



Shallow Supergene Copper Mineralization Discovered Along Trend of the 22MtCu Dzhezkazgan Deposit

- **Shallow copper mineralization** identified in drilling at **Pallas' 100%-owned Satpayev and Dzhezkazgan East Projects**, located **3km east of the world-class Dzhezkazgan copper deposit** (2.0Bt @ 1.1% Cu for 22Mt contained copper).
- **Copper oxides and native copper** (malachite, chrysocolla, and native copper) were logged from as shallow as 16m below surface, with several holes returning **broad zones of copper mineralization** (tens of metres), including one interval **up to 43m thick**. The mineralized footprint extends over approximately 400m x 150m and remains open to the northwest.
- Preliminary portable XRF (pXRF) analyses on sample pulps have returned multiple intervals with elevated copper readings, including sections **exceeding 5% Cu** and several others **above 3% Cu**. These readings are qualitative only and will be confirmed by laboratory assays currently underway (expected within 2–3 weeks).
- Mineralization is interpreted as supergene, derived from an as-yet untested primary source in unweathered bedrock below. Ongoing mineralogical and geochemical work is focused on refining targets for follow-up diamond or RC drilling aimed at defining this primary source at depth.



Figure 1: Copper oxides and native copper (malachite, chrysocolla, native copper) from drill samples.



London, UK – 20th October 2025 — Pallas Resources, committed to discovering the next generation of Tier-1 copper and gold deposits across Kazakhstan's most prospective and underexplored belts, is pleased to report the discovery of shallow supergene copper mineralization at its Satpayev and Dzhezkazgan East Projects, situated about 3km east of the Dzhezkazgan copper deposit in central Kazakhstan. Dzhezkazgan ranks among the world's largest sediment-hosted copper systems (2.0 Bt @ 1.1% Cu for 22 Mt contained Cu) and has been mined continuously for over a century. Its orebodies extend for several kilometres along strike, up to 1km wide and 50m thick, underscoring the scale potential along this mineralized trend.

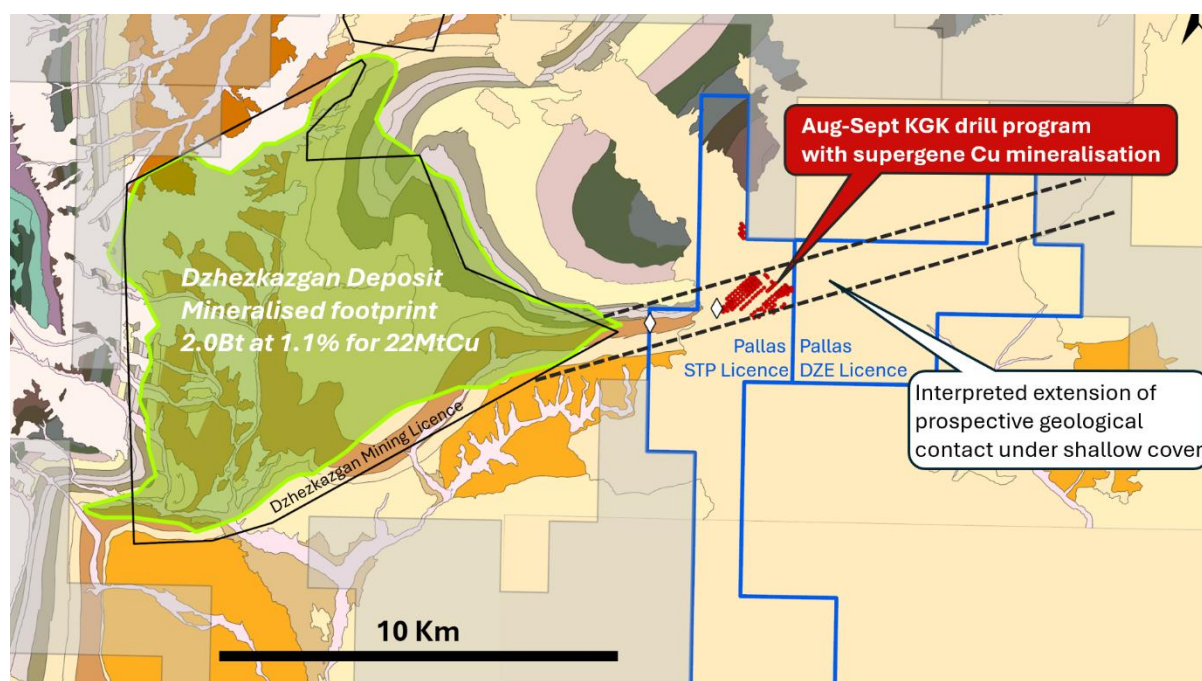


Figure 2: Pallas' Satpayev and Dzhezkazgan East projects along trend from the 22MtCu Dzhezkazgan Deposit.

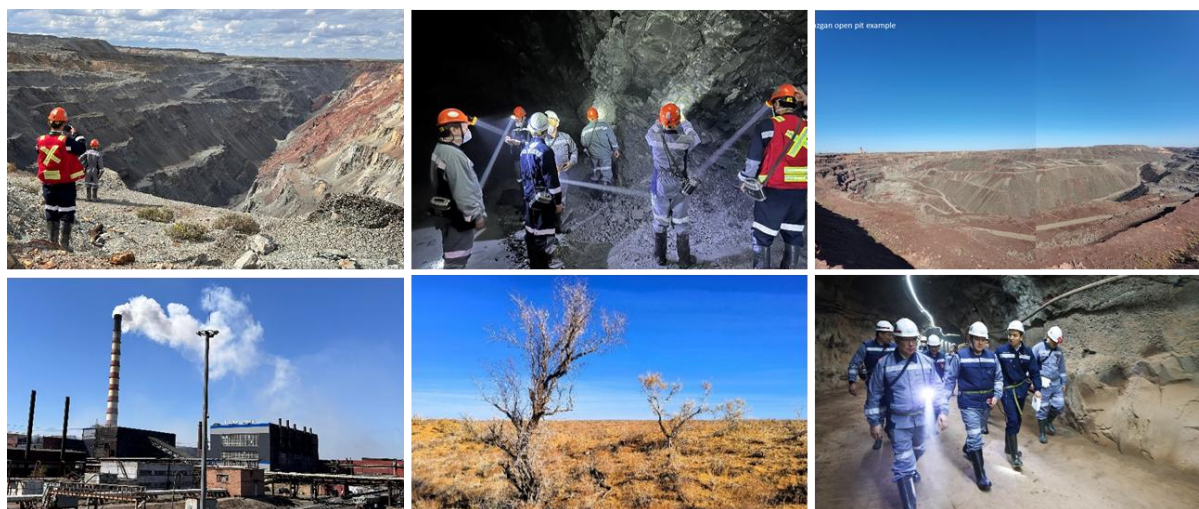


Figure 3: Open pit, underground and smelter operations within the 22MtCu Dzhezkazgan Mining Complex.





Between August and September 2025, Pallas completed a 4,800 m KGK (aircore-equivalent) drilling program testing for shallow mineralization beneath thin cover along the interpreted continuation of the Dzhezkazgan mineralized contact. Drilling intersected widespread copper oxides and native copper—including malachite, chrysocolla, and native copper metal—from depths starting at just 16m below surface. Encouraged by these results, the initial program was extended and infilled, defining a mineralized footprint of approximately 400 m × 150 m, open to the northwest where powerlines restricted further drilling.



Preliminary portable XRF (pXRF) analyses of sample pulps from drillholes indicate several broad mineralized intervals up to 40 m thick, with readings locally exceeding 5% Cu and several others above 3% Cu. These results are indicative only and will be confirmed by laboratory assays currently in progress, with results expected within two to three weeks.

The mineralization is interpreted as a supergene enrichment zone, derived from an untested primary copper source in the unweathered bedrock below. Detailed mineralogical and geochemical studies are underway to refine the geological model and prioritize targets for follow-up diamond and RC drilling to test this primary system at depth. Although the shallow zone is likely to be relatively localized in its own right, it provides a strong vector toward a potentially significant primary copper system beneath the weathered horizon—potentially consistent with the processes that formed the world-class Dzhezkazgan deposit nearby.





Assay results, along with an updated geological model, will be released in the coming weeks as Pallas advances toward the next phase of exploration drilling.

About Kazakhstan's Chu-Sarysu Basin

- **Third-largest sediment-hosted copper basin globally**, hosting the **world-class Dzhezkazgan deposit** (2.0Bt @ 1.1% Cu, 22Mt Cu), continuously mined for over a century.
- **Significant copper endowment of >27Mt Cu** identified to date, with the USGS estimating an additional **25Mt Cu yet undiscovered**.
- **Untouched frontier**—no meaningful greenfields exploration conducted for over 50 years despite exceptional geological potential.
- **Pallas has secured a commanding foothold in the Chu-Sarysu Basin**, with over 16,000 km² of ground held through its strategic alliance with Ivanhoe Mines (granted or pending), two joint ventures with First Quantum, a royalty, and three wholly owned licences—**making it the leading explorer across this emerging copper province**.

About Pallas Resources: Pallas Resources is a Central Asian explorer with a fresh approach to discovery. We employ a disciplined target selection process, focusing on highly prospective yet under-explored regions in Kazakhstan. We are on the hunt for large-scale copper and gold systems across districts that are ripe for the application of modern exploration techniques. These frontiers remain largely untouched by present-day explorers despite prior Tier 1 Soviet-era discoveries. For further information:
<https://www.pallasresources.com>.

