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Maiden RC Drilling Intersects Broad Copper at Attina and Ardmore North, Mt Isa East Cu-Au Project

Cooper Metals Limited (ASX: CPM) (Cooper or the Company) is pleased to advise that all assay results have now been received, and the maiden drilling at Attina and Ardmore North confirms the presence of Cu-Au mineralisation. Drilling highlights include:

Highlights:

- **Attina:**
  - **26MIE-016: 5m @ 1.21% Cu and 0.22 g/t Au from 112m,** including 2m @ 2.07% Cu and 0.36 g/t Au, and 11m @ 0.58% Cu and 0.13 g/t Au from 121m
  - **26MIE-014: 12m @ 0.60% Cu and 0.14 g/t Au from 12m,** including 1m @ 1.38% Cu and 0.26 g/t Au
- **Ardmore North:**
  - **26MIE-013: 7m @ 0.93% Cu and 0.15 g/t Au from 9m,** including 1m @ 3.64% Cu and 0.18 g/t Au
  - **26MIE-013: 8m @ 0.56% Cu and 0.15 g/t Au from 46m,** including 1m @ 1.26% Cu and 0.35 g/t Au and 1m @ 1.16% Cu and 0.37 g/t Au
  - **26MIE-005: 2m @ 2.66% Cu and 0.54 g/t Au from 22m,** including 1m @ 4.91% Cu and 0.99 g/t Au
  - **26MIE-007: 2m @ 2.51% Cu and 0.20 g/t Au from 85m,** including 1m @ 4.15% Cu and 0.28 g/t Au
- **The mineralisation is still open at depth at both prospects**
- **With the drilling results now in hand, targeted field work is planned to follow up key structural contacts and further constrain the section interpretations**
- **Ardmore North and Attina are two of eleven targets identified across the Mt Isa East Project, within approximately 983 km² of granted tenements and applications in the Mt Isa Inlier**

Cooper Metals Executive Director, Tim Armstrong commented:

"Our maiden drilling programme at Ardmore North and Attina has confirmed that copper and gold are present at two separate prospects rather than surface anomalies. Gold is present through the copper intervals, which is consistent with the style of deposit we are testing for.

"Surface mapping at both prospects suggests the structures are steep, and because our holes were drilled at an angle across them, the systems remain open at depth. Both prospects warrant follow up and we are planning targeted field work before the wet season to help constrain the geology and plan follow up drilling."

"These drill results come at an encouraging time for the Mount Isa East copper-gold district, with increasing corporate interest in regional copper assets. Recent transactions highlight the strategic interest in consolidating quality copper-gold projects across the region. With approximately 983km² of tenure in the district and eleven identified targets, our focus remains on our own drilling and target generation."

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Mt Isa East Cu-Au Project

Cooper reports copper and gold assay results from its maiden reverse circulation drilling program at Attina and Ardmore North (EPM 19125). Ardmore North and Attina are two of eleven targets identified across the Mt Isa East Project by an independent prospectivity review of the Ardmore tenement (reported in the Company's ASX announcement of 20 June 2024).

Sixteen RC holes for 1,984m were completed, thirteen holes (1,516m) at the Ardmore North prospect and three holes (468m) at the Attina prospect. Completion of the drilling, the collar details and geological observations from the RC chips were reported in the Company's ASX announcement of 14 July 2026. Samples were not assayed continuously; 991 of the 1,984m drilled were assayed for copper, selected on the geological logging and on a portable XRF screen, and 444m of those were assayed for gold. Gold accompanies the copper through every reported intersection, at grades lower than the rock chip samples previously reported at surface.

Table 1. Significant copper intersections, with companion gold

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu %	Au g/t	Note
Attina						
26MIE-014	4	7	3.00	0.53	0.04	
26MIE-014	12	24	12.00	0.60	0.14	
including	*22*	*23*	*1.00*	*1.38*	*0.26*	*ore grade determination*
26MIE-015	69	70	1.00	1.70	0.25	*ore grade determination*
26MIE-016	1	2	1.00	1.45	0.17	*ore grade determination; within cased collar interval, single light sample*
26MIE-016	98	101	3.00	0.31	0.07	
26MIE-016	112	117	5.00	1.21	0.22	
including	*112*	*114*	*2.00*	*2.07*	*0.36*	*ore grade determination*
26MIE-016	121	132	11.00	0.58	0.13	
Ardmore North						
26MIE-001						*NSI*
26MIE-002						*NSI*
26MIE-003						*NSI*
26MIE-004						*NSI*
26MIE-005	22	24	2.00	2.66	0.54	
including	*22*	*23*	*1.00*	*4.91*	*0.99*	*ore grade determination*
26MIE-006	55	56	1.00	1.66	0.08	*ore grade determination*
26MIE-007	21	24	3.00	0.58	0.14	
26MIE-007	85	87	2.00	2.51	0.20	
including	*85*	*86*	*1.00*	*4.15*	*0.28*	*ore grade determination*
26MIE-008	64	67	3.00	0.82	0.18	
26MIE-009	83	85	2.00	0.63	0.33	

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu %	Au g/t	Note
26MIE-009	93	94	1.00	1.09	0.20	*ore grade determination*
26MIE-010	0	2	2.00	0.48	0.12	*within cased collar interval, two light samples*
26MIE-011	39	42	3.00	0.55	0.19	
26MIE-012	55	57	2.00	1.03	0.64	
including	*56*	*57*	*1.00*	*1.20*	*1.07*	*ore grade determination; highest gold in the programme*
26MIE-013	9	16	7.00	0.93	0.15	
including	*9*	*10*	*1.00*	*3.64*	*0.18*	*ore grade determination*
26MIE-013	24	26	2.00	0.44	0.16	
26MIE-013	29	30	1.00	1.20	0.09	*ore grade determination*
26MIE-013	40	42	2.00	0.60	0.09	
26MIE-013	46	54	8.00	0.56	0.15	
including	*48*	*49*	*1.00*	*1.26*	*0.35*	*ore grade determination*
including	*51*	*52*	*1.00*	*1.16*	*0.37*	*ore grade determination*
26MIE-013	98	100	2.00	0.92	0.30	

Table note. Every hole drilled is reported, including the four at Ardmore North that returned no intersection above the reporting cut-off. NSI means no intersection above the 0.3% Cu reporting cut-off. Metres drilled and metres assayed for each hole are given at Table 2. Intersections are defined on copper above a 0.3% Cu cut-off with a minimum downhole width of 2 m and a maximum of 2 m of consecutive internal dilution. Intervals grading at or above 1.0% Cu are reported irrespective of width. Gold is a companion grade over the copper interval and defines no intersection. Grades are length weighted over the contributing 1 m samples and are reported to two decimal places for both copper and gold, computed from the contributing sample results rather than rounded from an intermediate figure. Individual 1 m sample results quoted in this announcement are given at the three decimal places at which they were determined. Downhole lengths; true widths are not known. Included higher grade intervals are shown in italics within their parent intersection and are not counted as separate intersections. Copper was determined by method ME-ICP61 except where an interval exceeded the upper reporting limit of that method, in which case copper was re-determined by ore grade method Cu-OG62 and the ore grade determination is reported, as marked. Gold was determined by method Au-AA26 with a detection limit of 0.01 g/t Au on every metre of every intersection reported here, and no contributing sample returned gold below detection. The 26MIE-010 intersection from 0 to 2 m and the 26MIE-016 intersection from 1 to 2 m lie within the 0 to 6 m cased collar interval, may include weathered or transported material, and are derived from samples received at the laboratory below the nominal 2 to 3 kg split, being 0.83 kg and 0.47 kg for 26MIE-010 and 1.17 kg for 26MIE-016. Both should be treated with caution. Three further samples within reported intersections were received below 1.5 kg, being 26MIE-013 from 48 to 49 m at 1.38 kg, 26MIE-014 from 14 to 15 m at 1.03 kg and 26MIE-014 from 22 to 23 m at 1.48 kg. All other samples contributing to a reported intersection were received at or above 1.5 kg.

Attina

One section of three holes was completed at Attina, following up rock chip sampling reported in the Company's ASX announcements of 20 June 2024 and 11 August 2026 (Figure 1 and Figure 2). All three holes returned copper above the 0.3% Cu reporting cut-off and included:

- **26MIE-016:**
  - **1m @ 1.45% Cu and 0.17 g/t Au from 1m,** which lies within the cased collar interval and is a single sample received below the nominal split weight. It should be treated with caution.
  - **5m @ 1.21% Cu and 0.22 g/t Au from 112m,** including 2.00 m @ 2.07% Cu and 0.36 g/t Au

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- **11m @ 0.58% Cu and 0.13 g/t Au from 121m**
- The two deeper intersections sit within a broader zone of copper mineralisation, **21m @ 0.64% Cu and 0.13 g/t Au from 111m** (no cut-off applied)

- **26MIE-014:**
  - **3m @ 0.53% Cu and 0.04 g/t Au from 4m**
  - **12m @ 0.60% Cu and 0.14 g/t Au from 12m, including 1m @ 1.38% Cu and 0.26 g/t Au**
  - **Both sit within a broader zone of copper mineralisation, 20m @ 0.49% Cu and 0.10 g/t Au from 4m (no cut-off applied)**
- **26MIE-015**
  - **1m @ 1.70% Cu and 0.25 g/t Au from 69m**

Note. The broader zones are stated with no cut-off applied. They are not intersections, do not appear in Table 1, and are not comparable with the intersections reported there.

At Attina, the mineralisation occurs predominantly as fine disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite with minor quartz veining and alteration (albite and hematite). The preliminary logging, supported by the multi element assay geochemistry, suggests the host sequence is interbedded mafic volcanic rocks, of two types, and metasediments, carrying a variable schistose fabric. Mineralisation is preferentially developed where that fabric is present. From surface mapping, the sequence is steeply dipping, which suggests that the mineralisation is still open at depth given the drill spacing (Figure 2). The along strike potential has not yet been tested by drilling, and field mapping and sampling are not sufficient to define the surface extent of the prospective units or potential structures. This will be the focus of further field work.

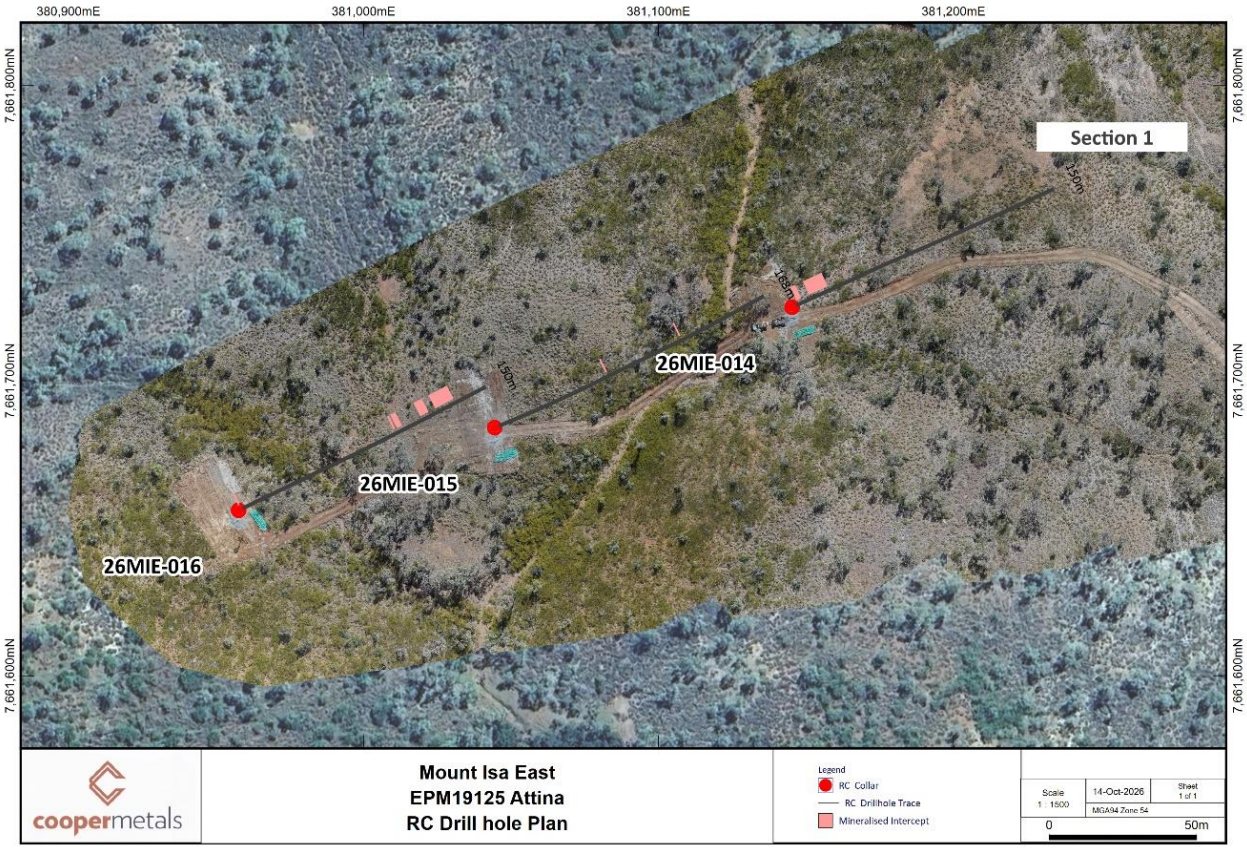

Figure 1 *Attina drill plan*

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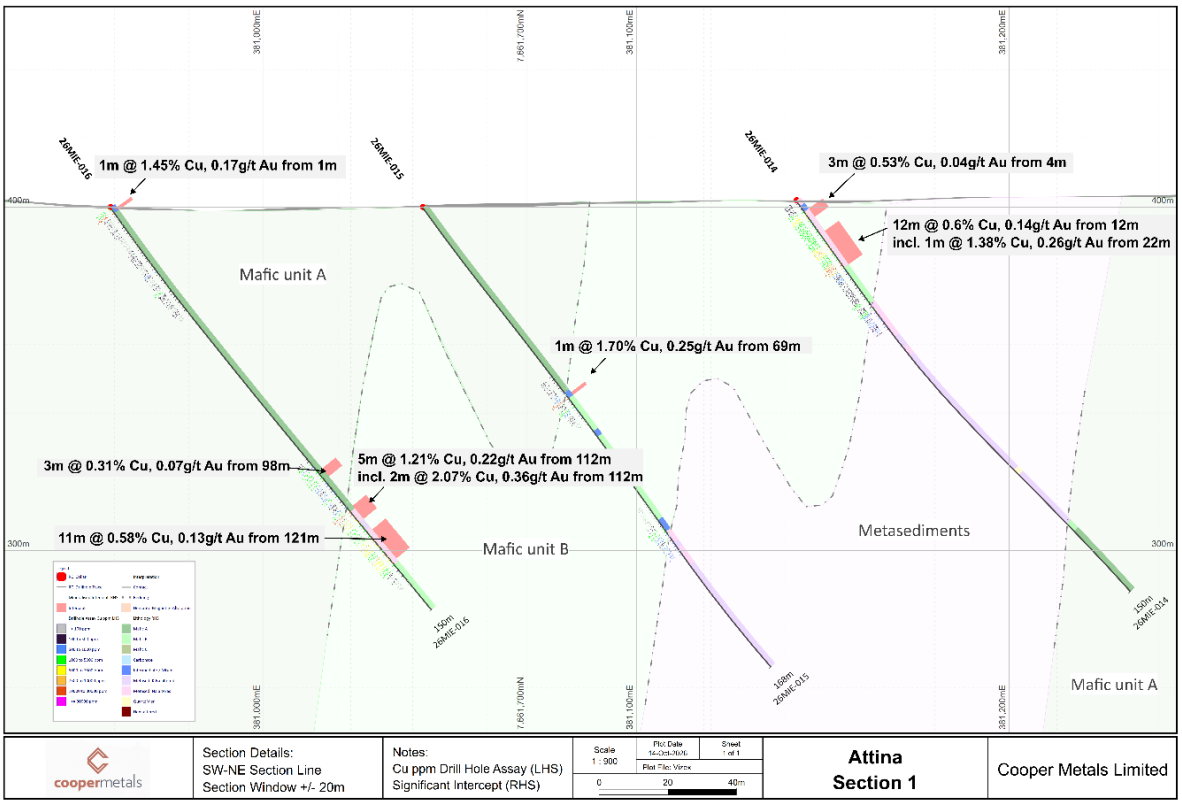

Figure 2 *Attina Section*

Ardmore North

Thirteen holes were completed on four sections at Ardmore North, testing a coherent Cu-Au surface anomaly of approximately 1.5 km strike by 150 m width (Figure 3 to Figure 7). Like Attina, the drilling followed up surface rock chip and trench sampling, reported in the Company's ASX announcements of 27 October 2025 and 11 August 2026. Nine of the thirteen holes returned copper above the 0.3% Cu reporting cut-off, in sixteen separate intersections. The principal intersections are:

- **26MIE-005**
  - **2m @ 2.66% Cu and 0.54 g/t Au from 22m,** including 1m @ 4.91% Cu and 0.99 g/t Au
- **26MIE-007**
  - **2m @ 2.51% Cu and 0.20 g/t Au from 85m**, including 1m @ 4.15% Cu and 0.28 g/t Au
- **26MIE-013**
  - **7m @ 0.93% Cu and 0.15 g/t Au from 9m,** including 1m @ 3.64% Cu and 0.18 g/t Au
  - **8m @ 0.56% Cu and 0.15 g/t Au from 46m,** including 1m @ 1.26% Cu and 0.35 g/t Au and 1m @ 1.16% Cu and 0.37 g/t Au

Note. The intersections above are a selection. All sixteen intersections at Ardmore North, and every hole drilled, are reported at Table 1.

Copper mineralisation at Ardmore North is associated with zones of strong hematite and magnetite alteration, accompanied by weak to moderate quartz veining. Chalcopyrite and pyrite occur as disseminations within the magnetite altered material and as vein fill, and copper oxide minerals including malachite were logged in the near surface intervals. The magnetite alteration is significantly stronger at Ardmore North than at Attina and has been used to define the interpreted alteration envelope on the sections.

Surface mapping indicates that stratigraphy at Ardmore North is near vertical and that the veins exposed at surface are steeply inclined. With the current drill spacing, this means that the alteration system and the copper mineralisation are still open at depth.

The southernmost section drilled, shown at Figure 7, returned copper mineralisation and is the southern limit of the drilling. The anomaly continues to the south beyond it. The mineralisation is open at depth, since the system has not been tested below the intervals intersected, and open along strike to the south.

At the other end of the anomaly, holes 26MIE-001 and 26MIE-003, shown at Figure 4, tested the down dip extension of the vein sampled at surface on the northernmost section. That vein returned 5.36% Cu and 5.16 g/t Au in rock chip sample 2606RK-055, reported on 11 August 2026. The vein was intersected in drilling but carried only weak copper. No interval on this section met the 0.3% Cu reporting cut-off. Neither the copper nor the gold grade was reproduced at depth. Why is not resolved by this drilling.

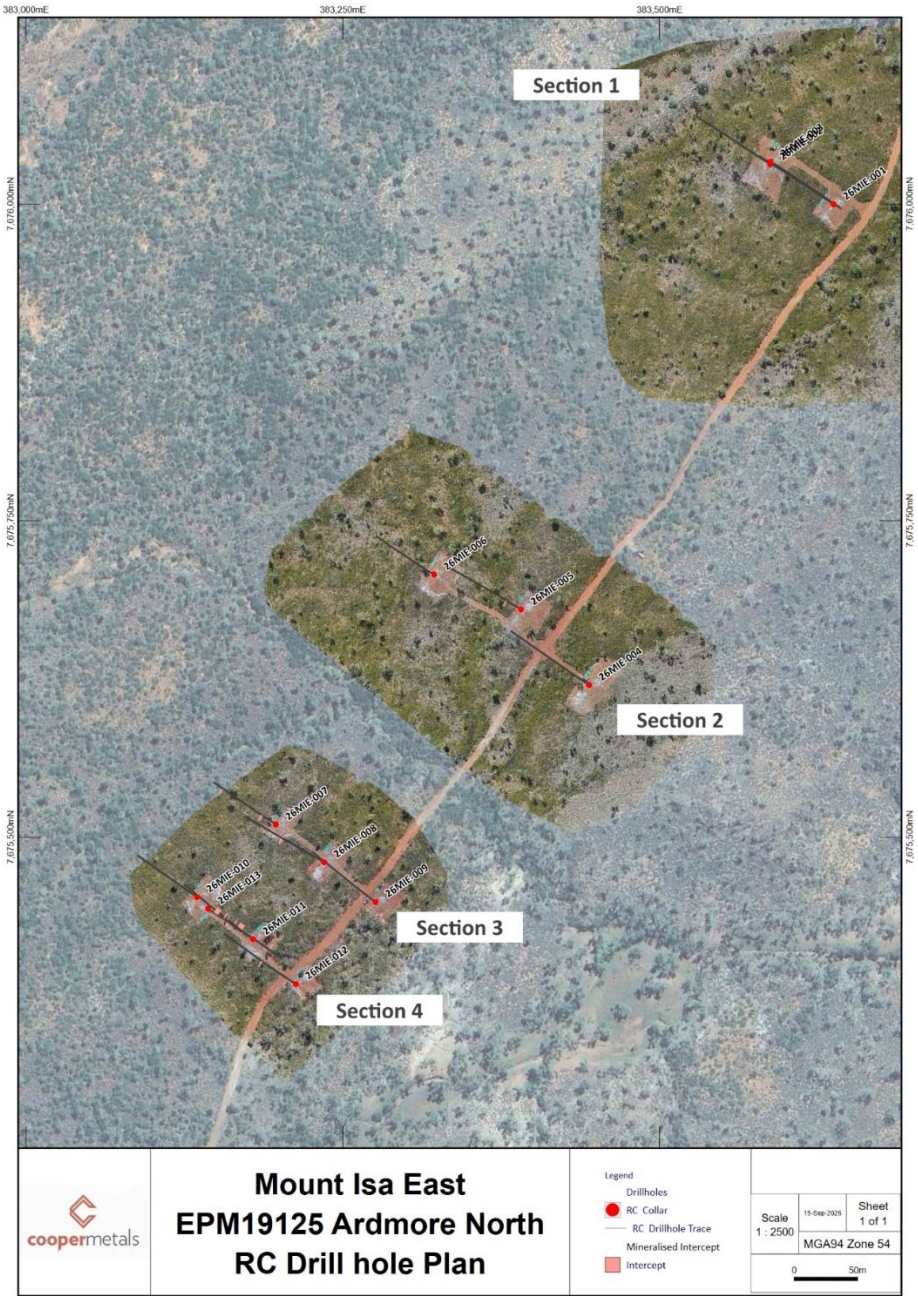

Figure 3 *Ardmore North Drill Plan*

Collar locations, hole traces and the reported intersections, with the lines of Sections 1 to 4 marked.

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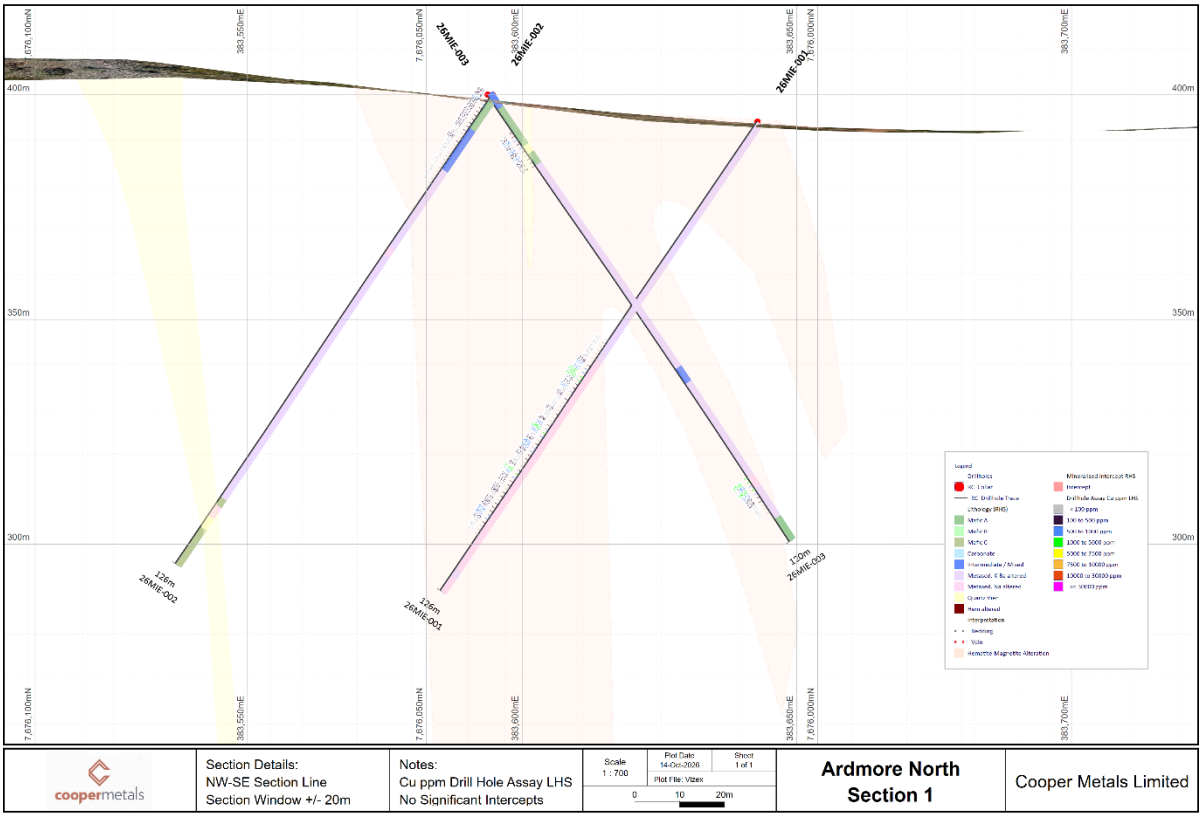

Figure 4 *Ardmore North Section 1. The northernmost section. 26MIE-001, 26MIE-002 and 26MIE-003.*

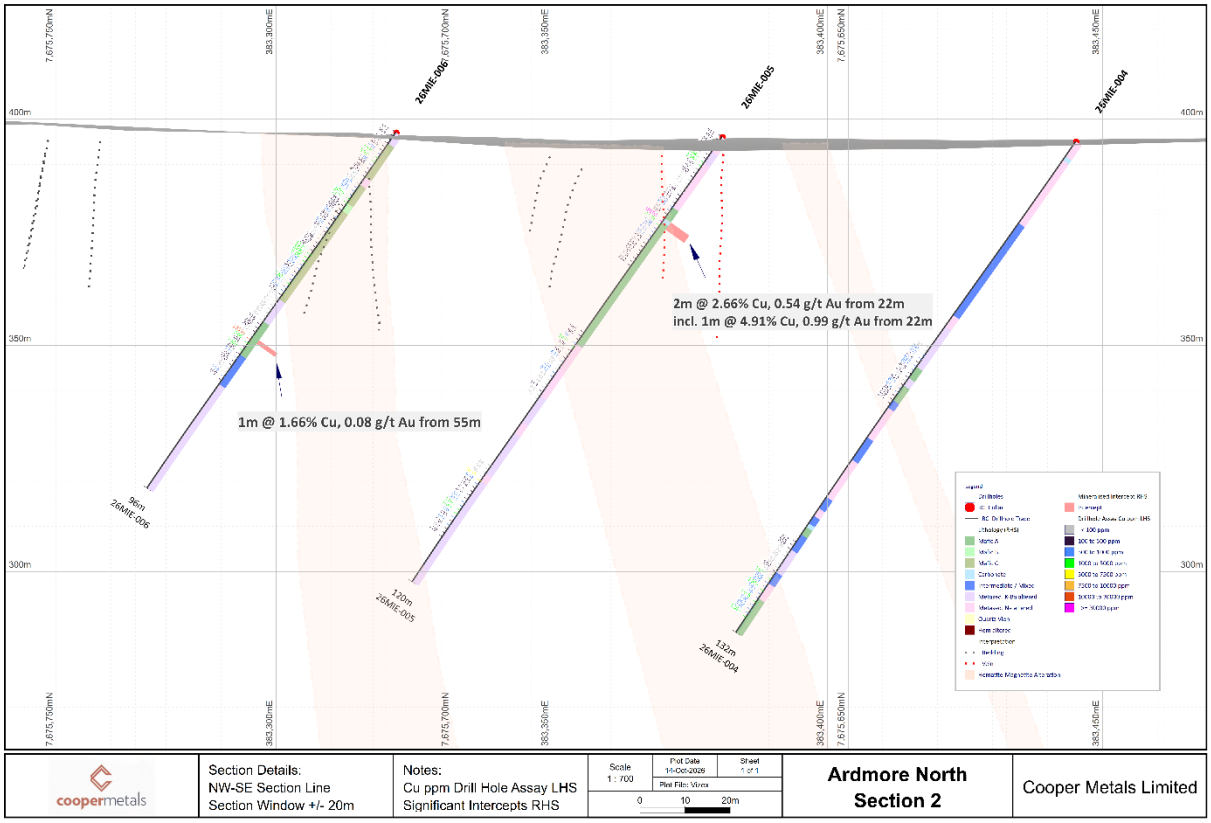

Figure 5 *Ardmore North Section 2. 26MIE-004, 26MIE-005 and 26MIE-006.*

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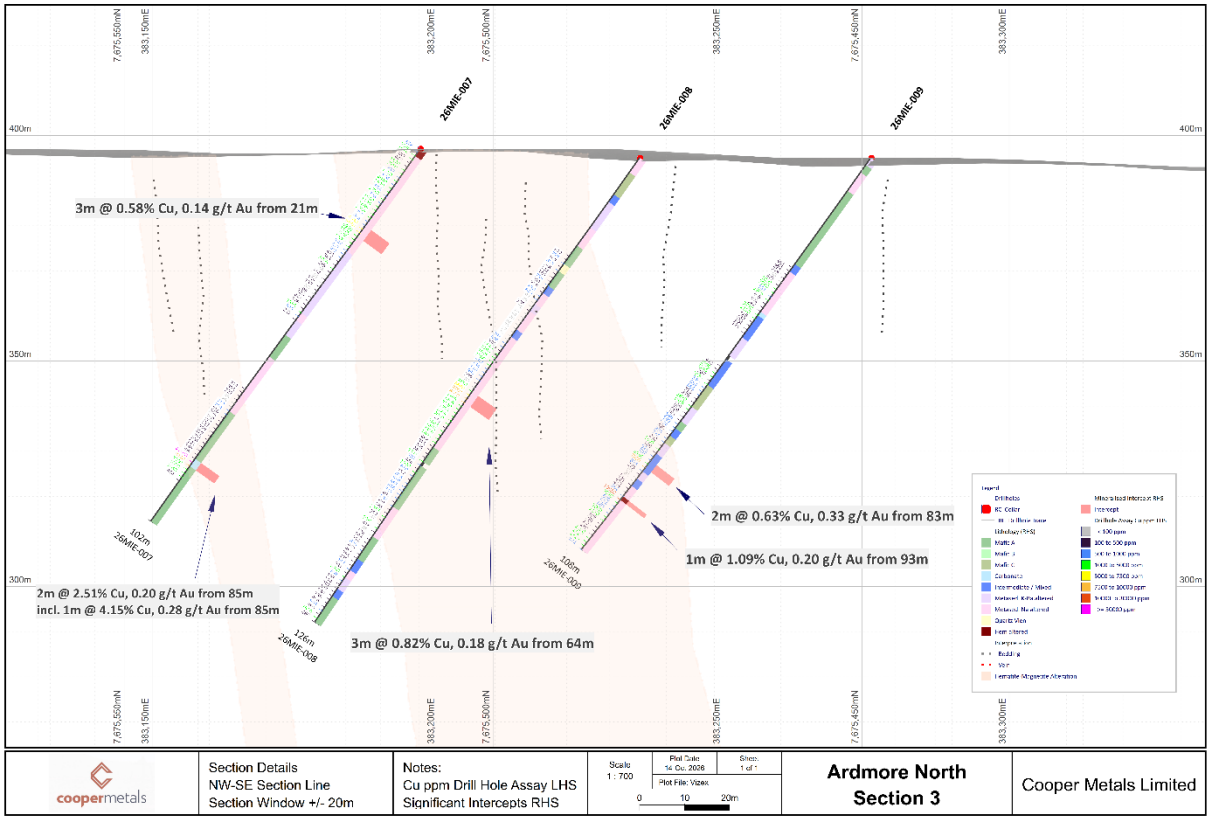

Figure 6 *Ardmore North Section 3. 26MIE-007, 26MIE-008 and 26MIE-009.*

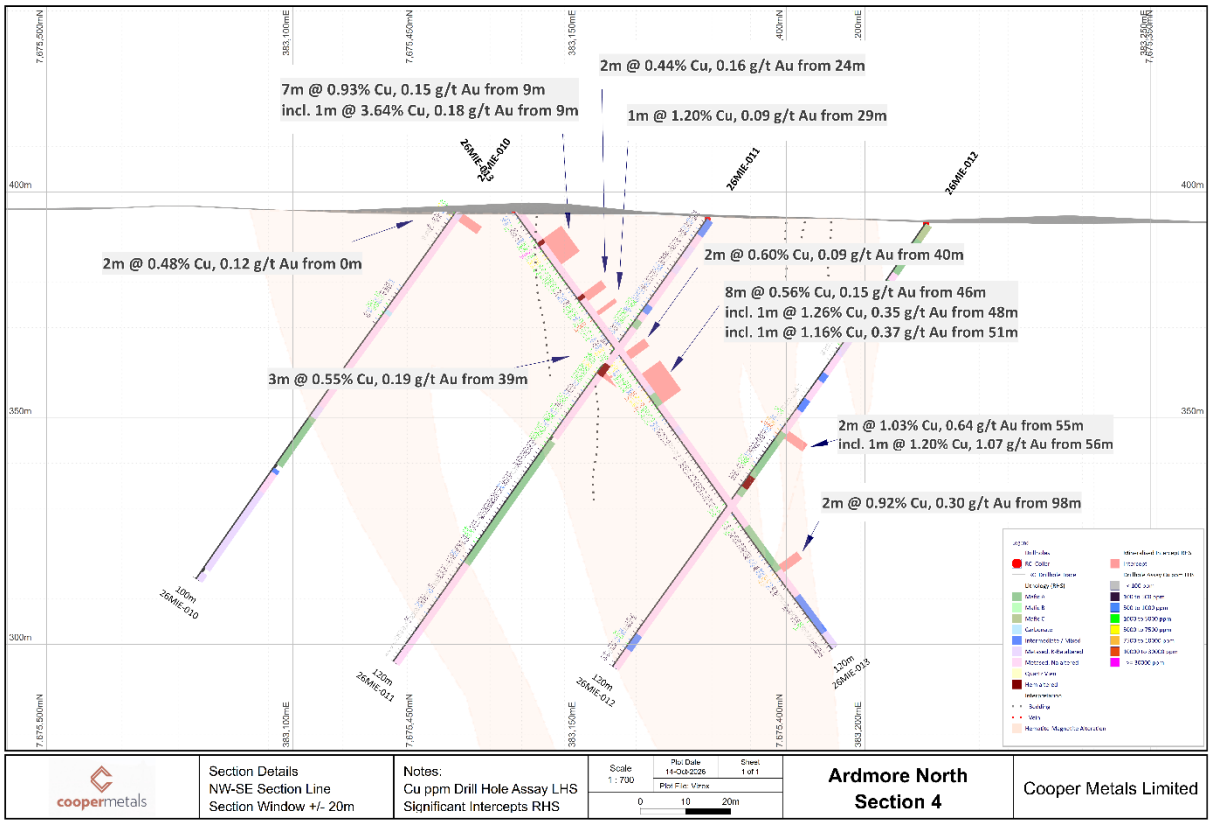

Figure 7 *Ardmore North Section 4. The southernmost section. 26MIE-010, 26MIE-011, 26MIE-012 and 26MIE-013.*

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Next Steps

- Integration of the drilling results with the existing geological, geochemical and geophysical datasets at both prospects
- Geological modelling refined by the multi element assay data, to better constrain the interpreted alteration envelope at Ardmore North and the stratigraphic relationships, and to inform structural models for Ardmore North and Attina
- Targeted field mapping of key structural contacts at both prospects, to further constrain the section interpretations
- Mapping to define the surface expression of the host sequence at Attina
- Planning of follow up work to test the southern along strike potential and the depth extent of the mineralised system within the Ardmore North anomaly, and the depth extent at Attina
- Rehabilitation of the drill sites

Table 2. RC drill collar details and assay coverage

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Collar survey	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	EOH (m)	Cu assayed (m)	Au assayed (m)
Attina									
26MIE-014	381145	7661725	401	RTK	-55	64	150	46	42
26MIE-015	381045	7661684	401	RTK	-55	64	168	35	24
26MIE-016	380958	7661656	401	RTK	-55	64	150	86	59
Ardmore North									
26MIE-001	383637	7675999	392	RTK	-55	306	126	52	27
26MIE-002	383587	7676031	395	RTK	-55	303	126	24	9
26MIE-003	383588	7676034	395	RTK	-55	122	120	18	14
26MIE-004	383444	7675620	394	RTK	-55	303	132	35	11
26MIE-005	383391	7675680	394	RTK	-55	300	120	72	18
26MIE-006	383322	7675707	395	RTK	-55	300	96	67	9
26MIE-007	383197	7675510	396	RTK	-55	303	102	72	35
26MIE-008	383236	7675480	395	RTK	-55	299	126	99	29
26MIE-009	383276	7675449	394	RTK	-55	305	108	69	37
26MIE-010	383135	7675453	396	RTK	-55	306	100	20	8
26MIE-011	383179	7675419	394	RTK	-55	306	120	120	43
26MIE-012	383213	7675384	393	Handheld GPS	-55	306	120	56	17
26MIE-013	383144	7675444	396	RTK	-55	122	120	120	62
Total							**1,984**	**991**	**444**

Table note. Coordinates GDA2020 / MGA Zone 54 (EPSG:7854). Collars for fifteen of the sixteen holes were recorded with an RTK instrument, are considered accurate to within a metre and are rounded to the nearest metre for reporting. The exception is 26MIE-012, which is a handheld GPS position at a nominal accuracy of 3 to 5 m and has not been re-surveyed. Reduced levels for all sixteen collars are sampled from the Geoscience Australia 1 second SRTM derived Smoothed Digital Elevation Model (DEM-S) Version 1.0, vertical datum EGM96, and are not survey grade. 26MIE-002 and 26MIE-003, and 26MIE-010 and 26MIE-013, each fall within a single cell of that model and so carry the same reduced level. 26MIE-003 and 26MIE-013 are scissor holes, azimuth 122°. EOH is end of hole downhole depth. Collar survey is shown as RTK or Handheld GPS and refers to the horizontal position only. Cu assayed and Au assayed are the downhole metres submitted for copper and for gold assay respectively. Gold was determined on a subset of the intervals assayed for copper, so the gold column is not a measure of gold tenor over the whole hole. All sixteen holes are reported in this announcement.

Revision of the collar details reported on 14 July 2026. Table 2 supersedes the collar table in the Company's announcement of 14 July 2026. No assay result, intersection, downhole depth or grade reported in this announcement depends on a collar elevation or a collar position.

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Authorisation

This announcement has been approved and authorised to be given to the ASX by the Board of Cooper Metals Limited.

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Disclaimer — reported results

The exploration results reported in this announcement are laboratory copper and gold assay results for reverse circulation drill samples from the Ardmore North and Attina prospects, determined by ALS using the methods described in Appendix 1.

Drilling at this spacing is sufficient to test the targets but is not sufficient to establish geological or grade continuity for the estimation of a Mineral Resource. No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve is reported or implied. Investors are cautioned that further work is required to determine whether mineralisation of economic significance is present.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Geological Interpretation and Exploration Results, being the copper and gold assay results for reverse circulation drilling at the Ardmore North and Attina prospects reported herein, is based on information compiled by Dr Christopher Reed, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Dr Reed provides services to Cooper Metals Limited through Maverick Geo Pty Ltd. Dr Reed personally supervised the drilling, logging and sampling programme and has reviewed the results reported in this announcement. Dr Reed has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Reed consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information and the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer — Third Party and Nearby Results

This release includes reference to exploration results and information reported by other ASX-listed companies and/or results from nearby or adjacent tenements. Such data is not necessarily indicative of mineralisation on the Company's projects. The Company has relied on public information believed to be accurate at the time of compilation; however, it does not guarantee its accuracy or completeness and has not independently verified all third-party data. Investors should be aware that subsequent announcements by those companies or changes in interpretation may alter the context or significance of the referenced information. The Company undertakes no obligation to update or revise such information, except as required under applicable disclosure obligations.

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Disclaimer — Third Party Information

References in this announcement to Hammer Metals Limited (ASX: HMX) and Carnaby Resources Limited (ASX: CNB) are based on announcements released to ASX by those companies and by Austral Resources Australia Ltd (ASX: AR1) and Evolution Mining Limited (ASX: EVN). Carnaby Resources and Hammer Metals have each announced change of control transactions, with Evolution Mining and Austral Resources respectively, as set out in announcements released to ASX by those companies. Those transactions remain subject to conditions, including shareholder and court approvals, and may not proceed. Cooper Metals is not a party to, and has no involvement in, these transactions. This information relates to third-party companies and tenements and is not necessarily indicative of the mineralisation, prospectivity or value of Cooper Metals' tenements.

Disclaimer — Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement contains forward-looking statements that are based on the Company's current expectations, estimates, and assumptions. Forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "intends", "expects", "planned", "anticipated", "working towards", "will", and similar expressions. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause actual results, performance, or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied. These risks include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, exploration and operational risks, regulatory changes, access conditions, and general economic conditions. The Company cautions that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied. The Company does not undertake to update forward-looking statements except as required by applicable laws or ASX Listing Rules.

About Cooper Metals Limited

Cooper Metals Ltd (ASX: CPM) is an ASX-listed explorer with a focus on copper and gold exploration. CPM aims to build shareholder wealth through discovery of mineral deposits. The Company has projects in proven mineralised terrains with access to infrastructure. The Projects are detailed briefly below:

Mt Isa East Project (Qld)

Cooper Metals' flagship Mt Isa East Cu-Au Project covers approximately 1,200 sq.km of granted tenements and applications with numerous historical Cu-Au workings and prospects already identified for immediate follow up exploration. The Mt Isa Inlier is highly prospective for iron oxide copper gold (IOCG), iron sulphide copper gold (ISCG) and shear hosted Cu ± Au deposits.

Gooroo Project (WA)

The Gooroo Cu and Au Project covers a newly identified greenstone belt ~20km from Vault Minerals' (ASX: VAU) Deflector mine. The 26km expanse of covered greenstone belt has had almost no exploration and was only added to government geology maps in 2020 after reinterpretation of geophysical data.

Pyramid Gold Project (Qld)

The Pyramid Gold Project covers approximately 150 km² in the prolific Drummond Basin, North Queensland, ~180km south of Townsville. The project hosts the Gettysberg Fault corridor with established high grade gold mineralisation and significant untested strike extent, as well as intrusion related gold system (IRGS) potential on the East Pyramid Range (refer to the Company's ASX announcement of 21 April 2026 for full details).

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Appendix 1 — JORC Code (2012) Table 1

This Table 1 is provided in support of the exploration results reported in this announcement for the Mt Isa East Project (EPM 19125), northwest Queensland, being laboratory copper and gold assay results for reverse circulation drilling at the Ardmore North and Attina prospects. No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve is reported or implied.

Section 1 — Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Reverse circulation drilling at the Ardmore North and Attina prospects. Samples were collected at 1 m intervals down each hole. Each 1 m interval was passed through a rig mounted cone splitter on the cyclone to produce a representative ~2 to 3 kg sub sample, collected in a pre-numbered calico bag. The bulk reject was retained on site. Samples were collected dry where possible; groundwater intersections and any wet or moist intervals were recorded during logging. A portable XRF (Evident Vanta) was used on site on the 1 m sample piles and at end of hole to guide sample selection and confirm depth of completion. Portable XRF readings are a field guide only and are not reported as assay grades. Samples were selected for copper analysis on the visual logging of sulphides, alteration and veining, with an additional screen applied using the portable XRF. Intervals returning a portable XRF copper reading above approximately 0.1% Cu were submitted together with surrounding samples either side of the indicated zone. Intervals showing alteration or veining considered prospective were submitted whether or not the portable XRF reading reached that level, so the portable XRF guided the selection rather than determining it. Portable XRF readings were obtained over 1,977 of the 1,984 m drilled, being 1,511 m of 1,516 m at Ardmore North and 466 m of 468 m at Attina. 991 m were submitted for copper assay, being 824 m at Ardmore North and 167 m at Attina. Two Ardmore North holes, 26MIE-011 and 26MIE-013, were deliberately submitted in full. No Attina hole was submitted in full. Gold was determined on 444 m of the 991 m assayed for copper, being 319 m at Ardmore North and 125 m at Attina, including every metre of every intersection reported at Table 1. The gold intervals were selected on the copper intersections, with additional samples submitted either side of each to ensure coverage beyond them.
Drilling techniques	• Reverse circulation drilling using a Schramm T685WS rig (Bullion Drilling Co) fitted with a 5¾ inch face sampling hammer. Collars were established over 0 to 6 m with 150 mm PVC casing. Holes were drilled at a nominal dip of -55°. Samples are non-core; core was not taken and holes were not oriented.
Drill sample recovery	• RC chip recovery was monitored visually at the cyclone. No quantitative recovery measurement was recorded at the rig. The cyclone and splitter were cleaned regularly and between holes to minimise contamination and downhole smearing. Sample recovery was generally good with good returns. Groundwater was intersected in several holes and was recorded in the logging, both at the collar and against individual intervals. No interval in the programme is recorded as a no return or unrecovered interval, and every hole is sampled continuously in 1 m intervals from surface to end of hole. • In the absence of a rig recovery measurement, the weight of each sample received at the laboratory, determined by ALS method WEI-21, has been assessed as a proxy for the consistency of the field split. Across the 991 samples submitted, received weight ranged from 0.28 kg to 5.37 kg with a median of 2.21 kg and a mean of 2.24 kg, against a nominal 2 to 3 kg split. One hundred and three samples, being 10% of those submitted, were received below 1.5 kg and twenty-two were received below 1.0 kg. These are concentrated in the upper part of holes, where near surface material is weathered and poorly consolidated and the cone splitter does not consistently receive a full charge. Five of them contribute to an intersection reported in Table 1 and are identified in the note to that table. • Comparison of received weight against copper grade shows no relationship that would indicate sample bias. The Spearman rank correlation between received weight and copper grade across the 991 samples is 0.04. The Competent Person has assessed that no material relationship exists between

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	sample recovery and grade, and that no sample bias arising from preferential loss or gain of fine or coarse material is evident in the data. • Received weights are available only for the 991 m submitted for assay. Moisture or sample condition was not recorded against individual sample intervals, so the effect of wet ground on received weight cannot be quantified from the data.
Logging	• RC holes were geologically logged on a 1 m basis. Magnetic susceptibility was measured using a Terraplus KT-10 magnetic susceptibility meter and recorded alongside the geological description. It was measured on every 1 m interval in fifteen of the sixteen holes. No magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken in 26MIE-016 at Attina. Logging is qualitative in nature and supported by portable XRF. Representative 1 m chip samples were retained in chip trays and photographed. Sulphide minerals identified during logging were corroborated on site by portable XRF indicating the presence of copper, used to distinguish copper bearing chalcopyrite from copper barren pyrite. Estimated visual sulphide abundances for logged intervals were reported in Appendix 2 of the Company's ASX announcement of 14 July 2026.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Non-core samples. Each 1 m interval was split dry at the rig via a cone splitter to produce a ~2 to 3 kg calico sub sample; the bulk reject was retained on site. True rig field duplicates, certified reference materials and blanks were inserted into the sample stream using a random insertion methodology. At the laboratory, samples were logged, weighed on receipt (ALS method WEI-21), riffle split (SPL-21) and pulverised to a nominal 85% passing 75 µm from a 500 g charge (PUL-32m). Pulverising performance was monitored by ALS method PUL-QC, with forty-two tests across the three primary jobs returning 86.1% to 99.3% passing 75 µm, all above the nominal specification. No crushing stage was applied, the RC chip material being of suitable size for direct splitting and pulverising. Sample preparation was carried out by ALS at Mount Isa. Gold was determined on retained pulps from that same preparation, so no second preparation stage was applied to the gold samples. Bulk rejects are retained on site and sample pulps are retained at the laboratory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Analysis was carried out by ALS. Copper and a suite of associated elements were determined by method ME-ICP61, a four-acid near total digest with an ICP-AES finish, with a copper detection limit of 1 ppm and an upper reporting limit of 10,000 ppm Cu. Copper results exceeding that upper reporting limit were re-determined by ore grade method Cu-OG62, a four-acid digest with an ICP-AES finish, and the ore grade determination is the value reported. Both methods use the same four-acid digest and the results are directly comparable. Gold was determined by method Au-AA26, a fire assay on a 50 g charge with an atomic absorption spectroscopy finish, with a detection limit of 0.01 g/t Au. • The results reported were returned under eight laboratory jobs: three primary copper jobs, one copper re-assay job and four gold jobs. • Samples were submitted to ALS Mount Isa, where sample preparation was carried out. Copper was analysed at ALS Brisbane and gold at ALS Townsville. The copper re-assay job was prepared and analysed at ALS Brisbane. • ALS is a NATA accredited testing laboratory, Corporate Accreditation No 825, Corporate Site No 818. The certificates record that NATA accreditation covers the performance of the analytical service but does not cover the performance of sample preparation. ALS is a commercial laboratory independent of Cooper Metals Ltd and of Maverick Geo Pty Ltd. • Field quality control comprised certified reference materials, blanks and true rig field duplicates inserted into the sample stream under the same numbering sequence as ordinary samples. Achieved insertion rates across the copper jobs ranged from approximately 1 in 10 to 1 in 13, against the nominal 1 in 20 stated in the Company's announcement of 14 July 2026. The laboratory applies its own internal quality control comprising standards, repeats and duplicates. Each job was assessed against the Company's quality control procedures, rules version qaqc-rules-v3.1, and each was accepted for reporting with comment. The Competent Person has assessed that acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established for the copper and

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	gold results reported in this announcement. The recorded exceptions are as follows. • *Copper, certified reference materials.* One field certified reference material returned a copper result outside the Company's acceptance criteria. Under the Company's procedures the samples between the last preceding and next following conforming control samples were re-assayed, being sixty-five samples. Re-assayed results were accepted, the certified reference material in that job having conformed, and the ME-ICP61 results are the values reported for those sixty-five samples. The ore grade Cu-OG62 determinations from the original certificate were retained as the preferred values for the over limit intervals. • *Copper, blanks.* Blank certified reference material returned copper at 3 ppm to 8 ppm against a certified value of approximately 4.7 ppm in several inserts across the copper jobs, a pattern consistent with minor carry over in the preparation circuit. The exceedances are at the part per million level and three orders of magnitude below the 3,000 ppm reporting cut-off, so they bear on no reported result. • *Copper, field duplicates.* Five true rig duplicate pairs returned copper relative differences above the Company's acceptance threshold. None of the five parent samples falls within an intersection reported at Table 1. Reverse circulation field duplicates measure the sub-sampling variance of the cone splitter rather than analytical precision, and most of the material assayed is low grade, where a small absolute difference between a pair produces a large relative difference. The pairs were reviewed by the Competent Person and accepted for reporting. • *Copper, secondary elements.* Certified reference material results for silver, arsenic, molybdenum, lead, sulphur and zinc returned exceedances in several jobs, assessed as near certificate or near detection limit noise and, for arsenic, as volatilisation bias in the four-acid digest. None of those elements is reported in this announcement and none of the exceedances bears on the copper control. • *Gold, certified reference materials and blanks.* Certified reference materials for gold conformed in all four gold jobs. All blank inserts returned gold at or below the detection limit. • *Gold, duplicates and repeats.* Four field duplicate pairs and one laboratory repeat returned gold relative differences above the Company's acceptance threshold. No reported gold grade depends on a sample at or near the detection limit. In four of the five the absolute difference between the pair is 0.01 g/t Au, equal to the detection limit of the method, where a difference of one detection limit produces a large relative difference and carries no meaning. All were reviewed by the Competent Person and accepted for reporting, and no gold re-assay was required. The Competent Person notes that gold precision at those grades is not established by these controls. • *Laboratory insert standards.* The laboratory's own insert standards on the gold jobs are proprietary materials with no certified value available to the Company, so they could not be assessed against a reference value. Their results were consistent between jobs.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Logging and sampling were supervised on site by the Company's geologists (Maverick Geo Pty Ltd, N. Cawood and Dr C. Reed, the Competent Person). No twinned holes have been drilled. Primary data are digitally recorded in the Company's logging system and loaded to the Company's drillhole database. Assay results were imported directly from the laboratory data files. No adjustments have been made to any reported assay value. Quality control for each of the eight jobs was assessed by N. Cawood, a Company geologist other than the Competent Person, against rules version qaqc-rules-v3.1, and each assessment was reviewed by the Competent Person. The reported values were extracted from the Company's database and verified against the laboratory certificates by N. Cawood, and no value differed.
Location of data points	• Collar locations for fifteen of the sixteen holes were recorded with an RTK instrument corrected in real time against a Geoscience Australia continuously operating reference station, and are considered accurate to within a metre. Those positions are realised in GDA2020 and all coordinates are reported in

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	GDA2020 / MGA Zone 54 (EPSG:7854). The exception is 26MIE-012, for which there is no RTK record and the position is a handheld GPS reading at a nominal accuracy of 3 to 5 m. That position is reported on the same grid; its stated accuracy is larger than the difference between GDA2020 and the horizontal datums a handheld instrument reports. Reduced levels for all collars are sampled from the Geoscience Australia 1 second SRTM derived Smoothed Digital Elevation Model (DEM-S) Version 1.0 at each collar position, taking the value of the containing cell on its nominal 30 m grid. The vertical datum is EGM96, which approximates the Australian Height Datum. They are model values, not survey grade, and no collar has been levelled. Downhole surveys were completed using a gyroscopic tool (EZ-Gyro MEMS) at nominal 10 m intervals.
Data spacing and distribution	• At Ardmore North, maiden drilling was completed on nominal drill sections designed to test a coherent Cu-Au surface anomaly of approximately 1.5 km strike by 150 m width. At Attina, three holes were drilled on a single line at approximately 100 m spacing. Data spacing at both prospects is sufficient to test the target but is not sufficient to establish geological or grade continuity for Mineral Resource estimation. Each 1 m sample was analysed individually, and no compositing of samples was applied before analysis. Reported intersections are length weighted composites of contiguous 1 m sample results, computed as described under Data aggregation methods in Section 2.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• At Ardmore North, surface mapping indicates that stratigraphy is near vertical and that the veins exposed at surface are steeply inclined. Holes were drilled at a nominal dip of -55° toward approximately 299 to 306° grid, designed on that surface mapping and oriented approximately perpendicular to the dominant regional strike. Two scissor holes, 26MIE-003 and 26MIE-013, were drilled on azimuth 122° to assist in understanding the orientation and geometry of the mineralisation. At Attina, surface mapping indicates the sequence is steeply dipping, and the three holes were drilled at a nominal dip of -55° toward 064°. Reverse circulation drilling provides no oriented samples, and the current hole density is not sufficient to define the orientation of individual veins or zones at depth, so no geometry is assigned and none is shown on the sections. True widths are not known, and only downhole lengths are reported. No sampling bias arising from the orientation of the drilling relative to the mineralisation has been identified, although such a bias cannot be excluded while the orientation at depth is undefined.
Sample security	• Samples were collected, numbered and bagged on site by Company personnel, with chain of custody maintained from collection to dispatch. Sub samples were transported to ALS Mount Isa by Company personnel. The re-assay and the gold analyses were run on pulps already held by the laboratory, so no further transport of sample material was involved. Bulk rejects are retained on site in a secure location and sample pulps are retained at the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• No external audit or review of the sampling techniques or data has been undertaken. Quality control for each job was assessed internally by N. Cawood against the Company's quality control procedures, rules version qaqc-rules-v3.1, and reviewed by the Competent Person.

Section 2 — Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The results reported are from EPM 19125 (Mt Isa East Project), held 100% by Cooper Metals Ltd and located on Malbon Vale Station, northwest Queensland, approximately 80 km southeast of Mount Isa. The tenement is in good standing and secure under Queensland legislation. Cultural heritage clearances have been completed, and land access has been agreed with the Malbon Vale pastoral leaseholder. No known impediments exist to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• Historical tenure reports indicate several companies have explored the project area over the last 50 years, principally by geochemical sampling of rock and soil, geological mapping and airborne magnetics. Limited historical drilling is

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	recorded in the Queensland Government database "GeoResGlobe". No historical results from other parties are relied upon or reported in this announcement.
Geology	• The Mt Isa East Project lies within the Mount Isa Inlier, which is prospective for iron oxide copper gold (IOCG), iron sulphide copper gold (ISCG) and shear hosted Cu ± Au deposits. Mineralisation in the district occurs predominantly as disseminated and fracture fill copper sulphides with variable gold, hosted within the Corella and Argylla Formations, a succession of variably metamorphosed and deformed sediments and volcanic rocks. The mineralisation at Attina and Ardmore North is associated with minor quartz veining, typically less than a metre wide and steeply inclined. The mineralisation at Ardmore North is also associated with strong hematite and magnetite alteration, which defines a broad alteration halo. The interpretation is preliminary and is based on sixteen holes and on qualitative logging.
Drill hole information	• Drill collar details for all sixteen RC holes, with the metres drilled and the metres assayed for copper and for gold in each, are tabulated at Table 2. Coordinates are GDA2020 / MGA Zone 54 (EPSG:7854). Reduced levels are model values sampled from the 1 second DEM-S, not survey levels. Table 2 supersedes the collar table reported in the Company's announcement of 14 July 2026. Downhole lengths are reported; true widths are not known.
Data aggregation methods	• Copper intersections are reported above a cut-off grade of 0.3% Cu, with a minimum downhole width of 2 m and a maximum of 2 m of consecutive internal dilution. Grades are length weighted over the contributing 1 m samples. All intervals grading at or above 1.0% Cu are reported irrespective of width, either as included intervals within a broader intersection or, where no qualifying intersection is present, as intersections in their own right; no interval is reported twice. A sampled interval with no assay for copper ends an intersection; such intervals are not treated as waste and are not composited across. Unsampled gaps also end an intersection. Reported width is the sum of the assayed interval lengths. No top cutting, grade truncation or capping has been applied. No metal equivalent values are used. Gold is reported only as a companion length weighted grade over the copper intersection, computed over the same contributing samples. No intersection is defined on gold and no gold cut-off is applied. • A typical example of the aggregation is 26MIE-013 from 46 m to 54 m, reported as 8.00 m @ 0.56% Cu and 0.15 g/t Au including 1.00 m @ 1.26% Cu and 1.00 m @ 1.16% Cu. The eight contributing 1 m copper results are 0.304, 0.056, 1.255, 0.627, 0.662, 1.155, 0.136 and 0.323% Cu. The intersection begins and ends on a sample above the 0.3% Cu cut-off. Two single metre intervals fall below cut-off and are retained as internal dilution; they are not consecutive, so the 2 m maximum consecutive dilution is not reached. The sum of the eight results divided by eight gives 0.5648% Cu, reported as 0.56% Cu over 8.00 m. The two samples above 1.0% Cu are each separated from the other by material below that threshold and are each reported as an included interval within the parent intersection; neither is reported separately. The companion gold grade is computed over the same eight samples. • A second example is 26MIE-016 from 112 m to 132 m, where the 4 m from 117 m to 121 m grades 0.249, 0.209, 0.178 and 0.168% Cu. That is four consecutive metres below the cut-off, which exceeds the 2 m maximum, so the interval is reported as two separate intersections of 5.00 m and 11.00 m rather than as one 20.00 m intersection.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• All intersections are reported as downhole lengths and true widths are not known. The orientation of the mineralisation at depth is not confirmed by this drilling, for the reasons given in Section 1, so no true width is reported or estimated. Because the holes are inclined at a nominal -55° and the veins at Ardmore North are likely from surface mapping to be steep, the holes are expected to intersect them obliquely and the reported downhole lengths are expected to exceed true widths. The Ardmore North mineralisation is interpreted as a network of discontinuous veins within a broader zone of alteration rather than as continuous lodes, so no individual vein or higher grade zone is correlated between drill holes and no continuity between holes is implied. At Attina no continuity between holes is interpreted or reported. Three

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	holes on one line are not sufficient to establish continuity, and no correlation between holes is relied upon or reported.
Diagrams	• A drill plan and one section for Attina are provided at Figures 1 and 2. A drill collar location plan for Ardmore North is provided at Figure 3, showing hole traces and the reported intersections, as undertaken in the Company's announcement of 14 July 2026. Four Ardmore North sections are provided at Figures 4 to 7, numbered from north to south. All figures carry scales. The sections show drill hole traces, collar positions, topography and the reported intercepts, and distinguish along each hole trace the intervals that were assayed from the intervals that were not, so that the extent of sampling in each hole can be read directly from the section. The Ardmore North sections also show an interpreted magnetite alteration envelope, outlined from magnetic susceptibility measured on the drill samples and from the geological logging, and interpolated between drill holes. That envelope is an alteration boundary and not a mineralisation boundary; copper is not distributed uniformly within it and no grade is implied by it. No equivalent envelope is interpreted or shown at Attina. Individual veins and higher grade zones are not correlated between drill holes at either prospect, and no geometry is assigned to them, because their orientation at depth is not confirmed by this drilling.
Balanced reporting	• All holes drilled are reported at Table 1. This includes four Ardmore North holes with no intersection above the 0.3% Cu cut-off. Two of these tested the northern end of the anomaly, where a vein sampled at surface returned only weak copper in drilling. Metres drilled and metres assayed for copper and gold are given for every hole at Table 2. Each section distinguishes assayed from unassayed intervals. • Assaying was selective (see Sampling techniques). 991 of the 1,984 m drilled were assayed for copper. Full length assaying of 26MIE-011 and 26MIE-013 confirmed that all 25 samples at or above the cut-off had been identified by the portable XRF screen. This test has not been applied at Attina. There, 167 of 468 m were assayed, with a 54 m gap immediately above the best intersection in 26MIE-016. All reported Attina intersections are bounded by assayed samples below the cut-off. The number of intersections per hole partly reflects the proportion assayed. • Of the 87 samples at or above the cut-off, 13 isolated single metres grading 0.3% to 1.0% Cu fall outside reported intersections. They do not meet the reporting criteria (see Data aggregation methods). The no cut-off intervals at Attina described in the body are labelled as such and are not included in Table 1. • Gold is low grade, with a median of 0.02 g/t Au, a maximum of 1.07 g/t Au and four samples at or above 0.5 g/t Au. It is not reported independently of copper. Drill grades are lower than surface rock chips because composites include wall rock (see Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths).
Other substantive exploration data	• Surface rock chip and trench sampling at Ardmore North was reported in the Company's ASX announcement of 11 August 2026, and earlier rock chip results in the announcement of 27 October 2025. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning those results continue to apply and have not materially changed. Portable XRF readings were collected over 1,977 m of the drilling and are used as a field guide only; they are not reported as assay results. The four-acid multi element assay results are used in support of the geological logging to interpret the host lithologies at Attina; no multi element result other than copper and gold is reported in this announcement. Magnetic susceptibility was measured on the drill samples in fifteen of the sixteen holes and is used in this announcement to outline the interpreted alteration envelope shown on the Ardmore North sections. No susceptibility was measured in 26MIE-016, the hole carrying the best copper result at Attina. No susceptibility values are reported. No metallurgical test work, bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical or deleterious element data are reported.
Further work	• Integration of the drilling results with existing geological, geochemical and geophysical datasets at both prospects. Geological modelling refined by the

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	multi element assay data, to better constrain the interpreted alteration envelope at Ardmore North and the stratigraphic relationships, and to inform structural models for Ardmore North and Attina. Planning of follow up work to test the southern along strike potential and the depth extent of the mineralised system within the Ardmore North anomaly, and the depth extent at Attina.

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