold-copper resource
- TNC total Cloncurry Mineral Resource increases to 17.8 Mt containing 129 kt Cu and 152 koz Au

PROJECT SUMMARY – CLONCURRY

Wynberg is a shallow gold-copper deposit located approximately 25 km east of Cloncurry, with access to established infrastructure, regional processing facilities, and an existing Mining Lease with key project approvals in place.

The updated MRE incorporates additional drilling, including grade control drilling, and refined geological modelling, increasing confidence in a strategically located, high-value gold-copper resource capable of enhancing the Cloncurry Copper Project.

The combined Measured, Indicated and Inferred JORC (2012) Resource of **1.0 Mt @ 1.86 g/t Au and 0.25% Cu for 61 koz Au and 3 kt Cu**, further strengthening the Cloncurry Copper Project.

TNC's Cloncurry Copper Project resource base has increased to a combined JORC (2012) Mineral Resource of **17.75 Mt @ 0.73% Cu and 0.26 g/t Au, containing 128 kt of copper and 152 koz of gold**.

Wynberg Resource Estimation

Table 1. Wynberg Updated Mineral Resource Estimate 2026. Cut-off 0.40 g/t Au (see also Figure 2 and Figure 3)

Resource	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	AuEq. (g/t)	Au (koz)	Cu (kt)	Ag (koz)	AuEq. (koz)
Measured	416	2.12	0.41	0.71	2.53	28	2	9	34
Indicated	568	1.69	0.14	0.38	1.83	31	1	7	33
Inferred	34	1.42	0.09	0.27	1.51	2	0	0	2
Grand Total	1,019	1.86	0.25	0.51	2.10	61	3	17	69

The Wynberg Updated Mineral Resource Estimate update (Table 2, Figure 2, Figure 3) has been re-estimated and reported utilising a 0.4 g/t Au cut-off with a conceptual pit and has been classified and reported in accordance with the JORC Code, 2012 edition. Resource classification is based on confidence in the geological domaining, drill spacing and geostatistical measures. The resource has been reported with Measured, Indicated and Inferred levels of confidence based on robustness of mineralisation, data density and an overall copper mineralisation envelope. Gold equivalent (AuEq. g/t) has been calculated using the following formula: AuEq. g/t = Au (g/t) + Cu% x 0.987 based on gold price of US$4,470/oz at 78.3% metallurgical recovery, copper price of US$5.80/lb at 86.9% metallurgical recovery. It is the Company's opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

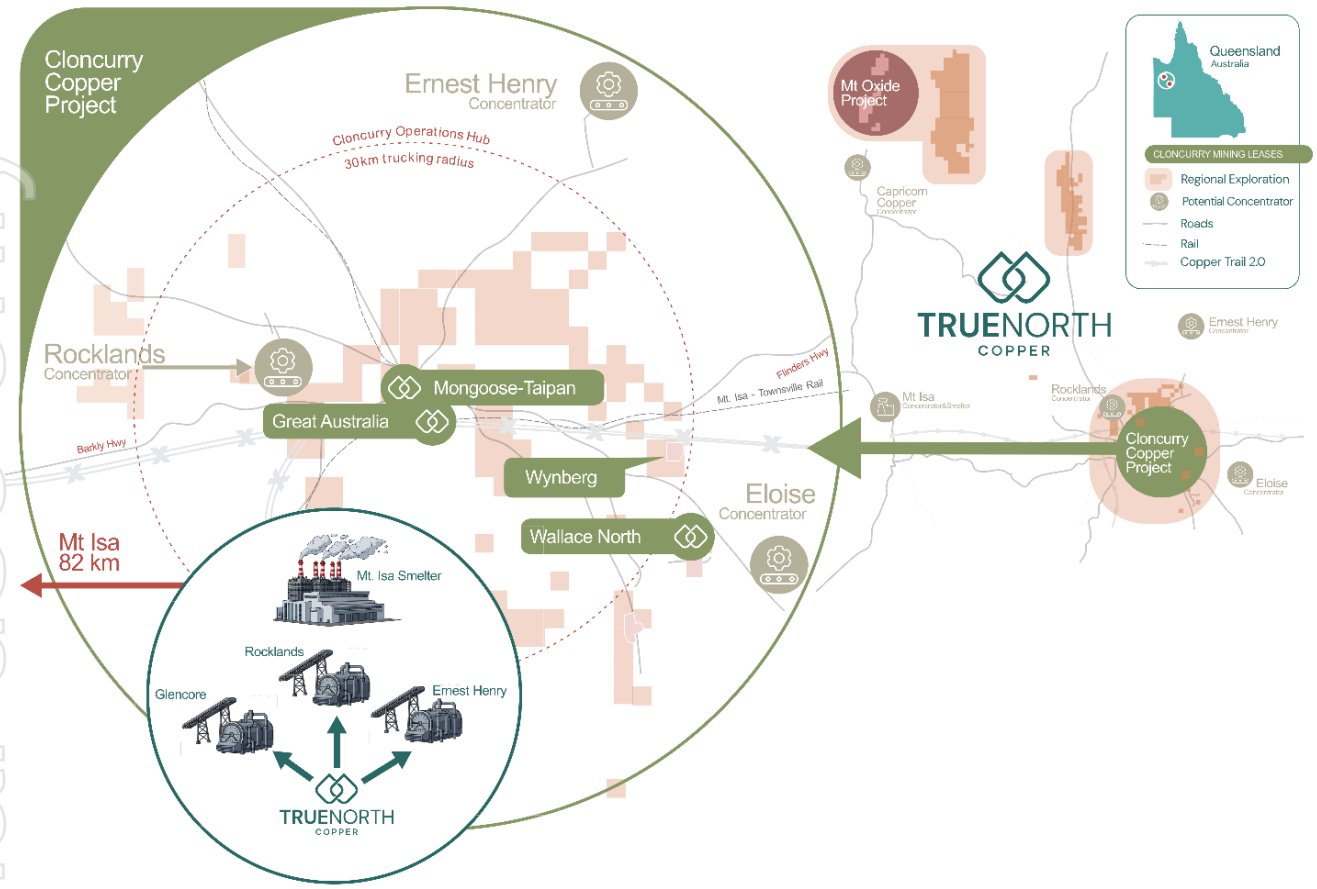

Figure 1. Location of Wynberg Gold within True North Copper's portfolio

TRUE NORTH COPPER'S THREE-PLATFORM GROWTH STRATEGY

GROW	DEVELOP	DISCOVER
Our Mt Oxide Resource	**Cloncurry Copper Project**	**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	**129 kt Cu Mineral Resource**	**Tier-1 IOCG target system**
1.8 km+ new discovery strike length	**152 koz Au Mineral Resource**	**Expanded tenement position**
59 m @ 1.77% Cu intercept; 7 m @ 7.9% Cu	**Multiple open pits + underground optionality**	**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

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Wynberg Gold-Copper Project

INTRODUCTION

Wynberg represents a low-risk, near-term gold-copper development opportunity, supported by an updated JORC (2012) Mineral Resource located entirely within a granted Mining Lease near Cloncurry, Queensland (Figure 1). The Project was previously reported as a gold-only resource of 0.64 Mt @ 2.7 g/t Au for 56.1 koz Au[1], providing a solid foundation for future development.

Subsequent work has highlighted the previously underappreciated contribution of copper sulphide mineralisation at depth, potentially creating additional long-term value beyond the established gold resource.

Copper intercepts of interest include:

- 27.82 m @ 1.0% Cu and 1.2 g/t Au from 6.18 m
  - Including 20.04 m @ 1.33% Cu and 1.6 g/t Au from 9.98 m (WYDD006)
- 27.1 m @ 0.3% Cu and 1.0 g/t Au from 46.9 m (WYDD007)
- 16.07 m @ 0.94% Cu and 1.0 g/t Au from 31.09 m
  - Including 7.12 m @ 1.69% Cu and 1.6 g/t Au from 38 m (WYDD016)
- 46.0 m @ 0.42% Cu and 1.8 g/t Au from 8 m (WYDD021)
- 34.4 m @ 0.44% Cu and 3.9 g/t Au from 20 m
  - Including 9.1 m @ 1.06% Cu and 7.9 g/t Au from 32.4 m (WYDD022)
- 22.95 m @ 0.42% Cu and 1.2 g/t Au from 23.9 m (WYDD020).

To better quantify this opportunity, TNC commissioned an updated Mineral Resource Estimate incorporating both gold and copper, resulting in a pit-constrained Measured, Indicated and Inferred JORC (2012) Mineral Resource of 1.0 Mt @ 1.86 g/t Au and 0.25% Cu for 61 koz Au and 3 kt Cu at Wynberg.

The updated Mineral Resource Estimate demonstrates that Wynberg is not solely a gold project, but a gold-copper system with potential for further growth and development flexibility. The inclusion of copper provides strategic optionality and may enhance the Project's future development pathways, particularly in the context of the broader Cloncurry Copper Project (CCP), subject to further technical and metallurgical assessment.

Overall, Wynberg is being advanced as a practical and potentially low-capital gold-copper opportunity within TNC's portfolio, while retaining meaningful exposure to longer-term copper-gold upside through the deeper sulphide mineralisation.

WYNBERG RESOURCE UPDATE SUMMARY

Wynberg Resource Estimation

The Wynberg updated Mineral Resource Estimate (Table 2, Figure 2, Figure 3) has been re-estimated and reported utilising a 0.4 g/t Au cut-off, pit constraints and has been classified and reported in accordance with the JORC Code, 2012 edition. Resource classification is based on confidence in the geological domaining, drill spacing and geostatistical measures. The resource has been reported with Measured, Indicated and Inferred levels of confidence based on robustness of mineralisation, data density and an overall copper mineralisation envelope.

Table 2. Wynberg Updated Mineral Resource Estimate 2026. Cut-off 0.40 g/t Au (see also Figure 2 and Figure 3)

Oxidation State	Category	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	AuEq. (g/t)	Au (koz)	Cu (kt)	Ag (koz)	AuEq. (koz)
Completely Weathered (CW)	Measured	9	1.63	0.31	0.52	1.93				1
	Indicated	13	1.23	0.14	0.35	1.37	1			1
	Inferred	1	1.2	0.07	0.28	1.27				
	Total	23	1.39	0.2	0.41	1.58	1			1
Moderately Weathered (MW)	Measured	218	2.06	0.37	0.65	2.42	14	1	5	17
	Indicated	195	1.61	0.13	0.37	1.74	10		2	11
	Inferred	20	1.64	0.11	0.31	1.74	1			1
	Total	434	1.84	0.25	0.51	2.08	26	1	7	29
Slightly Weathered (SW)	Measured	164	2.24	0.48	0.83	2.71	12	1	4	14
	Indicated	196	1.63	0.15	0.36	1.78	10		2	11
	Inferred	6	1.1	0.06	0.18	1.16				
	Total	366	1.9	0.3	0.57	2.19	22	1	7	26
Fresh (FR)	Measured	24	2.03	0.48	0.59	2.51	2			2
	Indicated	164	1.91	0.13	0.42	2.04	10		2	11
	Inferred	7	1.12	0.1	0.22	1.21				
	Total	196	1.9	0.17	0.43	2.07	12		3	13
All	Measured	416	2.12	0.41	0.71	2.53	28	2	10	34
	Indicated	568	1.7	0.14	0.38	1.83	31	1	7	33
	Inferred	34	1.42	0.09	0.27	1.52	2			2
	Grand Total	1019	1.86	0.25	0.51	2.11	61	3	17	69

Gold equivalent (AuEq. g/t) has been calculated using the following formula: AuEq. g/t = Au (g/t) + Cu% x 0.987 based on gold price of US$4,470/oz at 78.3% metallurgical recovery, copper price of US$5.80/lb at 86.9% metallurgical recovery. It is the Company's opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

Overview of the Wynberg Updated Mineral Resource Estimate

The previously reported Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Wynberg Gold-Copper Project was released to the ASX on 16 September 2022 by Tombola Gold[1]. A comparison between the 2022 MRE and 2026 MRE is presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Comparison between previous 2022 MRE and 2026 MRE

	TNC 2026 MRE (this release)					Tombola Gold 2022 MRE				
Resource	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	Au (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	Au (koz)
Measured	416	2.12	0.41	0.71	28	278	2.7	-	-	24.0
Indicated	568	1.69	0.14	0.38	31	323	2.8	-	-	29.3
Inferred	34	1.42	0.09	0.27	2	39	2.2	-	-	2.7
Grand Total	1,019	1.86	0.25	0.51	61	639	2.7	-	-	56.1

The updated Mineral Resource Estimate incorporates additional drilling and delivers a more robust and comprehensive resource model for Wynberg. Key outcomes include an increase of approximately 5,000 ounces of contained gold within the combined Measured, Indicated and Inferred categories, while introducing copper and silver reporting for the first time.

The resource has been updated and reported using a lower cut-off grade of 0.4 g/t Au, compared with the previous 0.75 g/t Au, resulting in an increase in total resource tonnage but a reduction in average gold grade from 2.7 g/t Au to 1.86 g/t Au. The estimate is also constrained within a conceptual open pit shell, providing a more robust representation of material with reasonable prospects for potential extraction.

In addition, the resource model incorporates a more detailed oxidation classification, improving the understanding of ore characteristics and supporting future mining, processing and metallurgical evaluations.

Collectively, these enhancements provide a stronger technical foundation for evaluating development options and support TNC's strategy of integrating the Wynberg mineralisation into the broader CCP, while recognising the contribution of both gold and copper to the Project's overall value.

TNC Resource Base and Cloncurry Copper Project

The inclusion of the 2026 Wynberg Mineral Resource Estimate has increased TNC's CCP resource base to a combined JORC (2012) Mineral Resource of **17.75 Mt @ 0.73% Cu and 0.26 g/t Au, containing 128 kt of copper and 152 koz of gold** (Table 4). The updated inventory strengthens the overall scale and metal endowment of the CCP, while adding a near-term gold development opportunity through Wynberg alongside longer-term copper growth potential.

Importantly, Wynberg contributes both additional gold ounces and copper inventory to the broader project portfolio, improving resource diversification and enhancing development optionality. The updated resource base provides a larger foundation from which TNC can evaluate future mining, processing and development scenarios across the CCP, while continuing to assess opportunities to grow the resource through further exploration and technical studies.

Table 4. 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 (koz)
Great Australia										
Indicated	0.5	3.68	0.88	0.08	0.03	-	32	9	1	-
Inferred	0.5	1.61	0.83	0.05	0.02	-	13	3	0	
Great Australia Subtotal		5.29	0.86	0.07	0.03	-	46	12	1	
Orphan Shear										
Indicated	0.25	1.01	0.57	0.04	0.04	-	6	1	0	-
Inferred	0.25	0.03	0.28	0.01	0.02	-	0	0	0	-
Orphan Shear Subtotal		1.03	0.56	0.04	0.04	-	6	1	0	-
Taipan										
Indicated	0.25	4.93	0.58	0.13	0.01	-	28	20	0	-
Inferred	0.25	0.28	0.55	0.14	0.01	-	2	1	0	-
Taipan Subtotal		5.21	0.57	0.13	0.02	-	30	21	0	-
Mongoose*										
Inferred	0.25	3.1	0.55	0.07		-	17	7.3	0	-
Mongoose Subtotal		3.1	0.55	0.07		-	17	7.3	0	-
Wallace North										
Indicated	0.3	1.55	1.25	0.71	-	-	19	36	-	-
Inferred	0.3	0.45	1.37	0.95	-	-	6	14	-	-
Wallace North Subtotal		2	1.28	0.77	-	-	25	50	-	-
Wynberg										
Measured	0.4g/t Au	0.42	0.41	2.12		0.71	2	28		9
Indicated	0.4g/t Au	0.57	0.14	1.69		0.38	1	31		7
Inferred	0.4g/t Au	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	1.6	-	-	50
Mt Norma In Situ Subtotal		0.09	1.76	-	-	15.46	1.6	-	-	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*		17.75	0.73	0.27	0.01	-	128.72	152.3	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

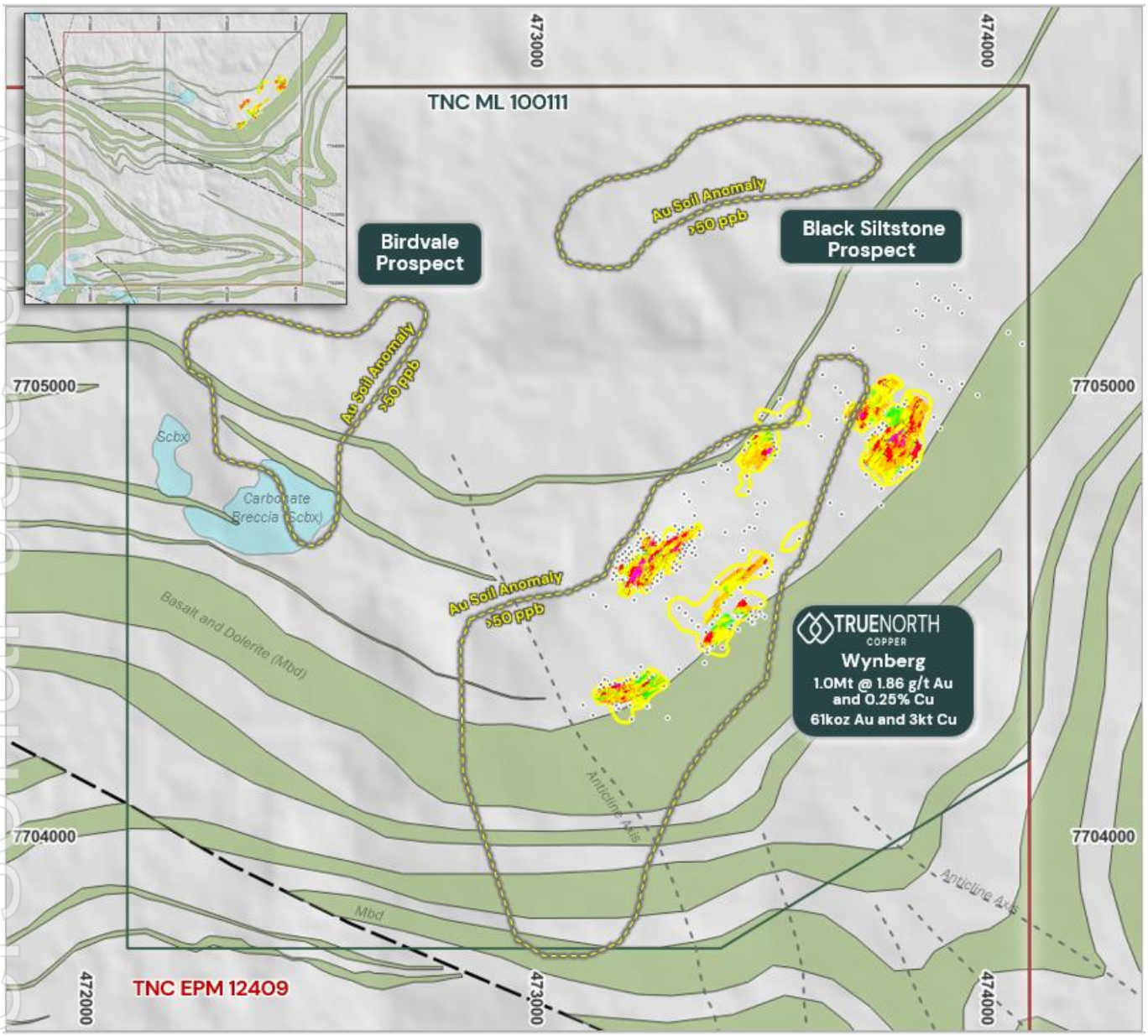


Figure 2. Plan view showing the drillhole collar locations. Gold block model displayed at >0.4 g/t Au. Resource cut-off at Wynberg 0.4 g/t Au. Au in soil anomalies

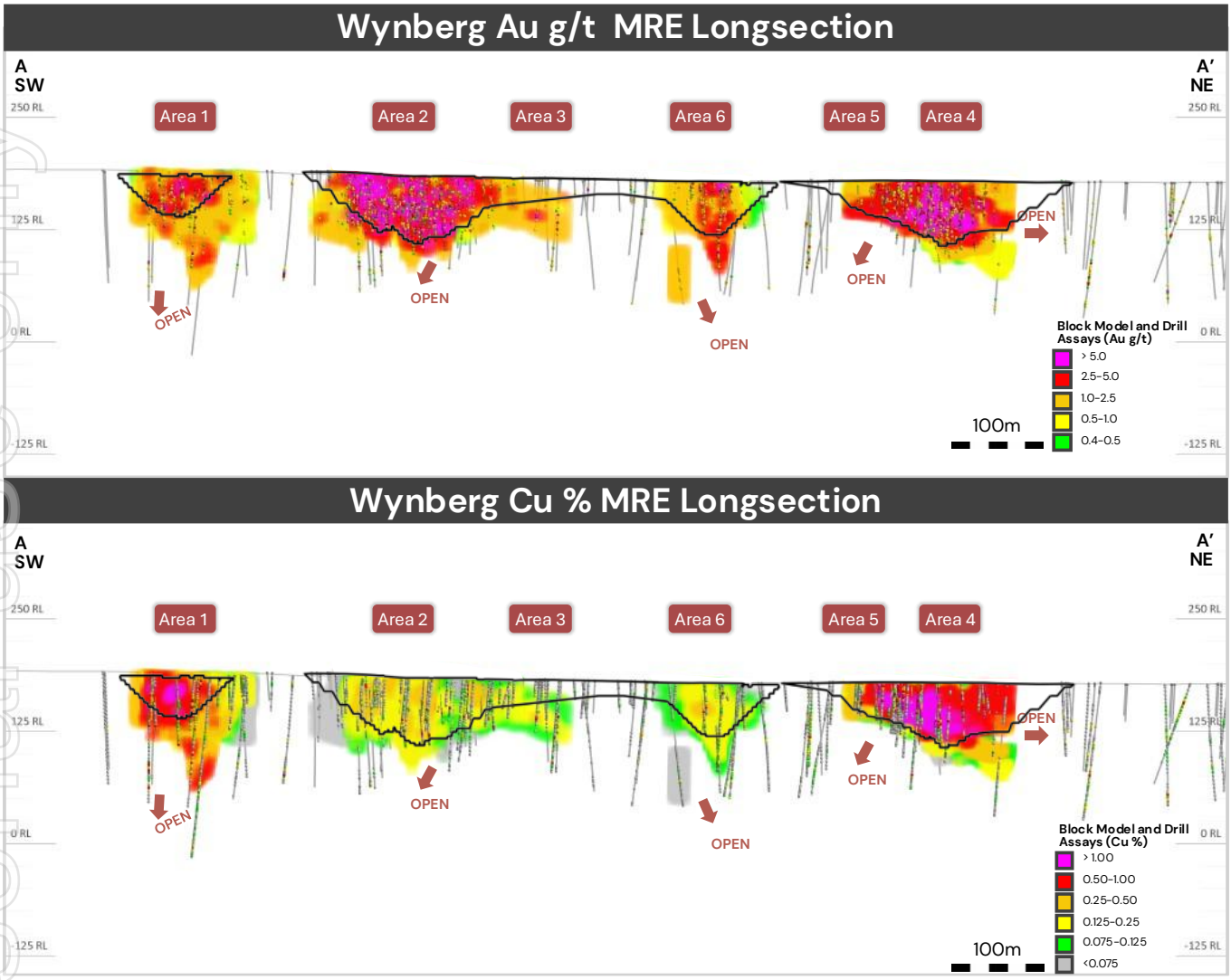


Figure 3. Wynberg Au g/t long section of update Mineral Resource Estimate showing shoots that remain open at depth. Block model displayed at >0.4 g/t Au. Resource cut-off at Wynberg 0.4 g/t Au

Wynberg

GEOLOGY AND GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

The Wynberg Gold-Copper Project is located in the Cloncurry District of the Eastern Fold Belt (Figure 4), the eastern-most of three major tectonic units that make up the Proterozoic Mount Isa Inlier.

The Eastern Fold Belt is a poly-deformed, Paleo- to Meso- Proterozoic orogenic belt with a protracted depositional, tectonic and metasomatic history. The mainly volcanic and sedimentary rocks in the belt were deposited in a series of intracontinental basins that unconformably overlie older, previously deformed and metamorphosed basement.

Prospect Geology

The Wynberg area (Figure 5) is dominated by folded and intercalated meta-pelites and amphibolites of the Toole Creek Volcanics (TCV) with local islands of interpreted intrusive Gilded Rose Breccia (GRB). A granitoid lithology has been logged within the stratigraphy, although its extent and genetic relationship to the TCV and mineralisation is unclear. The TCV is host to other local Au and Cu-Au deposits such as the proximal Wallace South (Au) and Wallace North (Cu-Au) deposits as well as more distal deposits such as the Great Australia Cu-Au deposits.

The area has limited outcrop, generally confined to the creeks that transect the area, and float and sub-crop on low hills. Generally, the geology of the area is obscured by alluvium.

A significant north-west trending structure located southwest of the Wynberg Prospect (Fisher Creek Fault) divides the area into two domains. North-east of the fault, the strata are folded around a doubly plunging anticline which trends northerly whilst to the south-west the increasingly volcanic dominated sequence is folded around a series of tight WNW-ESE trending axial planes. In this latter domain, secondary folding around two of northerly trending axes bends the earlier WNW-ESE folds.

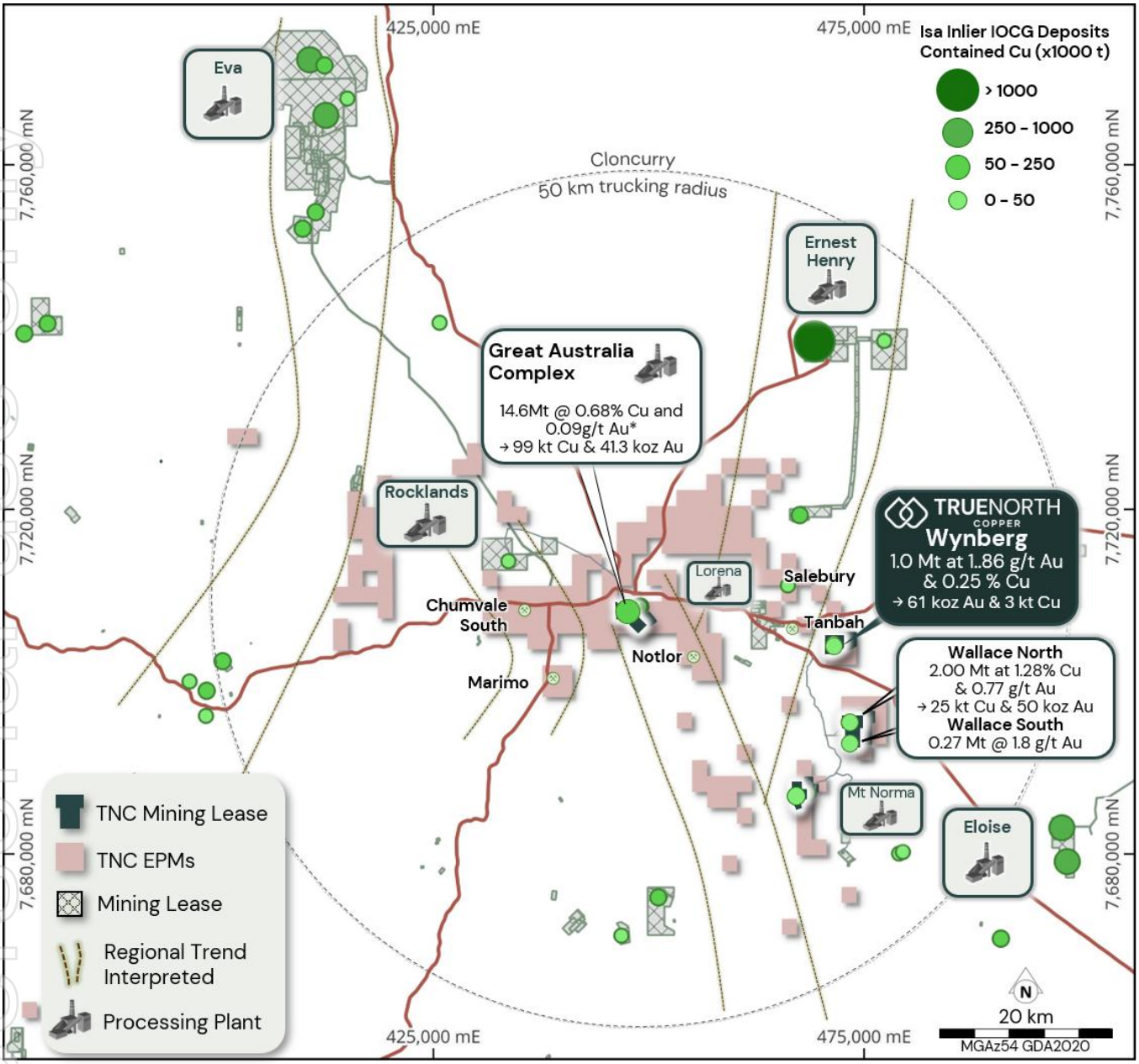
Bedding is generally steeply dipping, and the fold axes are steeply plunging. Moderate cleavage development in the sediments is steeply dipping, with a broad spread of trends reflecting the refolding of the WNW-ESE trending folds.

No faulting at Wynberg controlling mineralisation has been identified but bedding measurements suggest that the sedimentary sequence swings around onto a NE trend in the area, so it is not necessary to invoke a NE trending structure to explain the trend of the main lithological units in the area.

The control on mineralisation is thought to be rheological contrasts between adjacent dolerite and shale units that has created shearing and dilation during late-stage deformation, possibly related to the folding that sees the sedimentary sequence swinging to the NE. This process created space for mineralising fluids. This is seen in other local deposits like Wallace North.

At a more detailed level the structural controls appear to be an anticline striking 040° degrees with steep northwest and southeast dipping limbs. The dominant mineralisation occurs in multiple parallel lodes that dip parallel to each limb dipping 075° to 085°. Local other vein sets show great complexity and have short strikes.

Mineralisation is primarily associated with quartz-carbonate veins hosted within non-carbonaceous shales, with localised carbonate breccia zones, particularly within the central resource areas.



* The combined Great Australia Complex includes the Mongoose MRE of 3.1 Mt @ 0.55% Cu and 0.07 g/t Au of which TNC's current ownership is 35%.

Figure 4. Wynberg location, major copper deposits of the Cloncurry district, and TNC tenure and resources.

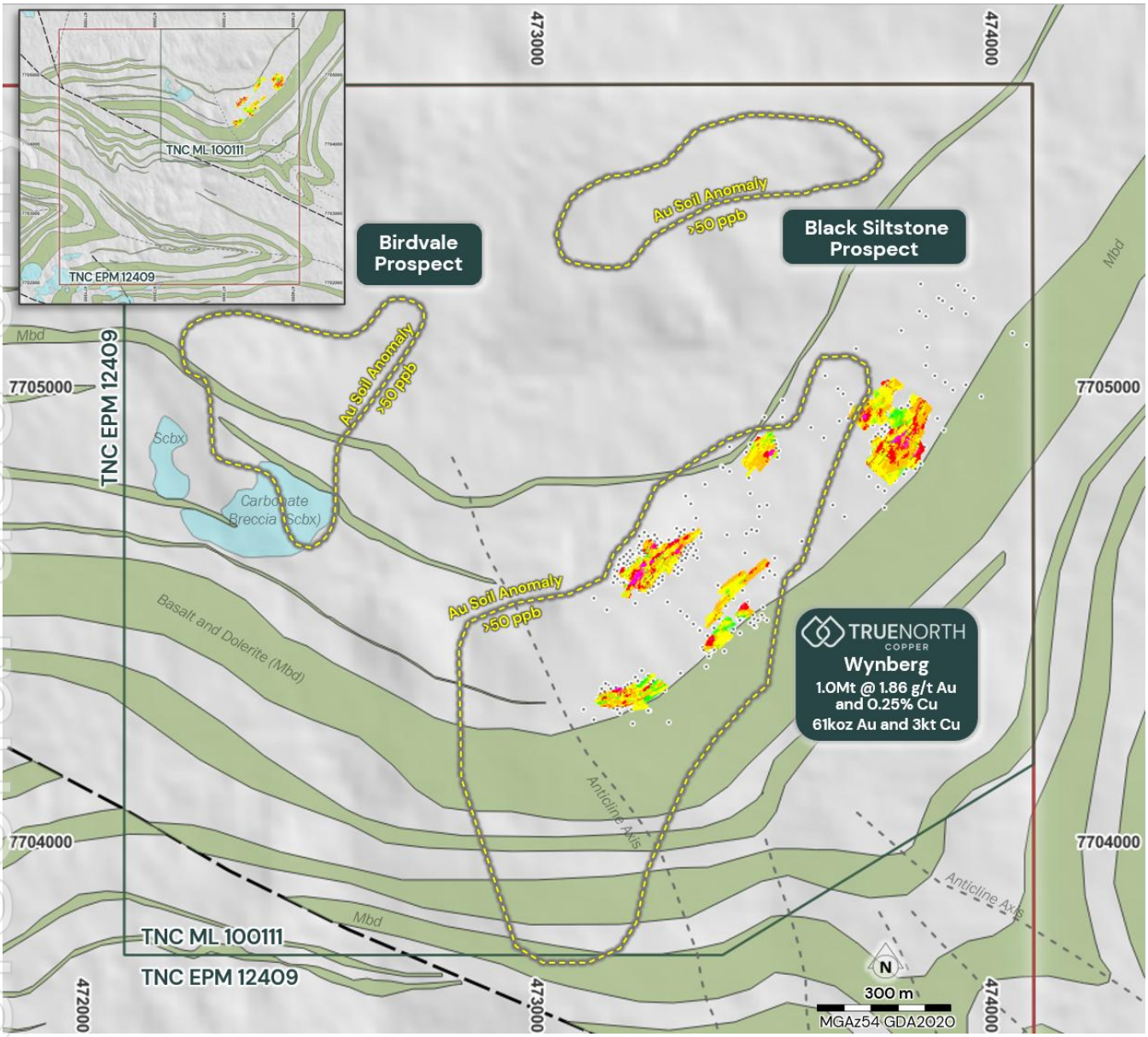


Figure 5. Local Structure and Geology

SUMMARY OF RESOURCE ESTIMATION PARAMETERS

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques

The updated Mineral Resource Estimate comprises samples derived from multiple drilling campaigns stemming from 1988 with details of sampling methodologies and drilling techniques presented in the accompanying JORC Table 1.

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques for Epoch Mining (1988 to 1989) involved collection of 1 m samples to form 2 m composites by unknown methods. Kingsgate Drilling (1992 to 2012) sampling methods are unknown. Caravel (2012 to 2015), Copper Chem/Exco (2016 to 2017), and Round Oak (2019 to 2020) collected 1 m samples from a cone splitter.

RC sampling intervals were dominantly 1 m with lesser 2 m and 5 m composites.

Exco drillcore was cut into four quarters using a diamond saw with ¼ core being sent for assay. Sample lengths were mostly 1 m.

Sample preparation has mostly been completed by ALS and SGS laboratories using industry standard preparation techniques involving drying, pulverising, and splitting to produce a sample for analysis. Diamond core samples also included jaw crushing prior to pulverisation.

Drilling Techniques

The following summarises the drilling campaign and methods used in the updated Mineral Resource Estimation by various exploration companies at the Wynberg deposit.

Table 5. Drilling campaign and methods

Drillhole Sequence	Hole Type	Hole Size	Date	Company	Holes	Total (m)
WYN1-3 and 7-27	PERC	Unknown	1988	Epoch	23	1,326
WYN4-7	RC	Unknown	1988	Epoch	4	196
WYN28-61	RC	Unknown	1989	Epoch	34	1570
WYN62-72	RC	5"	1992	Kingsgate	11	497
WYN73-78	RC	5 1/2"	1994	Kingsgate	6	234
12WYDD0001-0004	DD	HQ	2012	Kingsgate	4	461.3
12WYRC005-0041	RC	5 1/2"	2012	Kingsgate	37	443.6
13WYRC0001-0017	RC	5 1/4"	2013	Caravel	17	2578
WYDD001-006	DD	HQ	2016	Exco	6	490.7
WYRC001-048	RC	5 1/2"	2016	Exco	48	2511
WYDD007-029	DD	HQ/NQ2	2017	Exco	23	1,388.19
WYRC049-079	RC	5 1/2"	2017	Exco	31	1455
WYRC080-88	RC	5 1/2"	2018	Exco	9	591
WYGC001-298	RC	5 1/2"	2018	ROM	293	12,361
WYGC299-336	RC	5 1/2"	2019	ROM	38	2056
WYGT101-106	DD	HQ	2019	ROM	8	395.9
WYGC337-445	RC	5 1/2"	2020	ROM	108	5638

Resource Classification Criteria

The Wynberg Gold-Copper Project updated Mineral Resource Estimate has been classified and reported in accordance with the JORC Code, 2012 edition. Resource classification is based on confidence in the geological domaining, drill spacing and geostatistical measures. The initial classification process was based on an interpolation distance and minimum samples within the search ellipse.

A range of criteria has been considered in determining the classification, including:

- Geological continuity
- Geology sections plan and structural data
- Previous resource estimates and assumptions used in the modelling and estimation process
- Interpolation criteria and estimate reliability based on sample density, search, and interpolation parameters, not limited to kriging efficiency, kriging variance and conditional bias
- Drillhole spacing.

Once the criteria were applied above, shapes were then generated around contiguous lodes of classified material which was used to flag the block model to ensure continuous zones of classification. The updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Wynberg deposit has been classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources based on the confidence levels of the key criteria.

- Measured Resources – Block are from Pass 1. Minimum of three drillhole intersections. Slope of Regression >0.80.
- Indicated Resources – Blocks are from Pass 1 or Pass 2. Minimum of three drillhole intersections.
- Inferred Resources – Block are from Pass 2 and Pass 3. Minimum of three drillhole intersections.

The following summarises the Resource confidence for the seven defined areas (Figure 6) for Wynberg:

- Area 1: The confidence in the geological interpretation for Area 1 is low to moderate with a drill spacing at best of 10 mE x 10 mN (drillhole count: 56, average distance 5.29 m). The classification ranges from Indicated to Inferred.
- Area 2: The confidence in the geological interpretation for Area 2 is moderate with a drill spacing at best of 5 mE x 5 mN (drillhole count: 220, average distance 3.96 m). The classification ranges from Indicated to Inferred). The restricted ranges and less-than conclusive grade continuity orientations, especially with such close-spaced drilling which potentially may be orientated sub-parallel to higher grade mineralisation, suggests that there is a currently unrecognised structural control at Area 2. These issues are mitigated somewhat by the availability of close-spaced drillhole data in the existing area.
- Area 3: The confidence in the geological interpretation for Area 3 is low with a drill spacing at best of 7.5 mE x 10 mN (drillhole count: 45, average distance 15.02 m). The classification is set to a maximum of Inferred, lack of drillhole intersections precludes many of the domains from being classified.
- Area 4 and Area 5: The confidence in the geological interpretation for Area 4 and Area 5 is high with a drill spacing at best of 7.5 mE x 7.5 mN and 12 mE x 12 mN (drillhole count: 122 and 47, average distance 6.08 m and 6.13 m, respectively). The classification ranges from Measured to Inferred.
- Area 6: The confidence in the geological interpretation for Area 6 is moderate with a drill spacing at best of 10 mE x 10 mN (drillhole count: 45, average distance 8.78 m). The classification ranges from Indicated to Inferred.
- Area 7: The confidence in the geological interpretation for Area 7 is low with a drill spacing at best of 10 mE x 50 mN (drillhole count: 6, average distance 22.04 m). The classification is set to unclassified.

Sample Analysis Methods

Analysis has been completed mostly by ALS or SGS laboratories, both certified laboratories. Gold analysis has been mostly completed by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish. Cu and Ag and other major and trace elements were mostly analysed using perchloric acid digest with AAS finish prior to 2012 and after 2012, mixed acid digest utilising ICP-OES, ICP-AES, or ICP-MS finish.

Estimation Methodology

Grade estimation using ordinary kriging (OK) was undertaken using Surpac software. Detailed statistical and geostatistical investigations have been completed on the captured estimation data set (1.0 m composites). This includes exploration data analysis, boundary analysis and grade estimation trials. The variography applied to grade estimation has been generated using Snowden Supervisor. These investigations have been completed on the ore domain and above-ore domain separately. KNA analysis has also been conducted in Snowden Supervisor in various locations on the ore domain to determine the optimum block size, minimum and maximum samples per search and search distance.

Grade estimation for the multi-elements was completed using 1 m downhole composites and a parent block size was selected at 2 mE x 5 mN x 2.5 mRL, with sub-blocking down to 1.00 x 2.50 x 1.25, with the block model rotated 40 degrees to the east. The updated Mineral Resource Estimation covers all the interpreted mineralisation zones and included suitable additional waste material to allow later pit optimisation studies. The mineralisation domains were treated as hard boundaries in all cases.

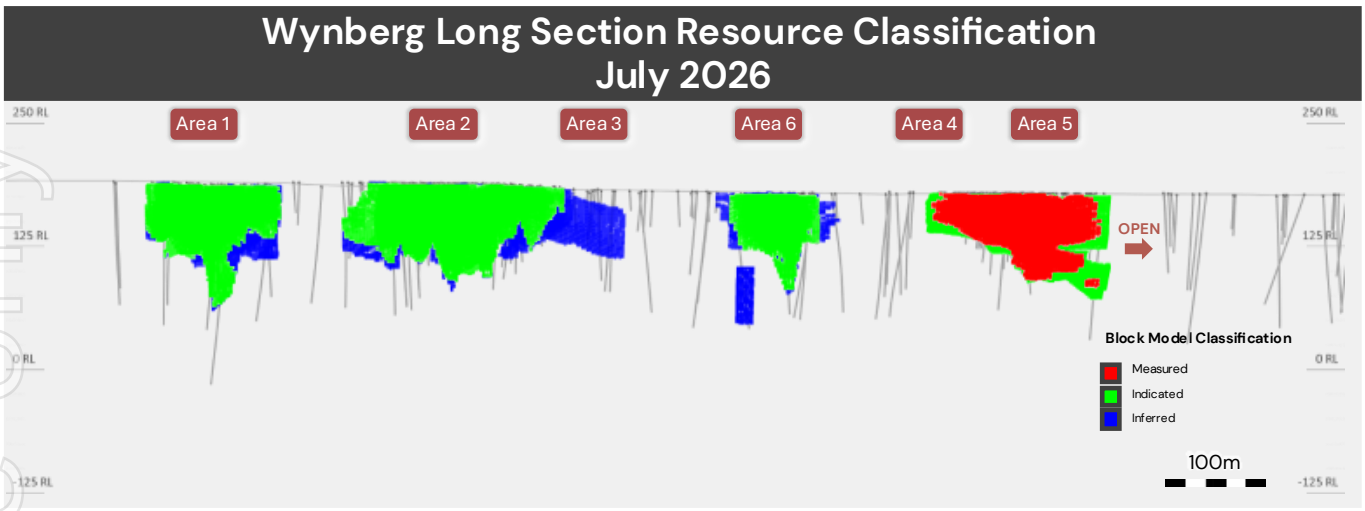


Figure 6. Wynberg updated Mineral Resource Estimate categories 2026 (this Release)

Grade estimation was completed using OK for the reported elements Au (ppm) and Cu (%), and although not reported, estimation was also completed for Fe (%), S (%), As (ppm). Elements were estimated using parent cell estimation, with density being assigned by lithology and oxidation state. Drillhole data was coded using three-dimensional domains reflecting the geological interpretation based on the lithological characteristics of the Mineral Resource. One metre composited data was used to estimate the domains. The domains were treated as hard boundaries and only informed by data from the domain.

The effects of the highest-grade composites on the mean grade and standard deviation of the gold dataset for each of the estimation domains have been investigated by compiling and reviewing statistical plots (histograms and probability plots). The resultant plots were reviewed together with probability plots of the sample populations, and an uppercut for each dataset was chosen coinciding with a pronounced inflexion or increase in the variance of the data. The following top cuts were applied to the estimation:

- Area 1, and Area 3 to Area 7. Search Pass 1 used a minimum of 10 samples and a maximum of 16 samples in the first pass with an ellipsoid search. Search Pass 2 was a minimum of 10 samples and a maximum of 16 samples with an ellipsoid search. In the third pass an ellipsoid search was used with a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 16 samples. In the fourth pass an ellipsoid search was used with a minimum of 2 and maximum of 16 samples.
- Area 2. Search Pass 1 used a minimum of 12 samples and a maximum of 20 (limited to 4 per hole) samples in the first pass with an ellipsoid search. Search Pass 2 was a minimum of 12 samples and a maximum of 20 (limited to 4 per hole) samples with an ellipsoid search. In the third pass an ellipsoid search was used with a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 20 samples. In the fourth pass an ellipsoid search was used with a minimum of 2 and maximum of 20 samples.
- For the waste estimation (As, Fe and S) Search Pass 1 used a minimum of 10 samples and a maximum of 16 samples in the first pass with an ellipsoid search. Search Pass 2 was a minimum of 8 samples and a maximum of 16 samples with an ellipsoid search.
- For the ore zones a dynamic search strategy was used with the search ellipse oriented to the semi-variogram model. The first pass was at 75% of the variogram range, with subsequent passes expanding the ellipse by factors of 1 and 1.5, then a final factor of 2 was used to inform any remaining unfilled blocks. The majority of the Mineral Resource was informed by the first two passes, domains that were informed by the third and fourth pass were flagged with a lower resource classification or remain mineral potential.

Cut-off Grade Selection

A cut-off grade of 0.40 g/t Au was selected for reporting of the updated Mineral Resource Estimate. The Competent Person completed a high-level initial assessment of various factors solely for the purpose of reasonably assessing the potential for economic extraction of the Mineral Resource. These parameters should not be regarded as assumptions that are at the confidence level which is associated with any technical study.

Accordingly, and for the sole purpose of this early-stage assessment, this work assumed a gold price of US$4,470/oz, a copper price of US$5.80/lb, exchange rate of A$1:US$0.680, metallurgical recovery of 90%, mining costs of $5.50 to $6.00/t, grade control costs of $2.60/t, hauling and processing costs of $68.50/t, slope angles of 44° in fresh/trans and 39° in oxide material, royalty of 5.0% and product and refining charge of 0.5%.

A cut-off grade of 0.40 g/t Au presents a reasonable potential of providing the necessary head grade that would result in reasonable prospects of economic extraction.

Mining, Metallurgy, and other Modifying Parameters

Portions of the updated Mineral Resource Estimate are considered to have sufficient grade and continuity to be considered for open pit mining methods:

- The Mineral Resource Estimation includes suitable additional waste material to allow later pit optimisation studies.
- No assumptions have been made regarding minimum mining widths.
- No mining parameters or modifying factors have been applied to the Mineral Resources.
- Four phases of metallurgical testwork completed between 1990 and 2018 consistently show that Wynberg contains significant coarse/free gold and variable copper contents, both of which strongly influence recoveries and processing performance.
- Early cyanide bottle-roll testing in 1990 demonstrated that gold can be recovered by leaching, but recoveries were highly variable, generally decreased with depth, and were often accompanied by high cyanide consumption, particularly in copper-rich material.
- The 2016 heap leach testwork highlighted a strong contrast between ore types. Oxide ore from the upper zone achieved excellent gold recoveries of around 94% with low cyanide consumption, while deeper fresh and copper-rich material returned much lower recoveries and significantly higher reagent consumption. This suggested that near-surface ore is potentially amenable to low-cost processing, whereas deeper ore presents metallurgical challenges for a leach-based process.
- In 2017, gravity recovery and CIP testwork confirmed that a substantial proportion of the gold occurs as coarse gold that responds well to gravity separation. The work also identified native copper in some samples, which may negatively affect gold recovery and processing efficiency. These results indicated that gravity recovery would likely be required to maximise overall gold extraction.
- The final major test program in 2018 reinforced these conclusions. Testing showed that gravity recovery is critical across most ore domains, particularly for fresh and transition ores where direct cyanide leaching performs poorly. The work also confirmed that copper can consume large amounts of cyanide, reducing leach efficiency unless cyanide levels are carefully managed.
- No flotation metallurgical study work has been completed at the Wynberg Gold-Copper Project.

Overall, the metallurgical studies suggest that Wynberg is not a simple leach-only project. Instead, the most likely processing route would involve a combination of gravity recovery, cyanide leaching and flotation.

References

1. 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.

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 Christopher Speedy

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources Estimates for the Wynberg Resource is based on information compiled and reviewed by Christopher Speedy a fulltime employee of Encompass Mining Consultants who is also a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) (MAIG RPGeo # is 10251). Mr Speedy has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' (the JORC Code 2012). The Resource Estimation has been prepared independently in accordance with the JORC Code. Mr Speedy has no vested interest in True North Copper or its related parties, or to any mineral properties included in this report. Fees for the report are being levied at market rates and are in no way contingent upon the results. Mr Speedy has consented to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC AND PREVIOUS DISCLOSURE

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

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

The information relating to the Mongoose Mineral Resource is extracted from the ASX announcement of Renegade Exploration Limited (ASX: RNX), 12 December 2023: Maiden Mongoose Cu-Au Mineral Resource Estimate.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this market announcement and, in the case of Mineral Resource Estimates, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The information in this Release that relates to exploration results is based on information previously disclosed in the following Company ASX Announcements that are all available from the ASX website www.asx.com.au:

- 26 March 2026, Wynberg Gold Resource Highlights Regional Cu-Au Targets.

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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. 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 (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	-	-
Inferred		0.03	0.28	0.01	0.02	-	0	0	-	-
Orphan Shear Subtotal		1.03	0.56	0.04	0.04	-	6	1	-	-
Taipan										
Indicated	0.25	4.93	0.58	0.13	0.01	-	28	20	-	-
Inferred		0.28	0.55	0.14	0.01	-	2	1	-	-
Taipan Subtotal		5.21	0.57	0.13	0.02	-	30	21	-	-
Mongoose*										
Inferred	0.25	3.1	0.55	0.07	-	-	17	7.3	-	-
Mongoose Subtotal		3.1	0.55	0.07	-	-	17	7.3	-	-
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

Resource Category	Cut-off (% Cu)	Tonnes (Mt)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Co (%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (kt)	Au (koz)	Co (kt)	Ag (koz)
Mt Norma In Situ										
Inferred	0.6	0.09	1.76	-	-	15.46	1.6	-	-	50
Mt Norma In Situ Subtotal		0.09	1.76	-	-	15.46	1.6	-	-	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*		17.75	0.73	0.27	0.01	-	128.72	152.3	1	67

*Mongoose Resource is within EPM 8588, which is part of the CJV with Glencore. TNC controls ~35% of EPM 8588

Table A3. 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.

APPENDIX 2 – JORC Code (2012 Edition) JORC Table 1

SECTION 1. SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

This JORC Table 1 refers to the July, 2026 Mineral Resource Estimation for Wynberg completed by Encompass Mining Solutions.

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.	**1988-1989 Epoch Mining** • S&S drilling from Mt Isa was used in the 1988 RAB drilling and Ontronen drilling was used for the RC drilling. • For the 1989 program, Pontil was the drilling contractor for the RC component using a Warman 1000 drilling rig, with a 350/750 air compressor and face sampling hammer • Holes WYN1-3 were sampled and assayed at 1 metre intervals, with the remained sampled at 1 metre intervals and assayed on 2 metre intervals. • For the 1989 campaign, holes were sampled at 1 metre intervals. The samples were composited with that of a neighbour to provide a 2m interval for assay, except where an uneven number provided only one metre remaining in any particular hole. • Sample preparation methods are unknown. • For 1988 the RAB samples were submitted to Australian Assay Laboratories Group in Townsville. Samples were analysed for Au (FA50/D610), As & Cu (AAS/D100). RC samples were submitted to Australian Assay Laboratories Group in Townsville. Samples were analysed for Au (FA50/D610), Ag, As, Cu, Pb & Zn (AAS/D100). • In 1989 the RC & RAB samples were submitted to the Australian Assay Laboratories Group. Samples were analysed for Au (PM205 in ppb), As (G004 ppm) & Cu (G001 ppm). • No records of duplicate sampling having been undertaken have been found. **1992-2012: Kingsgate** • For the 1992 program Pontil was the drilling contractor for the RC component using a Warman 1000 drilling rig, with a 350/750 psi air compressor and 5-inch face sampling hammer. • 1992 RC Samples were collected through a rig mounted cyclone, then split down to two, one kilo samples, using a Gilson sample splitter. One sample was combined with the adjacent sample to form a composite representing two drill metres for analysis, and the other, in one metre lengths, were store for future reference • 1994 for Kingsgate by Nauru, using a Drillmaster T4 drill rig with a 5 ½ inch face sampling hammer. • Drilling in 2012 was conducted for Kingsgate by Tom Browne Drilling, completing 37 RC (12WYRC0005-0041) and 4 diamond (12WYDD0001-0004) drillholes. • Visual inspection of Kingsgate 2012 drill core shows NQ core size and half core (sawn) sampling • No further information on rig type or sampling is available. • The general sample preparation process employed by ALS is standard industry practice: Upon receiving samples the lab technician reconciles the laboratory submission report against the submitted samples and then places them in sequential order onto a trolley before placing them inside the oven. • Once dried, core samples are crushed down to approximately 9mm in size using a Jacques GC2000 jaw crusher. The product is then placed in a Boyd crusher and crushed to approximately 70% passing 2mm size. An automated rotary splitter reduces the crushed sample weight to between 500g to 1kg, while the coarse reject is bagged and stored. • RC samples do not require jaw crushing; however, they are reduced by splitting down to approximately 500g to 1kg, with the remainder being bagged and stored. • The split samples are then placed into a LM2 ring mill for pulverising. The pulverising stage takes 3 to 4 minutes until 85%/90% of the sample passes 75-micron size. Two separate pulps are extracted from the LM2. The master pulp, approximately 200g in weight is sent for multi-element analysis (as required), while a second pulp of 60g – 100g is extracted and sent for Au analysis. The LM2 bowl is then vacuumed/cleaned before pulverising the next sample • In 1992, All samples were analysed at Australian Laboratory Services in Townsville. Assays for gold were via fire assay (FA50g, PM209 method). Assays for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag were by technique G001, both of which comprise perchloric acid digest with an AAS finish.

Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• In 1994, all samples were analysed at Australian Laboratory Services in Townsville. Au analyses were via method PM219, a 50g charge Fire Assay (FA) with AAS finish and a 1ppb detection limit. Assays for Cu, Ag were by technique G001 & G003 respectively, both of which comprise perchloric acid digest with an AAS finish. • 2012 Samples were analysed for Au and Cu and As by ALS in Townsville. Au analyses were via method PM219, a 50g charge Fire Assay (FA) with AAS finish and a 1ppb detection limit. Cu was analysed by G001 which comprise perchloric acid digest with an AAS finish. Sporadic intervals were also assayed in holes 12WYRC005, 006, 007, 008, 015 & 016 for As, Ba, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, P, S, Ti, V, Be, Bi, Cd, Co, Ga, La, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Tl, U, W, Zn. **2012-2015: Caravel Minerals** • The 2013 drilling campaign by Caravel was undertaken by McKay Drilling, completing 17 RC drillholes (13WYRC0001-0017) for a total of 2,578 metres, using a 5.25-inch face sampling hammer. • 1 metre RC samples were split off the drill rig into two calico bags using an adjustable static cone splitter. For each two-metre interval, the 1m split samples were fully combined to make one 2m composite. >95% of the samples were dry in nature. The cyclone and cone splitter were routinely cleaned and inspected during drilling. Care was taken to ensure both split calico samples were of consistent volume. • Reverse circulation samples were weighed, dried and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns to form a sub-sample • All RC samples were sent for multi-element analysis via multi acid digestion, ICP Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES) and 50g FA/AAS for gold. **2016-2018 CopperChem/Exco** • The 2016 RC drilling program was undertaken by Mitchell Services with a Schramm T685 drill rig utilising a face sampling percussion hammer with a 5 ½ inch bit. Drilling is undertaken using auxiliary compressors and boosters as required, to keep the hole dry and lift the sample to the sampling equipment. • The 2016 Exco diamond drilling program was undertaken by Cloncurry based Cailbre Drilling using a Coretec track-mounted drill rig and HQ drilling gear or an Onram 1000 track-mounted drill rig and WL66 drilling gear. • The 2017 drilling program is essentially an extension to the 2016 program utilising Mitchell Services (Schramm 650 rig) for RC drilling (31 drillholes for 1,455m) and Calibre Drilling for diamond drilling (23 drillholes for 1,388m). Calibre utilised an YDX-3L Coretech drill rig for drillholes WYDD007-29 drilling HQ core (63.5 mm) except for WYDD010, 12, 14, 16 and 18 which were drilled with a Onram 1000 drill rig drilling WL66 core (50.5 mm). • The 2018 RC drilling program was undertaken by Mitchell Services with a Sandvik DE810 drill rig utilising a face sampling percussion hammer with a 5 ½ inch bit. Drilling is undertaken using auxiliary compressors and boosters as required, to keep the hole dry and lift the sample to the sampling equipment. • In 2016-2017, one metre samples were taken at the rig through a cone splitter at a 6% split. Two samples were taken (separate outlets) which were bagged and retained. The splitter spoils were collected in large PVC bags and laid out on the ground in consecutive order. Each PVC bag was speared for a sample for geological logging • Of the two split samples, one sample was collected by the field assistant to be sent to SGS laboratories (Townsville) employing appropriate sample security procedures, whilst the other sample (duplicate) was stored in the corresponding PVC spoil bag at the drill site. The supervising geologist identifies a number of field duplicate samples to be taken, based on logging and a general ratio of 1 in 20-30, and the second sample for these intervals is collected, appropriately labelled and also sent to SGS for analysis. The remaining field splits may either be used in metallurgical work or are rehabilitated with the PVC bags at the drill site. The hole is flushed at end of each rod to reduce contamination. • Once the core has been processed by Exco staff, the supervising geologist geologically logs the core and identifies sampling intervals up to 1.7m, with the majority 1m in length. All core processing is completed at the Exco core yard in Cloncurry utilising documented procedures. HQ core is cut into quarters using an Almonte Diamond PTY LTD automatic core saw adjacent to marked orientation/cut lines. One quarter of the cut core is sent for assay, and the other 3 quarters are retained for future reference. Sample weights vary between 1 to 2.5kg. • Upon sample receipt, SGS laboratory staff reconcile the client submission form against the submitted samples prior to placing them in sequential order on a trolley. This information is forwarded to the office to prepare paperwork and labels and produce the client reconciliation form following standard procedures. The samples are dried at 105oC. Core samples are crushed using a combination of a Jacques GC2000 jaw crusher and a Labtech JC2500 to produce a product of <6mm. If the sample is > 3kg it is riffle split to <3kg which is placed in an LM5 pulveriser. RC samples are placed straight into the LM5 pulveriser unless >3kg. The pulverising stage takes 3 to 4 minutes until 85% of the sample passes 75 microns. A pulp is taken from the bowl and the remainder of the sample scooped out and retained as a residue. Every 20th sample has 3 splits taken; the

Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	analytical pulp; a duplicate pulp for analysis (reported as XXX SS for second split); and a portion for sieving @ 75um to confirm sizing quality of product. The LM5 bowl is then vacuumed/cleaned before pulverising the next sample. • During the 2016-2017 program all samples were analysed via FA (FA505, 50g, AAS finish) for Au and for 4-acid digest ICP (OES, MS) multi (49) element suite and selected waxed bulk density measurements by SGS in Townsville. Multi-element analysis included: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr. Tl, V, W, Zn & Zr. • 2018 GC samples were analysed for Au only, via FA (FA505, 50g, AAS finish). **2019-2020: Round Oak Minerals** • The 2019 & 2020 RC drilling program was undertaken by DDH1 with a UDR650 drill rig utilising a down-hole percussion hammer with a 5 ½ inch face-sampling bit. Drilling is undertaken using auxiliary compressors and boosters as required, to keep the hole dry and lift the sample to the sampling equipment. Significant water was encountered in some Area 1 and most Area 4 drillholes, however dry sampling was achieved, at most, after the 1st metre of a new rod. • One metre sample were taken at the rig through a cone splitter, into numbered calico bags (sequenced WYGC299001, for the first sample of drillhole number WYGC299, etc). No duplicate samples were taken for this program, as repeatability for Wynberg Au is extremely poor. Instead, a bucket was utilised to catch the second sample from the second cone splitter outlet and lay on-ground out as a pile for chip collection and logging. The splitter spoils were collected in a bulka bag which is positioned under the splitter. For the grade control drilling program, collection of individual metre spoils was deemed not required. In deeper holes 2 bulka bags were required, with the splitter being re-positioned slightly to enable access to a second bag. • The hole is air-flushed at end of each metre (bit lifted from face) and rod to reduce contamination. • The 2019 Blast hole (BH) drilling company is unknown. • Upon sample receipt, SGS laboratory staff reconcile the client submission form against the submitted samples prior to placing them in sequential order on a trolley. This information is forwarded to the office to prepare paperwork and labels and produce the client reconciliation form following standard procedures. The samples are dried at 105oC. Core samples are crushed using a combination of a Jacques GC2000 jaw crusher and a Labtech JC2500 to produce a product of <6mm. If the sample is > 3kg it is riffle split to <3kg which is placed in an LM5 pulveriser. RC samples are placed straight into the LM5 pulveriser unless >3kg. The pulverising stage takes 3 to 4 minutes until 85% of the sample passes 75 microns. A pulp is taken from the bowl and the remainder of the sample scooped out and retained as a residue. Every 20th sample has 3 splits taken; the analytical pulp; a duplicate pulp for analysis (reported as XXX SS for second split); and a portion for sieving @ 75um to confirm sizing quality of product. The LM5 bowl is then vacuumed/cleaned before pulverising the next sample. • GC samples were analysed for Au only, via FA (FA505, 50g, AAS finish).
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).	**1988-1989 Epoch Mining** • S&S drilling from Mt Isa was used in the 1988 RAB drilling and Ontronen drilling was used for the RC drilling. • For the 1989 program, Pontil was the drilling contractor for the RC component using a Warman 1000 drilling rig, with a 350/750 air compressor and face sampling hammer **1992-2012: Kingsgate** • For the 1992 program Pontil was the drilling contractor for the RC component using a Warman 1000 drilling rig, with a 350/750 psi air compressor and 5-inch face sampling hammer. • 1994 for Kingsgate by Nauru, using a Drillmaster T4 drill rig with a 5 ½ inch face sampling hammer. • Drilling in 2012 was conducted for Kingsgate by Tom Browne Drilling, using a 5.25-inch face sampling hammer and HQ/NQ core size. **2012-2015: Caravel Minerals** • The 2012 & 2013 drilling campaign by Caravel was undertaken by McKay Drilling, using a 5.25-inch face sampling hammer. **2016-2018 CopperChem/Exco** • The 2016 RC drilling program was undertaken by Mitchell Services with a Schramm T685 drill rig utilising a face sampling percussion hammer with a 5 ½ inch bit. Drilling is undertaken using auxiliary compressors and boosters as required, to keep the hole dry and lift the sample to the sampling equipment. • The 2016 Exco diamond drilling program was undertaken by Cloncurry based Cailbre Drilling using a Coretec track-mounted drill rig and HQ drilling gear or an Onram 1000 track-mounted drill rig and WL66 drilling gear.

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	• The 2017 drilling program is essentially an extension to the 2016 program utilising Mitchell Services (Schramm 650 rig) for RC drilling (31 drillholes for 1,455m) and Calibre Drilling for diamond drilling (23 drillholes for 1,388m). Calibre utilised an YDX-3L Coretech drill rig for drillholes WYDD007-29 drilling HQ core (63.5 mm) except for WYDD010, 12, 14, 16 and 18 which were drilled with a Onram 1000 drill rig drilling WL66 core (50.5 mm). • The 2018 RC drilling program was undertaken by Mitchell Services with a Sandvik DE810 drill rig utilising a face sampling percussion hammer with a 5 ½ inch bit. Drilling is undertaken using auxiliary compressors and boosters as required, to keep the hole dry and lift the sample to the sampling equipment. **2019-2020: Round Oak Minerals** • The 2019 & 2020 RC drilling program was undertaken by DDH1 with a UDR650 drill rig utilising a down-hole percussion hammer with a 5 ½ inch face-sampling bit. • The 2019 Blast hole (BH) drilling company is unknown.
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.	**1988-1989 Epoch Mining** • Sample recoveries are unknown. No records of drill sample recovery have been found. As such no assessment of recovery versus grade can be completed. **1992-2012: Kingsgate** • Sample recoveries are unknown. No records of drill sample recovery have been found. As such no assessment of recovery versus grade can be completed. **2012-2015: Caravel Minerals** • RC sample recoveries remained consistent throughout the program and are estimated to be in excess of 95%. Any poor (low) recovery intervals were logged and entered into the database. No relationship has been found between sample recovery and grade. **2016-2018 CopperChem/Exco** • 2016-2017. RC drilling recoveries are monitored visually by approximating bag weight to theoretical weight and checking sample loss through outside return and sampling equipment. Drilling is undertaken either using auxiliary compressors and boosters or on-board systems to keep the hole dry and lift the sample to the sampling equipment. Cyclones, splitters and associated sampling equipment is checked regularly and cleaned. There was no recorded significant loss for this program, nor were any samples deemed to be wet or contaminated (however contamination is difficult to visually observe on the rig due the difficulty in observing Au mineralisation). • The drilling crew included core blocks at every drill run interval which displayed information regarding the previous run; interval length, recovery and depth. If any core loss is noted, it is reflected in the core recovery. In addition, the drill crew document all relevant drilling events such as drillhole collapse, or the intersection of cavities/water. Orientation marks are provided by the driller where possible (appropriate core conditions) utilising a downhole marking tool. • Calibre Drilling returned excellent core recovery with their use of job specific drilling fluids and attention to detail. Sampling intervals accounted for all discrete intervals of core loss that are equal to or greater than 10 cm. Sampling in this manner reduces sampling bias. • Diamond core recovery is measured by Exco staff by recording the percentage core returned for each metre, these values are then entered into the project database. A total of 245 recovery records were taken during the 2016 diamond drilling program with an average recovery of 98%. This is considered acceptable. • 2018. RC drilling recoveries are monitored visually by approximating bag weight to theoretical weight and checking sample loss through outside return and sampling equipment. There is some variability in sample recovery, and drillers were alerted to progressing issues with sample recovery, and equipment checked, holes blown out as required. Drilling is undertaken either using auxiliary compressors and boosters or on-board systems as required to keep the hole dry and lift the sample to the sampling equipment. Water was regularly encountered during the program, varying form area to area between 25-40m down-hole depth. Minor damp sampling is recorded in logging. Cyclones, splitters and associated sampling equipment are checked regularly and cleaned. • No relationship has been found between sample recovery and grade. **2019-2020: Round Oak Minerals** • RC drilling recoveries are monitored visually by approximating bag weight to theoretical weight and checking sample loss through outside return and sampling equipment. There is some variability in sample recovery, and drillers were alerted to progressing issues with sample recovery, and equipment checked, holes blown out as required. Drilling is undertaken either using auxiliary compressors and boosters or on-board systems as required to keep the hole dry and lift the sample to the sampling equipment. Water was regularly encountered during the program, varying form

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	area to area between 10-60m down-hole depth. Minor damp sampling is recorded in logging. Cyclones, splitters and associated sampling equipment are checked regularly and cleaned. No relationship has been found between sample recovery and grade. • Blash hole recovery is unknown. No relationship has been found between sample recovery and grade.
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.	**Holes have been to an appropriate level of detail to support a mineral resource estimation.** **1988-1989 Epoch Mining** • Chips were logged qualitatively for the entire hole with lithology, sulphide content and type, alteration, and veining recorded. Holes were logged in their entirety. **1992-2012: Kingsgate** • RC chips were logged qualitatively for the entire hole with lithology, weathering, sulphide content and type, veining, and alteration recorded. Holes were logged in their entirety. **2012-2015: Caravel Minerals** • RC holes were logged geologically including but not limited to weathering, regolith, lithology, structure, texture, alteration and mineralisation. Logging was at an appropriate quantitative standard to support future geological, engineering and metallurgical studies. Primary data was collected via Husky logging hardware using in house logging methodology and codes. The data was sent to the Perth based office where the data is validated and entered into the master database. **2016-2018 CopperChem/Exco** • 2016-2017, Each PVC bag was speared for a sample for geological logging by the supervising geologist using set logging codes and procedures. Magnetic susceptibility for each sample is recorded, using a handheld magnetometer. Chip trays containing each consecutive sample were compiled and retained. All drill holes are logged in full. Logging is completed by a Geologist using Exco logging procedures and templates developed to accurately reflect the geology of the area and mineralisation styles. • Logging is qualitative and quantitative in nature and captured measurements include downhole depth, colour, lithology, texture, alteration, sulphide type and structure; all recorded into the project database. • 2018 - A very small amount of sample was taken from the duplicate sample and placed in chip trays for geological logging by the supervising geologist using set logging codes and procedures All drill holes are logged for various geological aspects including lithology, alteration, weathering, colour and mineralogy. Logging is completed by a Geologist using Exco/ROM logging procedures and templates developed to accurately reflect the geology of the area and mineralisation styles. **2019-2020: Round Oak Minerals** • All RC drill holes are logged for various geological aspects including lithology, alteration, weathering, colour and mineralogy. Logging is completed by a Geologist using Exco/ROM logging procedures and templates developed to accurately reflect (as best as possible) the geology of the area and mineralisation styles • Blast holes were not logged.
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.	**1988-1989 Epoch Mining** • Holes WYN1-3 were sampled and assayed at 1 metre intervals, with the remained sampled at 1 metre intervals and assayed on 2 metre intervals. • For the 1989 campaign, holes were sampled at 1 metre intervals. The samples were composited with that of a neighbour to provide a 2m interval for assay, except where an uneven number provided only one metre remaining in any particular hole. • Sample preparation methods are unknown. • For 1988 -1989 the samples were submitted to Australian Assay Laboratories Group in Townsville • No records of duplicate sampling having been undertaken have been found. • Sample sizes are not known and as such no comment can be made as to the appropriateness of the sample size. **1992-2012: Kingsgate** • 1992 RC Samples were collected through a rig mounted cyclone, then split down to two, one kilo samples, using a Gilson sample splitter. One sample was combined with the adjacent sample to form a composite representing two drill metres for analysis, and the other, in one metre lengths, were store for future reference • 2012 RC Holes were mostly sampled as 1 m samples (>70%) and by 5m composites in unmineralised parts of the hole.

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	• The general sample preparation process employed by ALS is standard industry practice: Upon receiving samples the lab technician reconciles the laboratory submission report against the submitted samples and then places them in sequential order onto a trolley before placing them inside the oven. • Once dried, core samples are crushed down to approximately 9mm in size using a Jacques GC2000 jaw crusher. The product is then placed in a Boyd crusher and crushed to approximately 70% passing 2mm size. An automated rotary splitter reduces the crushed sample weight to between 500g to 1kg, while the coarse reject is bagged and stored. • RC samples do not require jaw crushing; however, they are reduced by splitting down to approximately 500g to 1kg, with the remainder being bagged and stored. • The split samples are then placed into a LM2 ring mill for pulverising. The pulverising stage takes 3 to 4 minutes until 85%/90% of the sample passes 75-micron size. Two separate pulps are extracted from the LM2. The master pulp, approximately 200g in weight is sent for multi-element analysis (as required), while a second pulp of 60g – 100g is extracted and sent for Au analysis. The LM2 bowl is then vacuumed/cleaned before pulverising the next sample • In 1992-2012, All samples were analysed at Australian Laboratory Services in Townsville. • Field duplicates were taken but show poor repeatability, due to the coarse nature of the gold. • Sample sizes are not known and as such no comment can be made as to the appropriateness of the sample size. **2012-2015: Caravel Minerals** • 1 metre RC samples were split off the drill rig into two calico bags using an adjustable static cone splitter. For each two-metre interval, the 1m split samples were fully combined to make one 2m composite. Cone splitters are regarded as an acceptable industry standard technique. • Reverse circulation samples were weighed, dried and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns to form a sub-sample • All RC samples were sent for multi-element analysis via multi acid digestion, ICP Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES) and 50g FA/AAS for gold • Field duplicates were taken but show poor repeatability, due to the coarse nature of the gold. • Sample sizes are not known and as such no comment can be made as to the appropriateness of the sample size. **2016-2018 CopperChem/Exco** • In 2016-2017, one metre samples were taken at the rig through a cone splitter at a 6% split. Two samples were taken (separate outlets) which were bagged and retained. The splitter spoils were collected in large PVC bags and laid out on the ground in consecutive order. Cone splitters are regarded as an acceptable industry standard technique. • Once the core has been processed by Exco staff, the supervising geologist geologically logs the core and identifies sampling intervals up to 1.7m, with the majority 1m in length. All core processing is completed at the Exco core yard in Cloncurry utilising documented procedures. HQ core is cut into quarters using an Almonte Diamond PTY LTD automatic core saw adjacent to marked orientation/cut lines. One quarter of the cut core is sent for assay, and the other 3 quarters are retained for future reference. Sample weights vary between 1 to 2.5kg. • The samples are dried at 105oC. Core samples are crushed using a combination of a Jacques GC2000 jaw crusher and a Labtech JC2500 to produce a product of <6mm. If the sample is > 3kg it is riffle split to <3kg which is placed in an LM5 pulveriser. RC samples are placed straight into the LM5 pulveriser unless >3kg. The pulverising stage takes 3 to 4 minutes until 85% of the sample passes 75 microns. A pulp is taken from the bowl and the remainder of the sample scooped out and retained as a residue. Every 20th sample has 3 splits taken; the analytical pulp; a duplicate pulp for analysis (reported as XXX SS for second split); and a portion for sieving @ 75um to confirm sizing quality of product. The LM5 bowl is then vacuumed/cleaned before pulverising the next sample. • ¼ core sampling is not considered industry best practice and may not present a sample that is representative of the in-situ material collected. The diamond holes make up a very y small portion of the drilling, and this is not considered material to the resource. • Samples were reported to have been weighted at the lab, but this data has not been found and as such no comment can be made to the appropriateness of the sample size. • Field duplicates (none taken for diamond) were taken but show poor repeatability, due to the coarse nature of the gold. • Sample sizes are not known and as such no comment can be made as to the appropriateness of the sample size.

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	2019-2020: Round Oak Minerals • One metre sample were taken at the rig through a cone splitter, into numbered calico bags (sequenced WYGC299001, for the first sample of drillhole number WYGC299, etc). No duplicate samples were taken for this program, as repeatability for Wynberg Au is extremely poor. Instead, a bucket was utilised to catch the second sample from the second cone splitter outlet and lay on-ground out as a pile for chip collection and logging. The splitter spoils were collected in a bulka bag which is positioned under the splitter. For the grade control drilling program, collection of individual metre spoils was deemed not required. In deeper holes 2 bulka bags were required, with the splitter being re-positioned slightly to enable access to a second bag. Cone splitters are regarded as an acceptable industry standard technique. • The 2019 Blast hole (BH) drilling company is unknown. • Field duplicates were taken in 2020, but show poor repeatability, due to the coarse nature of the gold. • Sample sizes are not known and as such no comment can be made as to the appropriateness of the sample size. • Upon sample receipt, SGS laboratory staff reconcile the client submission form against the submitted samples prior to placing them in sequential order on a trolley. This information is forwarded to the office to prepare paperwork and labels and produce the client reconciliation form following standard procedures. The samples are dried at 105oC. Core samples are crushed using a combination of a Jacques GC2000 jaw crusher and a Labtech JC2500 to produce a product of <6mm. If the sample is > 3kg it is riffle split to <3kg which is placed in an LM5 pulveriser. RC samples are placed straight into the LM5 pulveriser unless >3kg. The pulverising stage takes 3 to 4 minutes until 85% of the sample passes 75 microns. A pulp is taken from the bowl and the remainder of the sample scooped out and retained as a residue. Every 20th sample has 3 splits taken; the analytical pulp; a duplicate pulp for analysis (reported as XXX SS for second split); and a portion for sieving @ 75um to confirm sizing quality of product. The LM5 bowl is then vacuumed/cleaned before pulverising the next sample.
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.	**1988-1989: Epoch Mining** • For 1988 the RAB samples were submitted to Australian Assay Laboratories Group in Townsville. Samples were analysed for Au (FA50/D610), As & Cu (AAS/D100). RC samples were submitted to Australian Assay Laboratories Group in Townsville. Samples were analysed for Au (FA50/D610), Ag, As, Cu, Pb & Zn (AAS/D100). • In 1989 the RC & RAB samples were submitted to the Australian Assay Laboratories Group. Samples were analysed for Au (PM205 in ppb), As (G004 ppm) & Cu (G001 ppm). • No field CRM, blank field duplicates were inserted. • 1988 - Lab duplicates repeatability/precision is generally poor with around only 70% of data <10% HARD, well below the generally acceptable level of 90% <10% for pulp duplicates. • 1989 – lab duplicates repeatability/precision is generally poor with around only 55% of data <10% HARD, well below the generally acceptable level of 90% <10% for pulp duplicates **1992-2012: Kingsgate** • In 1992, All samples were analysed at Australian Laboratory Services in Townsville. Assays for gold were via fire assay (FA50g, PM209 method). Assays for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag were by technique G001, both of which comprise perchloric acid digest with an AAS finish. • In 1994, all samples were analysed at Australian Laboratory Services in Townsville. Au analyses were via method PM219, a 50g charge Fire Assay (FA) with AAS finish and a 1ppb detection limit. Assays for Cu, Ag were by technique G001 & G003 respectively, both of which comprise perchloric acid digest with an AAS finish. • 2012 Samples were analysed for Au and Cu and As by ALS in Townsville. Au analyses were via method PM219, a 50g charge Fire Assay (FA) with AAS finish and a 1ppb detection limit. Cu was analysed by G001 which comprise perchloric acid digest with an AAS finish. Sporadic intervals were also assayed in holes 12WYRC005, 006, 007, 008, 015 & 016 for As, Ba, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, P, S, Ti, V, Be, Bi, Cd, Co, Ga, La, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Tl, U, W, Zn. • 1992-1994 - No field CRM, blank field duplicates were inserted. • The field duplicates, it is noted that repeatability (precision) of results is generally very poor, notwithstanding the generally low Au grades represented, suggesting a high nugget component to the deposit. • 2012 CRMS a total of 6 non-compliances (>2SD) out of 69 samples of blanks/standards. There is no provided explanation for non-compliances or evidence that affected batches were reviewed/re-assayed.

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	• In 2012 a total of 43 field blanks were inserted at a rate of 1 blank per 21 metres. Results for blanks show 2 fails, 1 of which (0.27 ppm Au) may be mislabelled standard G305-2 (expected 0.303 ppm Au). The results may reflect contamination and the previous Au assay for the 0.27 ppm result is 0.83 ppm Au, while for the 0.03 ppm result is 0.11 ppm Au. It is unclear whether blanks are coarse or pulp blanks • 1992 - Lab duplicates repeatability/precision is generally poor with around only 50% of data <10% HARD, well below the generally acceptable level of 90% <10% for pulp duplicates • 1994 – Lab duplicates repeatability/precision is generally poor with around only 75% of data <10% HARD, well below the generally acceptable level of 90% <10% for pulp duplicates • 2012-2015: Caravel Minerals • All RC samples were sent for multi-element analysis via multi acid digestion, ICP Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES) and 50g FA/AAS for gold. • A total of 70 Duplicate samples were taken during the 2013 Caravel drilling program, giving an approximate ratio of 1 field duplicate per 36 drilled metres. Field duplicate data suggests there is general consistency in the drilling results. The mineralisation is, in places 'nuggety' in nature and as expected some poor repeats were observed in the results • In 2013 a total of 16 CRMs has been utilised, giving an approximate ratio of 1 CRM per 161 drilled metres. All except 2 Caravel 2013 CRM results lie within 2SD of expected. These 2 outlier results are within 3SD of expected although they are sequential (for this CRM) and show a positive and negative bias respectively. • In 2013 a total of 24 field blanks were inserted at a rate of 1 blank per 107 metres. Blank (type unspecified) results are excellent. • No lab duplicate data found. **2016-2018 CopperChem/Exco** • During the 2016-2017 program all samples were analysed via FA (FA505, 50g, AAS finish) for Au and for 4-acid digest ICP (OES, MS) multi (49) element suite and selected waxed bulk density measurements by SGS in Townsville. Multi-element analysis included: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr. Tl, V, W, Zn & Zr. • 2018 samples were analysed for Au only, via FA (FA505, 50g, AAS finish) by SGS in Townsville • In total 101 field duplicates were collected during the 2016 RC drilling program, 1 field duplicate per 25 drilled metres. Indicating poor repeatability, generally far greater than 10% absolute relative difference (ARD). The HARD (half ARD) plot for these data shows only ~30% of data have a HARD of 10%, far below the generally accepted 70% <10% HARD for field duplicates. • In total 59 field duplicates were collected during the 2017 RC drilling program, 1 field duplicate per 25 drilled metres. Analysis indicates poor repeatability, generally far greater than 10% absolute relative difference (ARD). The HARD (half ARD) plot for these data shows only ~40% of data have a HARD of 10%, far below the generally accepted 70% <10% HARD for field duplicates. • A total of 181 field duplicates were collected from the Wynberg GC drilling program, 1 field duplicate per 68 drilled metres. Duplicates were chosen after assay results were returned for the initial samples. Zones around identified Au mineralisation were targeted. Duplicates are collected in a second calico bag sample from the cone splitter during drilling and should represent close to a true duplicate sample. A very minor amount of sample is extracted from the duplicate at the drill site to put into a chip tray for geological logging/record. Field duplicate data indicates very poor repeatability, far greater than 10% absolute relative difference (ARD). The HARD (half ARD) plot for these data shows only ~23% of data have a HARD less than 10%, far below the generally accepted 70% <10% HARD for field duplicates. • In 2016-2017 a total of 333 CRMs has been utilised, giving an approximate ratio of 1 CRM per 17 drilled metres. The acceptable results are within 2 standard deviations (SD) of the expected result with a maximum of 2 consecutive results > 2 SD, but < 3 SD of the expected result; and with no systematic trend/bias evident • In 2018 a total of 324 CRMs has been utilised, giving an approximate ratio of 1 CRM per 38 drilled metres. The results of the QAQC work for the 2018 drilling campaign are described below. Acceptable results are within 2 standard deviations (SD) of the expected result with a maximum of 2 consecutive results > 2 SD, but < 3 SD of the expected result; and with no significant trend/bias evident • In 2017 a total of 54 field blanks were inserted at a rate of 1 blank per 27 metres. Coarse blank results are within acceptable limits. • In 2018 a total of 155 field blanks were inserted at a rate of 1 blank per 84 metres. There is no apparent correlation between CB grade and the previous assay (assuming the analyses have been done sequentially, which is not always the case throughout the analytical process). Fails (6) above 0.03ppm Au were checked against batch assays. Q146, Q248, Q409 and Q465 follow high grade Au assays, however, are followed by no

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	significant assays, or end of batch. Samples surrounding the other 2 (Q361 and Q129) were re-analysed by SGS with no significant change to results. • 2016 – Lab duplicates - repeatability/precision is generally poor with around only 60% of data <10% HARD, well below the generally acceptable level of 90% <10% for pulp duplicates • 2017 – Lab duplicates - repeatability/precision is generally poor with around only 50% of data <10% HARD, well below the generally acceptable level of 90% <10% for pulp duplicates • 2018 – Lab duplicates - repeatability/precision is generally poor with around only 60% of data <10% HARD, well below the generally acceptable level of 90% <10% for pulp duplicates **2019-2020: Round Oak Minerals** • 2019-2020 GC samples were analysed for Au only, via FA (FA505, 50g, AAS finish) by SGS in Townsville • 2019 field duplicate data not found • In total 126 field duplicates were collected during the 2020 RC drilling program, 1 field duplicate per 45 drilled metres. Field duplicate data, indicates poor repeatability, generally far greater than 10% absolute relative difference (ARD). The HARD (half ARD) plot for these data shows only ~30% of data have a HARD of 10%, far below the generally accepted 70% <10% HARD for field duplicates. • In 2019 a total of 46 CRMs has been utilised, giving an approximate ratio of 1 CRM per 45 drilled metres. A total of 46 CRMs were included, and acceptable results are within 2 standard deviations (SD) of the expected result with a maximum of 2 consecutive results > 2 SD, but < 3 SD of the expected result; and with no significant trend/bias evident. • In 2020 no CRM QAQC data has been found • In 2019 a total of 155 field blanks were inserted at a rate of 1 blank per 146 metres. Only 1 minor fail was recorded, suggesting sample preparation contamination is apparently low. • In 2020 no field blanks QAQC data has been found • 2019 no lab duplicate data found. • 2020 lab duplicate repeatability/precision is generally poor with around only 45% of data <10% HARD, well below the generally acceptable level of 90% <10% for pulp duplicates. These results mirror results from previous Wynberg drilling programs. **Umpire Assays** • 2016 - A total of 74 umpire samples was sent to ALS and Intertek laboratories in Townsville. 65 of these pulp samples were large enough for analyses by both labs, and the results of these 65 (all 3 labs) are presented here. The samples were chosen from returned SGS assays targeting Au assays > 0.5 ppm and included assays up to 31 ppm Au. Samples were assayed by 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish for Au and by 4-acid digest with ICP/OES finish for Cu, As, Fe and S. Only Au and Cu are considered here • While SGS appears to provide the most variable results, Au umpire assay relationships are difficult to interpret, probably due mainly to the poor precision associated with the ostensibly high nugget Au population. Poor precision is supported by a range of analyses. Coarse and fine visible Au is identified at Wynberg. • Results from SGS may indicate a slight low (~3%) bias in Au assays and a slight high (~1.5%) bias in Cu assays. Both results provide some conservatism in the Resource (Cu has a potential negative effect), and as such will be utilised in Resource calculations as is • QAQC Analysis • QAQC analysis of available drilling data covering the Wynberg Au deposit has the following conclusions: • What little QAQC that does exist for older drilling phases does not indicate any systemic data issues • Au shows poor assay repeatability over all analysis ranges (consistently seen in field and lab duplicate date from 1992-2020). This reflects the high nugget of this element. Visible Au has been encountered during drill core logging, while panning higher grade RC samples produced common visible Au from sub-mm to several mm in size • Metallurgical test work concentrating on the coarse Au component at Wynberg suggests up to 80% of contained Au in the samples tested could be recovered by gravity methods. Further verification of the high Au nugget (rather than analytical issues) is the good repeatability of Cu. • While there is an indication of minor low Au and high Cu bias based on CRM results, the grade ranges are not dissimilar to ranges purported by the CRMs themselves. The biases are not considered significant and may provide some conservatism in the high Au nugget deposit.

Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• Based on the analyses presented in the previous sections concerned with data quality, the Wynberg assay data are considered at a level suitable for Resource estimation.
Verification of sampling and assaying • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• For Round Oak drilling digital and hard copy assay results were reported to be retained, uploaded into the company Access Database and validated by company personnel. • All data was provided to True North Copper in Microsoft Access databases or Microsoft Excel spreadsheet format. The drill hole database is now in Microsoft Access where several data validation checks were made to ensure data accuracy. • 10% of the assays were checked against original records for drillholes 1988-2012 & 2018. • Twinned hole analysis was completed in 2017, that contains 6 pairs of drillholes that are suitable for comparison as 'twinned' holes, with samples ostensibly 1 to 4.5m apart between drillholes. completed. None of the twin pairs exhibit a close correlation, with average Au grade HARD varying between 14 and 29%; and interval length HARD varying between 12 and 58%. Patterns of grade distribution also differ significantly in the examples presented. While it is difficult to assess absolute distance between drillholes, especially between different drilling phases, it is clear that Au distribution at Wynberg is complex and affected by a high nugget component, as indicated by poor precision between duplicate sample pairs • No adjustments have been applied to the results.
Location of data points • Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	**Topographic Control** • In December 2016, Exco commissioned RPS Group to complete a LiDAR survey over the Wynberg area, in order to obtain high resolution topography and imagery. This data was used for structural and geological interpretation work to assist with exploration in the area. • This survey formed part of a multi-site program, which totalled approximately 46 square kilometres. The LiDAR data is accurate to 15cm on open, hard flat areas and includes 4 points per square metre in non-overlap areas. The survey also supplied 1m grid Digital Elevation Models (DEM) along with Thinned Digital Terrain Models (DTM) and simultaneous 12.5cm orthophotography. • An audit was undertaken between the LIDAR survey and DGPS collar co-ordinates of all drillholes within the Wynberg drillhole database. Minimal vertical adjustment was needed for recent Exco drilling, while considerable vertical adjustment was required for historic (WYN series and 2012 phase, average -4.4m) and 2012/13 drilling (average -10.4m). • Grade Control drillhole collars (RL) were draped to the 2016 LIDAR survey. Sub-metre adjustment was required • All data is reported in now at GDA94 MGA Zone 54. **1988-1989: Epoch Mining** • No mention is made of survey collar methods or downhole survey methods. Hole is set to nominal at collar **1992-2012: Kingsgate** • 1992 - Drill collars were levelled using tape and clinometer • DGPS is recorded as the collar survey method for the 2012 Kingsgate drilling program • Downhole surveys for the drilling phases vary, with Eastman collar-only surveys recorded for 0003RC-0031RC drillholes. The remainder of 000RC drillholes use linear designed surveys. Downhole surveys for 2012 Kingsgate drilling phases are recorded in provided data each 30m downhole for all but 3 drillholes (design), although method is not recorded. **2012-2015: Caravel Minerals** • 2013 Hole collar locations were picked up by Caravel employees whilst in the field using a Garmin GPS accurate to within ± 5m. • There is potential for errors with old data as a function of non-recorded (and non-existent) collar survey method and various data transformations. It is noted that historic collars (pre-2016) required up to 14m vertical adjustment (average 5m) to mesh with the recent LIDAR survey of the Wynberg area • The 00RC and 2012 drillhole series required an average -4.4m adjustment respectively while the 2013 Caravel drilling program required an average of -10.4m adjustment (• While distribution of adjusted drillhole collars do not necessarily appear spurious in relation to general aspects of the mineralisation, complexity in Au mineralisation distribution indicates that accurate positioning of some pre-2016 data cannot be verified and may be inaccurate by up to several metres or more. • Downhole surveys on all holes used single shot readings at downhole intervals at approximately every 50m

Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	2016–2018: CopperChem/Exco • DGPS was utilised for collar survey for all 2016 & 2017 drilling. The method has sub-metre horizontal accuracy and <2.5m vertical accuracy. This is considered appropriate, especially in combination with vertical adjustment to the sub-metre accuracy LIDAR surface. Survey data is cross-checked against drillhole design. • DGPS was utilised for initial collar layout for Phase 1 2018 drilling. The method has sub-metre horizontal accuracy and <2.5m vertical accuracy. Survey control was then established at Wynberg by Diverse Surveyors (Mt Isa) and all further collar set-out (Phase 2) and all collar pick-up after drilling was done using a Trimble DGPS (RTK) with cm accuracy. Two drillholes were not surveyed with RTK (WYGC055 and WYGC147). Hole 055 was surveyed via DGPS prior to survey control, but could not be located for Trimble survey, while drillhole 147 could not be located at time of survey and is entered in the database with design coordinates. This drillhole was set out via Trimble RTK. Survey data is cross-checked against drillhole design. • Down-hole drilling deviation was captured during the 2016 & 2017 drilling campaign via a CamteqTM orientation tool for diamond drilling, and for RC drilling a REFLEX EZ-SHOTTM camera was utilised at approximate 30m down-hole intervals. Both tools have an accuracy of +/- 0.1 degree. • From Whitelock, 2018. Down-hole drilling deviation was captured during the drilling campaign via a REFLEX EZ-SHOTTM camera was utilised at approximate 30m down-hole intervals for all drillholes >30m deep. The tool has an accuracy of +/- 0.1 degree. The database was checked for obvious errors or spurious readings (for example, magnetic interference), and adjustments made and noted, to produce sensible hole paths. Deviations are low in shallow drillholes, progressing to moderate in deeper drillholes. **2019–2020: Round Oak Minerals** • DGPS was utilised for collar survey • Down-hole drilling deviation was captured during the drilling campaign via a Champs north-seeking Gyro tool (TN) at approximate 30m down-hole intervals for all drillholes >30m deep, and at EOH for drillholes <30m deep. The tool has an accuracy of +/- 0.1 degree. The database was checked for obvious errors or spurious readings. Deviations are generally low in shallow drillholes, progressing to moderate in deeper drillholes. A Grid Convergence correction of 0.09 (decimal) was subtracted from TN downhole gyro survey readings to convert to the MGA94-54 co-ordinate system. This is appropriate for the Wynberg area, and while the difference is immaterial, the correction is required for accuracy.
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.	• Area 1: With a drill spacing at best of 10mE x 10mN • Area 2: With a drill spacing at least of 5mE x 5mN • Area 3: With a drill spacing at best of 7.5mE x 10mN • Area 4 & 5: With a drill spacing at best of 7.5mN x 7.5mN & 12mE x 12mN • Area 6: With a drill spacing at best of 10mE x 10mE • Area 7: With a drill spacing at best of 10mE x 50mN • Data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation and classifications applied.
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.	• Most of the reverse circulation and diamond drillholes are typically orientated on an azimuth of 310 or 130 degrees and are typically angled at -60 degrees from horizontal. • Shallow RAB drill holes are typically vertical • No sampling bias is known to exist, although it is not precluded
Sample security • The measures taken to ensure sample security.	**1988–1989: Epoch Mining** • Unknown **1992–2012: Kingsgate** • Unknown **2012–2015: Caravel Minerals** • Chain of custody is managed by Caravel. Samples are stored on site and transported to the Townsville laboratory by Caravels preferred transport courier

Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	2016-2018: CopperChem/Exco • 2016-2017.The samples are labelled from the point of collection and retain this unique number throughout the analytical process. Samples are collected from the drill site by Exco personnel and stored at the Exco office and core yard in Cloncurry until despatched to SGS Laboratories in Townsville using a commercial transport service. This sample security process is considered appropriate and adequate • 2018 - The samples are labelled from the point of collection and retain this unique number throughout the analytical process. Samples are collected from the drill site by ROM personnel and stored at the Exco office and core yard in Cloncurry until despatched to SGS Laboratories in Townsville using a commercial transport service. This sample security process is considered appropriate and adequate. **2019-2020: Round Oak Minerals** • The samples are labelled from the point of collection and retain this unique number throughout the analytical process. Samples are collected from the drill site by ROM personnel and stored at the Exco office and core yard in Cloncurry until despatched to SGS Laboratories in Townsville using a commercial transport service. This sample security process is considered appropriate and adequate.
Audits or reviews • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews have been conducted.

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.	• EPM 12409 comprising 4 sub-blocks was granted on 23 November 2005 for an initial period of 2 years. The original application was made on 1 October 1998 but was not processed due to native title considerations. • A transfer of ownership was completed from Kingsgate Consolidated Limited to Quadrio Resources Pty Ltd, a full subsidiary of Caravel Minerals Ltd. Subsequently, Caravel acquired 100% of the project from Kingsgate. On October 18, 2016, Caravel Minerals transferred the entire tenement to CopperChem Ltd (Round Oak Minerals Pty Ltd). Exco Resources, a sister company of ROM, oversaw all exploration activities over the tenement until it was transferred to TNC on 14 June 2022. • On 15 February 2013, full renewal was received for the EPM for a further 5 years from 23 November 2012 to 22 November 2017. A further renewal extended the tenure until November 2019. The tenement was further renewed until 22 November 2024 and again to 22 November 2029. • ML100111 (Wynberg) sits entirely within EPM 12409. It was granted to Exco Resources (QLD) Pty Ltd (subsidiary of Round Oak) on the 31 October 2019 and expires on the 31 October 2029 and covers an area of 368.3 hectares containing the Wynberg JORC 2012 MRE and key prospects, Birdvale and Black Siltstone. The ML was transferred to TNC on 14th June 2022.
Exploration done by other parties • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• BHP Minerals 1986: Stream sediment sampling; discovered anomalous gold values throughout tenement. Highest anomalism was at the Wynberg deposit and Burnt Ute prospect. • BHP Minerals 1989: RAB bedrock drilling, ground magnetics, costean and RC drilling. • Epoch Mining and Devex Limited 1989: 536 RAB holes, 31 PERC holes; Regional soil sampling rock chip sampling; Helimagnetic survey. Mapping at Wynberg. • Kingsgate Consolidated 1993-2012: Mapping of EPM at 1:10,000; 109 RAB holes at Birdvale; Regional soil and rock chip sampling; 54 RC holes and 4 DD holes at Wynberg; Regional magnetic and radiometric survey on 100m spacing. • Caravel Minerals (Quadrio) 2013-2014: Regional soil and rock chip sampling (661 samples); 36 AC and 17 RC holes at Wynberg; 27 RC holes at Burnt Ute. • Exco Resources 2016: Exco undertook due diligence work on the Wynberg deposit. This included 6 diamond holes, 48 RC holes and Metallurgical test work. • Exco Resources 2017: 31 RC holes and 23 DD holes at Wynberg; 9 RC holes at Birdvale Prospect for 562 m. Ionic leach soils and rock chips at Birdvale. Resource studies. • Exco Resources 2018: Exco conducted a short RC drill program, designed to extend upon the 2017/18 RC program which discovered anomalous gold mineralisation at the Birdvale Prospect. A total of 9 RC drill holes were completed, totalling 590m at Wynberg. Resource and metallurgical studies for Wynberg. • Round Oak Minerals 2019: Round Oak Minerals (ROM) has completed a minor phase (2019) of Grade Control RC drilling over the previously optimised pit designs for Areas 1, 4 and 5. The drilling program consisted of 38 drillholes for 2,056m in total, averaging 56m per drillhole. A 6-drillhole HQ diamond drilling program for geotechnical assessment of pit slope angles was completed in April 2019 designed by AMC, 3 drillholes in Area 2 and 3 in Area 4. During November 2019 into 2020 a close spaced RC drilling program was undertaken at the Wynberg deposit in an attempt to resolve ambiguous geometry of the mineralised lenses. 108 drill holes were completed for a total of 5,638m. Later in the year a 451-hole blast hole program was undertaken on Area 2. • Round Oak Minerals 2019: LithosX Prospectivity Review and Mapping: Solid geology map &Target generation report; Wynberg grade control RC drilling program: 442 holes for 20,197 m. Resource and metallurgical studies for Wynberg. • Round Oak Minerals 2021: Regional Hymap hyperspectral survey that was flown between 4 November 2021 and 15 November 2021: Undertaken as part of a Collaborative Exploration Initiative from the Geological Survey of Queensland.

Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Geology • Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	**Regional Geology** • The broader Wynberg project area occurs within intercalated and folded/dipping metasediments, metabasalt and metadolerite ascribed to the Toole Creek Volcanics (TCV) of the Mid-Proterozoic Soldiers Cap Group within the Eastern Succession of the Mt Isa Inlier, a strongly Cu-Co-Au-Pb-Zn-U mineralised Proterozoic terrain consisting of deformed and metamorphosed metasediments, metavolcanics, gneisses, and granites with a metamorphic grade transition from greenschist to upper-amphibolite facies. A granitoid lithology has been logged within the stratigraphy, although the extent and genetic relationship to gold mineralisation is unclear. The TCV's also host other local Au and Cu-Au deposits, such as the proximal Wallace South (Au), Wallace North (Cu-Au) and Wallace East (Au) deposits, as well as more distal deposits, such as the Great Australia Cu-Au-Co deposit(s) at Cloncurry. The area of EPM 12409 has limited outcrop which is generally confined to large creeks that transect the area, and float and sub-crop on low hills. • The paleo-Proterozoic TCV group (1654 to 1658 Ma) are part of the Soldiers Cap Group (SCG – Cover Sequence 3), which is host to major mineral deposits of region such as Cannington, Osborne and Eloise. The SCG unconformably overlies the Corella Formation (1737 to 1752 Ma) – Cover Sequence 2, while - within the SCG - the TCV group conformably overlies the Mount Norna Quartzite. • The basement sequence varies from lower greenschist to amphibolite facies metamorphism. Basement lithologies were initially highly deformed during the 1900-1870 Ma Barramundi Orogeny. Cover sequences overlying the basement consist of three volcano-sedimentary packages separated by regional unconformities. These were also deformed and affected by regional metamorphism during the Mt Isan Orogeny between 1620-1520 Ma. These multiphase deformation events have created a predominate north-west structural grain. Subsequent intrusion of large granitic bodies (Williams and Naraku Batholiths) and lesser diorites took place during the waning stages of the deformational period between approximately 1530-1500 Ma. Regional metamorphism preceded and was synchronous with intrusive emplacement. These later thermal events have been linked to the occurrence of copper-gold mineralisation in the district by many researchers. A third and final deformation event occurred around 1480 Ma, and no associated metamorphism has been observed. • Iron associated Cu-Au mineralisation in the region has a strong structural control, an association with iron-rich alteration assemblages (sulphide or oxide), a degree of magnetism and a probably granitoid genetic association. Non-magnetic deposits with a strong hematite component, similar to the Olympic Dam deposit, are also of interest. • The stratigraphy of the Wynberg deposit primarily consists of meta-sediments with intercalations of units of black (graphitic shales) and breccias. To the south-west flank of the deposit, a unit of amphibolites are observed that strike to the northeast and conform with the State geological interpretation and various geophysical imagery. • Historic drilling suggests that mineralisation at Wynberg (Area 4) is controlled by an intrusive structure that acted as a conduit for mineralisation that is hosted in Au-Cu breccias that halo the intrusive structure. The general strike of the mineralisation is NE, although magnetic anomalies suggest there may also be a E-W component. **Local Geology** • John Crossing mapping (2011) describes the geology of EPM12409 as dominated by meta-pelites and amphibolites of the Toole Creek Volcanics (TCV) with islands of unconformably overlying Gilded Rose Breccia (GRB). • A thick and continuous blanket of transported overburden covers the eastern half of the tenement. Toward the western half the overburden progressively becomes thinner and patchier. In the eastern half at higher RL's the cover consists of an extensive layer of orange-coloured siliceous gravels dominated by cobbles and pebbles of quartz and silcrete (lithological code Oto). Toward the west these directly overly outcrop and further east they overly black soil (Otb), which is exposed where the gravel has been eroded away. Further east erosion of the gravels reveals calcrete (Occ) along the slopes flanking broad northeast trending alluvial plains (Ota and Otsw) In the western half there is locally preserved a thin veneer of silcrete, and on the low hills the sediments are silicified near surface. West of the tenement there is little cover and fresh (unoxidised) outcrop is common. • Five main lithologic units of the TCV are recognised within the tenement (from Kingsgate, 2007) – Amphibolite 1: An altered crystalline amphibolite. – Amphibolite 2: Ferro silicate, calc-altered retrograde amphibolite. – Metasediment 1: Undifferentiated fine-grained sediments with varying degrees of alteration. Siltstones, shales, fine-sandstone, chert. – Metasediment 2: Phyllite, composed of siltstone and fine to (rarely) medium grained sandstone, micaceous. Well foliated. May belong to Mt Norna Quartzite. – Albitite: Medium grained silica rich albitised felsic intrusive, probably related to other felsic intrusives found throughout the EPM. It is intrusive into the Soldiers Cap Group.

Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	– Carbonate Breccia: "islands" of carbonate infilled, polymitic breccia in the Burnt Ute area are possibly correlated with Gilded Rose Breccia mapped to the south of the area by GSQ. Also mapped at Birdvale with references in Wynberg logging. • Significant tracts of granite (felsic) are logged in 2012 and 2013 Kingsgate/Caravel RC drilling, generally in deeper drillholes. The best section of logged granite occurs towards the south of the deposit and is recognised in 5 drillholes, while a significant tract of granite is logged on 3 drillhole sections 25m apart towards the NE of the deposit. Interestingly, this tract of granite contains a significant Au intersection identified by Caravel, defining an interpreted moderately W-dipping mineralised zone focussed around the granite-metasediment contact. Nature, extent and continuity of the granitic unit at Wynberg is not currently accurately known. It is perhaps notable that the 2 highest U values in the database (190 and 90 ppm, next highest 30 ppm) corresponds to a logged intersection of granite. • Global Ore Discovery 2024, considers the following important: "The mapped "islands" of carbonate breccias interpreted as Guided Rose, are more likely intrusive breccia bodies based on research by Marshall (2003) and observations in 2023 mapping at the nearby Salebury prospect. The occurrence of GRB is potentially linked to mineralisation as it is often mineralised as seen at the Gilded Rose mine and Salebury deposit. Although the genesis of the GRB is enigmatic, breccias are intimately linked to many IOCG deposits such as Ernest Henry. Presence of adjacent dolerites and shale creates the rheological contrast necessary for shearing and dilation as seen in other deposit areas like Wallace North". **Deposit Type** • The Wynberg Project is interpreted as an Iron Sulphide Copper-Gold (ISCG) mineral system developed within the Toole Creek Volcanics. Copper-gold mineralisation is focused along reactive lithological contacts, especially at siltstone-amphibolite boundaries and in zones of brecciation and deformation. • Observed quartz-albite veining, carbonate alteration, local albitisation, and pyrrhotite-bearing breccias are consistent with alteration assemblages and structural controls recognised in major ISCG deposits of the Cloncurry district. The geological setting also compares favourably with the Wallace North Cu-Au deposit. • Here, mineralisation is similarly associated with amphibolite-pelite stratigraphy, structurally complex folding and shear zones, as well as albite-carbonate altered breccias, with structurally controlled fluid flow. Wynberg also displays several important similarities to the Jericho ISCG deposit, located east of Eloise. At Jericho, mineralisation occurs within a metasediment-amphibolite package and is controlled by steeply-dipping and structurally complex shear zones that host conductive pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite sulphide lodes beneath cover. • The coincidence of favourable host stratigraphy, structural complexity, hydrothermal alteration and brecciation, supports the interpretation that Wynberg has the potential to host a multi-lode sulphide Cu-Au system of economic scale
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.	• Exploration results are not being reported.
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.	• Exploration results are not being reported. • Gold equivalent (AuEq.g/t) has been calculated using the following formula: AuEq.g/t = Au (g/t) + Cu% x 0.987 based on Gold Price of US$4,470/oz at 78.3% metallurgical recovery, Copper Price of US$5.80/l at 86.9% metallurgical recovery.

Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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').	• . All historical drilling has been oriented to intersect the targeted sequence at an optimum angle, i.e., orthogonal to strike and dip. • The intercept summaries presented reflect down hole intersection lengths. • True widths have not been presented but are estimated to be approximately 80% of the intersection length for most holes.
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.	• Exploration results are not being reported.
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.	• Exploration results are not being reported.
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 17 March 2026 – Wynberg Gold Resourch highlights regional copper-gold targets • Caravel Minerals Limited (Quadrio Resources Limited). ASX (CVV): ASX Announcement 7 November 2013 –Third copper-gold prospect discovered at Wynberg Project. • Tombola Gold. ASX (TBA): ASX announcement 16 September 2022 – Tombola increases the resource base upon completion of the acquisition of the gold projects of True North Copper. • All interpretations are consistent with observations made and information gained during exploration.
Further work • The nature and scale of planned further work (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.	• Field follow-up and ground truthing: Undertake follow-up mapping and systematic rock-chip/soil sampling over priority anomalies (including areas outside the current Mineral Resource footprint) to confirm mineralised controls and continuity and improve target positioning ahead of drilling. • Drill testing growth targets: high-priority EM conductors at Burnt Ute for potential Cu–Au mineralisation and down-plunge and strike extensions of gold mineralisation at Wynberg, • Downhole Electromagnetic to further refine the targets. • Geophysical Surveys. Geophysical surveys at Birdvale and Black Siltstone to refine geochemical and geophysical trends and refine drill targets

SECTION 3. ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

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

Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity • Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • Data validation procedures used.	• Following importation, the data goes through a series of digital and visual checks for duplication and non-conformity, followed by validation by the Competent Person. The supplied data was subjected to a series of basic logic tests by the CP upon loading into the modelling software. Validation tests were conducted to identify the following: a) Collars with missing depths, missing coordinates, switched or duplicated coordinates b) Surveys with depths greater than TD or with inappropriate readings (azimuths above 360° or below 0°; dips outside –90°) c) Assays with incorrect from and to intervals, excessively large or small assay intervals, assay intervals greater than TD, and gaps and overlaps in assay intervals d) Geology with incorrect from and to intervals, excessively large or small geologic intervals, geologic intervals greater than TD, and gaps and overlaps in geologic intervals When minor data integrity issues were found, they were evaluated and corrected, if warranted, in the modelling database. • Only RC and DD drillholes were used in the Resource Estimate.
Site visits. • Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• No site visit has been conducted by the CP. A site visit was not deemed necessary as it would not materially impact the outcome of these resource estimates. A site visit is scheduled for the diamond drilling campaign.
Geological interpretation • Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	**Lithological Interpretation** • Unless where nominated below different units are modelled, otherwise the dominant lithology is Metasediments • Area 1 - Amphibolite (wireframed)– Interpreted anticline (as per previous interp), western limb has been sheared off, approx. dip 55-65° to east. Granite (wireframed) -Shallow granite interpreted to be dipping 55-65° east, striking at 60°. Granite (wireframed) – Deeper granite interpreted to be dipping 45-55° East (approx. dip from orientated core in area). Gilded Rose (wireframed) – two major areas dipping 45-65 East°, striking 60°. • Area 2 - Amphibolite (wireframed) - anticline south of deposit, initially plunging 10° before coming steeper at 40°, Granite (wireframed) – underneath the area, underneath the amphibolite • Area 3 - Amphibolite (wireframed) – interpreted anticline, western limb has been sheared off – eastern limb remains to the north and south (dipping 80° east), all limbs remain in centre of area. Granite (wireframed) – one interpreted unit dipping 60° east in the south and another dipping 80 east in the north, further to west syncline before hitting area 2 anticline • Area 4 - Amphibolite (wireframed) – to the south of Area 4 to the north of area 3 , two limbs of the anticline are present – steeply dipping to east. In the north of area and heading north overturned anticline dipping to the west approx 40°. Granite (wireframed) – Extensive throughout Area 4. Two zones of granite wireframed dipping approx 45° to the west. Gilded Rose (wireframed)– Located in and around granite, dipping 45° to the west • Areas 5-7 – Metasediment covers entire area **Mineralisation Interpretation** • Area 1: Interpreted (multiple parallel lodes) mineralisation to be dipping 75-85° to the east and striking approximately 070°. Confidence in interpretation low to moderate. • Area 2: Mineralisation (multiple parallel lodes) interpreted to be dipping 75-85° to the east, striking 055°. This is clear at the northern end of the deposit, but heading south, this gets more complicated. Confidence in interpretation is moderate. • Area 3: Interpreted (multiple parallel lodes) to be within the anticline and both limbs present, with mineralisation dipping steeply either side depending on the limb (75-85°), striking approximately 040°. Confidence in interpretation is low. Confidence in interpretation is low • Area 4: Interpreted mineralisation dipping 30-35° to the west, before getting steeper to the north 50-60°, striking approximately 45-55°. An apparent plunge to the north. Confidence in interpretation is high • Area 5: Mineralisation interpreted to be dipping 25-35° to the west and striking approximately 040°. Confidence in interpretation is high • Area 6: Interpreted (multiple parallel lodes) to dip 75-85° to west and striking approximately 040°. Confidence in interpretation is moderate • Area 7: Interpreted (multiple parallel lodes) mineralisation dipping 75-80° to west, extremely short range. Striking approximately 040°. Confidence in interpretation is low

Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• Encompass reviewed the data populations and confirmed that a grade population starting at 0.3 g/t Au is present, which warranted the wireframing cut-off used. Encompass generated these wireframes (145 of them) on drill sections adjusted to the localised drill spacing, approximately 5m. Where required, the minimum grade for wireframing was lowered to ensure the geological continuity of the wireframes. The wireframes were constructed with a two-metre minimum mining width, and snapping was turned on. Wireframes were extrapolated approximately half of the average drill spacing past the last mineralised intercept. **Weathering Interpretation** • Whilst (significant) weathering is generally limited to a similar depth (approximately 20m vertical) breccias/structures often show increased weathering at depth, which is likely a product of the matrix composition. • The Wynberg drillhole database contains data on the downhole logging of a range of weathering levels. While there are differences between coding of weathering extent between operators/drilling phases, 5 levels of weathering generally apply: fresh (FR), slightly weathered (SW), moderately weathered (MW), highly weathered (HW) and extremely weathered (EW). Even within this coding range there appears to be differences in interpretations of weathering extent. 2018 - The weathering profile has been updated with new logging data from the GC drilling program. • Section by section update of the 4 weathering profiles (3 surfaces), nominally Base of Complete Oxidation (BOCO), Base of Moderate Oxidation (BOMO) and base of slightly weathered (TOFR) was undertaken.
Dimensions • The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	• Area 1: Interpreted (multiple parallel lodes) mineralisation to be dipping 75-85° to the east and striking approximately 070° for 165m, with an average width across the deposit of 65m. Extends to a depth of 59mRL. Closed off along strike to south, north appears to be open and down dip in places. • Area 2: Mineralisation (multiple parallel lodes) interpreted to be dipping 75-85° to the east, striking 055° for 235m, with an average width across the deposit of 65m. Extends to a depth of 55mRL. Some portions remain open down dip. • Area 3: Interpreted to be within the anticline and both limbs present, with mineralisation dipping steeply either side depending on the limb (75-85°), striking approximately 040° and extending for 340m. Average width across the deposit is approximately 90m. Extends to a depth of 54mRL. Open along strike in both directions and down dip. • Area 4: Interpreted mineralisation dipping 30-35° to the west, before getting steeper to the north 50-60°, striking approximately 45-55° for 185m. Average width across the deposit of 100m. Extends to a depth of 75mRL. Narrows along strike to south although not completely closed off, open along strike to north, open down dip in places particularly to the north. • Area 5: Mineralisation interpreted to be dipping 25-35° to the west and striking approximately 040° for 130m. Average width across the deposit of 46m. Extends to a depth of 129mRL. Appears to be closed to the south but may need drillholes to check up dip. Open along strike to the north. Open down dip in multiple places. • Area 6: Interpreted (multiple parallel lodes) to dip 75-85° to west and striking approximately 040° for 200m, with an average width across the deposit of 60m. Extends to a depth of 29mRL. Minor opportunities to the south and north along strike. Open down dip. • Area 7: Interpreted (multiple parallel lodes) mineralisation dipping 75-80° to west, extremely short range. Striking approximately 040° for 110m. Average width across the deposit of 90m. Extends to a depth of 17mRL. Open in all directions.
Estimation and modelling techniques • The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. • Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). • In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• Drill density within the in-situ resource ranges as listed above • Grade estimation using Ordinary Kriging (OK) was undertaken using Surpac software. Detailed statistical and geostatistical investigations have been completed on the captured estimation data set (1.0m composites). This includes exploration data analysis, boundary analysis and grade estimation trials. The variography applied to grade estimation has been generated using Snowden Supervisor. These investigations have been completed on the ore domain and above-ore domain separately. KNA analysis has also been conducted in Snowden Supervisor in various locations on the ore domain to determine the optimum block size, minimum and maximum samples per search and search distance. • Grade estimation for the multi-elements was completed using 1 m downhole composites and a Parent block size was selected at 2mE x 5mN x 2.5mRL, with sub-blocking down to 1.00 x 2.50 x 1.25, with the block model rotated 40 degrees to the east • The Mineral Estimation covers all the interpreted mineralisation zones and included suitable additional waste material to allow later pit optimisation studies. The mineralisation domains were treated as hard boundaries in all cases. • Grade estimation was completed using Ordinary Kriging (OK) for the reported elements Au (ppm) and Cu (%), and although not reported, estimation was also completed for Fe (%), S (%), As (ppm). Elements were estimated using parent cell estimation, with density being assigned by lithology and oxidation state. Drill hole data was coded using three-dimensional domains reflecting the geological interpretation based on the

Criteria and JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
• Any assumptions about correlation between variables. • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. • Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	lithological characteristics of the Mineral Resource. One metre composited data was used to estimate the domains. The domains were treated as hard boundaries and only informed by data from the domain. • The effects of the highest-grade composites on the mean grade and standard deviation of the gold dataset for each of the estimation domains have been investigated by compiling and reviewing statistical plots (histograms and probability plots). The resultant plots were reviewed together with probability plots of the sample populations, and an uppercut for each dataset was chosen coinciding with a pronounced inflexion or increase in the variance of the data. Various top cuts were applied to the estimation: • Areas 1, 3-7. Search Pass 1 used a minimum of 10 samples and a maximum of 16 samples in the first pass with an ellipsoid search. Search pass 2 was a minimum of 10 samples and a maximum of 16 samples with an ellipsoid search. In the third pass an ellipsoid search was used with a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 16 samples. In the fourth pass an ellipsoid search was used with a minimum of 2 and maximum of 16 samples. • Area 2. Search Pass 1 used a minimum of 12 samples and a maximum of 20 (limited to 4 per hole) samples in the first pass with an ellipsoid search. Search pass 2 was a minimum of 12 samples and a maximum of 20 (limited to 4 per hole) samples with an ellipsoid search. In the third pass an ellipsoid search was used with a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 20 samples. In the fourth pass an ellipsoid search was used with a minimum of 2 and maximum of 20 samples. • For the waste estimation (As, Fe & S) Search Pass 1 used a minimum of 10 samples and a maximum of 16 samples in the first pass with an ellipsoid search. Search pass 2 was a minimum of 8 samples and a maximum of 16 samples with an ellipsoid search. • For the ore zones A dynamic search strategy was used with the search ellipse oriented to the semi-variogram model. The first pass was at 75% of the variogram range, with subsequent passes expanding the ellipse by factors of 1 and 1.5, then a final factor of 2 was used to inform any remaining unfilled blocks. The majority of the Mineral Resource was informed by the first two passes, domains that were informed by the third and fourth pass were flagged with a lower resource classification or remain mineral potential. • For the waste zones A dynamic search strategy was used with the search ellipse oriented to the semi-variogram model. The first pass was at the variogram range, with subsequent passes expanding the ellipse by a factor of 2. • The last reported estimate was in 2022; this was a combination of 2017 and 2022 models. Significant drilling has occurred post the 2017 model, however the interpretation remains similar for Areas 1-7. The model in 2022 was a probabilistic model and included blast holes (excluded in this estimate) so any checks are not possible. • The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.3g/t Au cut-off grade. • No assumption of mining selectivity has been incorporated into the estimate. • Validation checks included statistical comparison between drill sample grades, the OK and ID2 estimate results for each domain. Visual validation of grade trends for each element along the drill sections was completed and trend plots comparing drill sample grades and model grades for northings, eastings and elevation were completed. These checks show reasonable correlation between estimated block grades and drill sample grades. • No reconciliation data is available.
Moisture • Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• Tonnages have been estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters • The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• A cutoff grade of 0.40g/t Au was selected for reporting of the Mineral Resource. The Competent Person completed a high-level initial assessment of various factors solely for the purpose of reasonably assessing the potential for economic extraction of the Mineral Resource. These parameters should not be regarded as assumptions that are at the confidence level which is associated with any technical study. Accordingly, and for the sole purpose of this early-stage assessment, this work assumed a gold price of US$4470/oz, a copper price of US$5.80/lb, exchange rate of A$1:US$0.680, metallurgical recovery of 90%, mining costs of $5.50-6.00/t, grade control costs of $2.60/t, hauling and processing costs of $68.50/t, slope angles of 44° in fresh/trans and 39° in oxide material, Royalty of 5.0% and product and refining charge of 0.5%. A cut-off grade of 0.40g/t Au presents a reasonable potential of providing the necessary head grade that would result in reasonable prospects of economic extraction. • Optimisation work was completed on the block model being regularised to a SMU of 4Wx5Lx2.5H

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Mining factors or assumptions • Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• Mining is conducted to use hydraulic backhoes (200t) and rear dump trucks (90t). Waste will be mined and placed in either the expit or inpit dumps ready for rehabilitation.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions • The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• There have been four instances of metallurgical testing at Wynberg. **1990** • In order to obtain an estimate of the probable gold recovery from cyanide extraction of gold from the Wynberg mineralisation a series of bottle roll tests were undertaken. Eighteen (reported in 1991 as 27 samples) RC drill samples were selected and sent to Epoch Mining NL's Canbelego laboratory for bottle roll tests. Samples are from the eastern and western lenses of the Wynberg Prospect. • The samples were oven dried and split. One split was disc pulverised to 80% passing a 56-micron screen. Samples of 150g were bottle roll leached for 42 hours using 0.1% NaCN buffered to a pH of 10.5. Liquor samples were taken at 16, 24 and 42 hours and assayed for gold. The final liquors and the residue were sent to ALS for independent assay. The final liquors were assayed for Au, Ag and Cu in solution, pH and total remaining cyanide. The residues were analysed for gold by fire assay in duplicate and silver and copper by AAS. • Recoveries are variable and in some cases cyanide consumptions were also very high. In summary recovery decreased with increasing depth. Recovery was better in the west lens than in the east lens. Recovery by grade is inconclusive. Recovery versus copper content is also inconclusive. It is suspected that the variability in recoveries may be related to the presence of coarse gold. The high cyanide consumptions are probably related to copper content. **2016** • Three composite samples of diamond drill core were collected for metallurgical bottle roll testwork. The samples all come from one drill hole, 12WYDD0003 (2012 vintage) , which runs through the future pit area (Area 1). Three samples were collected to represent three types of expected ore: • For the Upper Zone ore, an average bottle roll gold recovery of 94.3% was achieved. The gold leached within 68 hours, consuming between 0.04 and 0.11 kg/t sodium cyanide. This ore is ideal gold heap leach material. • For the Middle Zone ore, a gold recovery of 70.6% was achieved at a crush size of minus 6.4mm. 60% gold recovery was achieved after 48 hours; however, gold was more slowly leached after that time. At a coarser size of minus 24.6mm, only 53.5% gold was recovered. Au extraction showed an ascending trend over the 7days which indicates that higher final extractions could possibly be achieved. • The Lower Zone and high Cu sample did not give encouraging results. The final Au recovery was 38% and the cyanide consumption was simply too high at 4.7 kg/t. This ore would not be economical. Fortunately, there is little amount of this ore based on drilling so far. It was tested to assess how 'worsed' ore would perform only. • Based on the size-by-assays, there is an opportunity to evaluate potential ore upgrading by screen sizing as a first process step. **2017** • In November 2016, proposed a series of agitated leach tests on Wynberg samples to determine Au extraction for CIP Process option. Previous bottle roll tests were performed on Wynberg samples to predict Heap Leach process gold recoveries. It was recommended to test eleven samples to represent met domains, degree of weathering, gold grades, and copper effect, with testwork completed by Nagrom • Knelson suggests that a GRG value <20% indicates a sample with poor GRG response, while exceptionally amenable samples would report a GRG of >80%. Therefore, it is conclusive that the samples at Wynberg contain a high fraction of coarse gold that will require gravity separation in order to maximise the value and recovery of the Wynberg deposit. • In addition, one sample (WYN_TransCu_Knels_2) contained a high amount of native copper, 13.62g in a 466.6g sample (2.92%). This native copper also reports to the gravity separation circuit and can cause issues with gold recovery. Further work is required to investigate the impact of native copper on the deposit. **2018** • In June 2018, ALS Metallurgy Services was requested by Round Oak Minerals Pty Ltd, to conduct a defined program of extractive testwork on eight gold ore composites. The main objective of the testwork program was to determine gold extraction via gravity gold recovery and cyanide leaching

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	• Head assays showed significant variability in repeat gold assays, indicating the composites were likely to contain significant coarse gold • An internal review of the completed testwork found Test work was performed simulating processing circuit conditions (grind size, residence time, gravity recovery) • Tests were performed with leach only and also a gravity/leach stage. This identified that an efficient gravity recovery stage will be essential in achieving the predicted recoveries for the transition and fresh domain samples. All fresh domains showed excellent gravity recovery but very poor leach recoveries. Efficient gravity circuit recovery • Efficient gravity recovery is critical to achieving satisfactory recoveries for all of the Area 2 Fresh and Area 4 transition and Area 4 fresh ore types. • Additional leach test work on the Area 2 Fresh and Area 4 transition and Area 4 fresh ore types showed that leach recoveries are sensitive to having excess cyanide to complex the high copper soluble cyanide
Environmental factors or assumptions • Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• The deposit lies within granted Mining Lease. As part of the Wynberg operation, all operational approvals have been granted. Waste and process residue will be within planned dumps and within existing tailings storage facilities.
Bulk density • Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• Weight-in-air-weight-in-water analysis by SGS laboratories in Townsville (SGS BD), including wax emersion for weathered core samples (method PHYO4v). 584 samples were analysed by this method • Data was separated by lithological unit and weathering zone • Search Pass 1 used a minimum of 2 samples and a maximum of 10 samples in the first pass with an ellipsoid search. Search pass 2 was a minimum of 2 samples and a maximum of 10 samples with an ellipsoid search. In the third pass an ellipsoid search was used with a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 10 samples. In the fourth pass an ellipsoid search was used with a minimum of 2 and maximum of 10 samples. • A dynamic search strategy was used with the search ellipse oriented to the semi-variogram model. The first pass was at the variogram range, with subsequent passes expanding the ellipse by factors of 1.5 and 2. then a final factor of 3 was used to inform any remaining unfilled blocks • Where any unfilled blocks remained were then assigned an average • Amphibolite: CW 2.06, MW 2.36, SW 2.84, FR 2.89 (CW – completely weathered, MW moderately weathered. SW – slightly weathered, FR – fresh). • Gilded Rose Breccia: CW 2.07, MW 2.32, SW 2.55, FR 2.64 • Metasediment: CW 2.19, MW 2.49, SW 2.59, FR 2.63 • Granite: CW 2.16, MW 2.46, SW 2.48, FR 2.92
Classification • The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• The Wynberg Project Mineral Resource has been classified and reported in accordance with the JORC Code, 2012 edition. • Classification of the resource estimate is limited to a maximum classification of Indicated Mineral Resource. Resource classification is based on confidence in the geological domaining, drill spacing and geostatistical measures. The initial classification process was based on an interpolation distance and minimum samples within the search ellipse. A range of criteria has been considered in determining the classification, including: • Geological continuity, (2) Geology sections plan and structural data, (3) Previous resource estimates and assumptions used in the modelling and estimation process, (4) Interpolation criteria and estimate reliability based on sample density, search, and interpolation parameters, not limited to kriging efficiency, kriging variance and conditional bias, (5) Drill hole spacing • Once the criteria were applied above, shapes were then generated around contiguous lodes of classified material which was used to flag the block model to ensure continuous zones of classification. The resource estimate for the Taipan Copper deposit has been classified as Indicated and Inferred Resources based on the confidence levels of the key criteria. Once the criteria above were applied, shapes were then generated around contiguous lodes of classified material which was used to flag the block model to ensure continuous zones of classification. The resource estimate for the Wynberg deposit has been classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources based on the confidence levels. • Measured Resource – Block are from Pass 1. Minimum of three drillhole intersections. Slope of Regression >0.80 • Indicated Resource -Blocks are from Pass1 or 2. Minimum of three drillhole intersections. • Inferred Resources – Block are from Pass 2 & 3. Minimum of three drillhole intersections.

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	• Area 1: The confidence in the geological interpretation for Area 1 is low to moderate with a drill spacing at best of 10mE x 10mN (Drillhole count: 56, average distance 5.29m). The classification ranges from Indicated to Inferred. • Area 2: The confidence in the geological interpretation for Area 2 is moderate with a drill spacing at best of 5mE x 5mN (Drillhole count: 220, average distance 3.96m). The classification ranges from Indicated to Inferred (same as 2020). The restricted ranges and less than conclusive grade continuity orientations, especially with such close spaced drilling which potentially may be orientated sub-parallel to higher grade mineralisation, suggests that there is a currently unrecognised structural control at Area 2. These issues are mitigated somewhat by the availability of close spaced drillhole data in the existing pit area. • Area 3: The confidence in the geological interpretation for Area 3 is low with a drill spacing at best of 7.5mE x 10mN (Drillhole count: 45, average distance 15.02m). The classification is set to a maximum of Inferred, lack of drillhole intersections precludes many of the domains from being classified. • Area 4 & 5: The confidence in the geological interpretation for Area 4 & 5 is high with a drill spacing at best of 7.5mN x 7.5mN & 12mE x 12mN (Drillhole count: 122 & 47, average distance 6.08m & 6.13m). The classification ranges from Measured to Inferred. • Area 6: The confidence in the geological interpretation for Area 6 is moderate with a drill spacing at best of 10mE x 10mE (Drillhole count: 45, average distance 8.78m). The classification ranges from Indicated to Inferred. • Area 7: The confidence in the geological interpretation for Area 7 is low with a drill spacing at best of 10mE x 50mN (Drillhole count: 6, average distance 22.04m). The classification is set to unclassified. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews • The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• No audits or review of the Mineral Resource estimate has been conducted.
Discussion of relative accuracy confidence • Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• The lode geometry and continuity has been adequately interpreted to reflect the level of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource. The data quality is good, and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. • A recognized laboratory has been used for all analyses. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.