08 April 2026

BRIDGE CREEK PHASE 2 DRILLING RESULTS

Far Northern Resources Limited (ASX: FNR) (FNR or the Company) is pleased to report that it has received the 1m assay results from Phase Two of the drilling program that was recently completed on the mining lease at Bridge Creek in the Northern Territory.

Highlights

1m drilling results from Bridge Creek – Phase 2 – 2025, provide some exciting extensions to the north, south and down dip of known mineralisation, including:

- Northern Extension
  - **FNRBCRC025 – 1m @ 1.97g/t from 53m &**
    2m @ 0.99g/t Au from 57m &
    1m @ 2.64g/t AU from 62m
  - **FNRBCRC026 – 2m @ 3.10g/t Au from 33m**
- Primary Ore Zone - Downdip
  - **FNRBCRC040 – 2m @ 0.83g/t Au from 45m &**
    8m @ 0.54g/t Au from 155m &
    6m @ 1.31g/t Au from 166m &
    4m @ 0.78g/t Au from 175m
- Southern Extension (720m from Current Resource)
  - **FNRBCRC047 - 7m @ 1.04g/t Au from 10m**
  - **FNRBCRC048 – 2m @ 0.88g/t Au from 31m**
- Infill / QAQC Drilling
  - **FNRBCRC029 - 1m @ 5.17g/t Au from 15m &**
    2m @ 1.43g/t Au from 18m
  - **FNRBCRC031 - 4m @ 1.07g/t Au from 27m &**
    6m @ 0.85g/t Au from 58m
  - **FNRBCRC032 - 4m @ 1.90g/t Au from 3m &**
    9m @ 1.17g/t Au from 88m (incl. 1m @ 5.42g/t Au from 91m)
  - **FNRBCRC034 - 2m @ 4.30g/t Au from 28m (incl. 1m @ 8.03g/t Au from 29m)**
  - **FNRBCRC035 – 3m @ 1.48g/t Au from 87m**
  - **FNRBCRC037 – 2m @ 2.96g.t Au from 32m**

Far Northern Resources Managing Director Cameron Woodrow commented: We are extremely pleased with these significant gold grades. The RC drilling results have extended mineralisation below the current ore body to the north and some 750m to the south.

FNR highlights that the first deep holes that FNR has drilled under the known ore body have intersected the primary south-dipping load 75m below the known resource block (Refer to Figures 2 & 3). This was a follow-up hole drilled to test the three historic Diamond Holes, BCD2, BCD8 & BCD9A, reported by Northern Gold in the 1990s.

- BCD2: 14m @ 2.46g/t Au from 119.8m*
- BCD8: 16m @ 1.90g/t Au from 140m*
- BC9A: 9m @ 2.98g/t Au from 191m*

*Historical Results were released to the market on the 8th of April 2025. Refer to ASX Announcement – Drilling to commence on Bridge Creek Mining Lease with Exceptional Gold Intercepts from Historical Drilling

Next Steps

1) Evaluation of QA/QC drilling data to determine whether drillhole data previously excluded can be reintroduced into the model, which includes drillholes within the current resource area and the southern part of Bridge Creek.
2) Geological interpretation and wireframing, looking to update the Bridge Creek Central Resource Model.
3) Depending on the outcomes of Step 1, geological interpretation and wireframing, FNR will look to update the Bridge Creek South Resource Model.
4) High-level Resource Optimisation study work.
5) Further metallurgical and geotechnical drilling and test work, to refine recovery assumptions and strengthen pit design and mine planning inputs for future study work.
6) Targeted extension and infill drilling, integrating updated geological interpretation to test high-grade mineralisation at depth and along strike and improve drill density in priority near-resource areas, on the back of work completed in Steps 2-4.

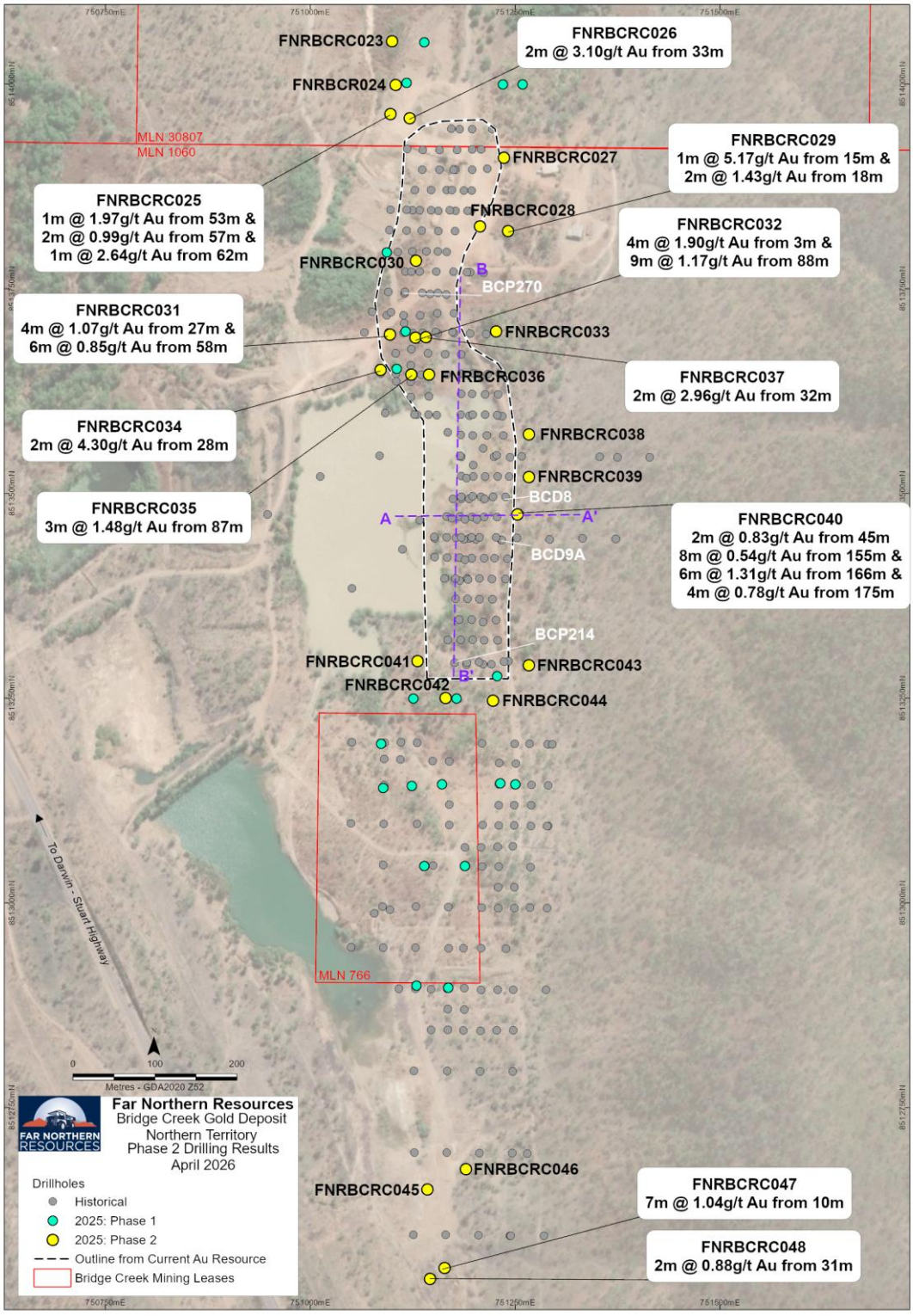

FIGURE 1: PLAN OF COMPLETED DRILLING – BRIDGE CREEK – PHASE 2

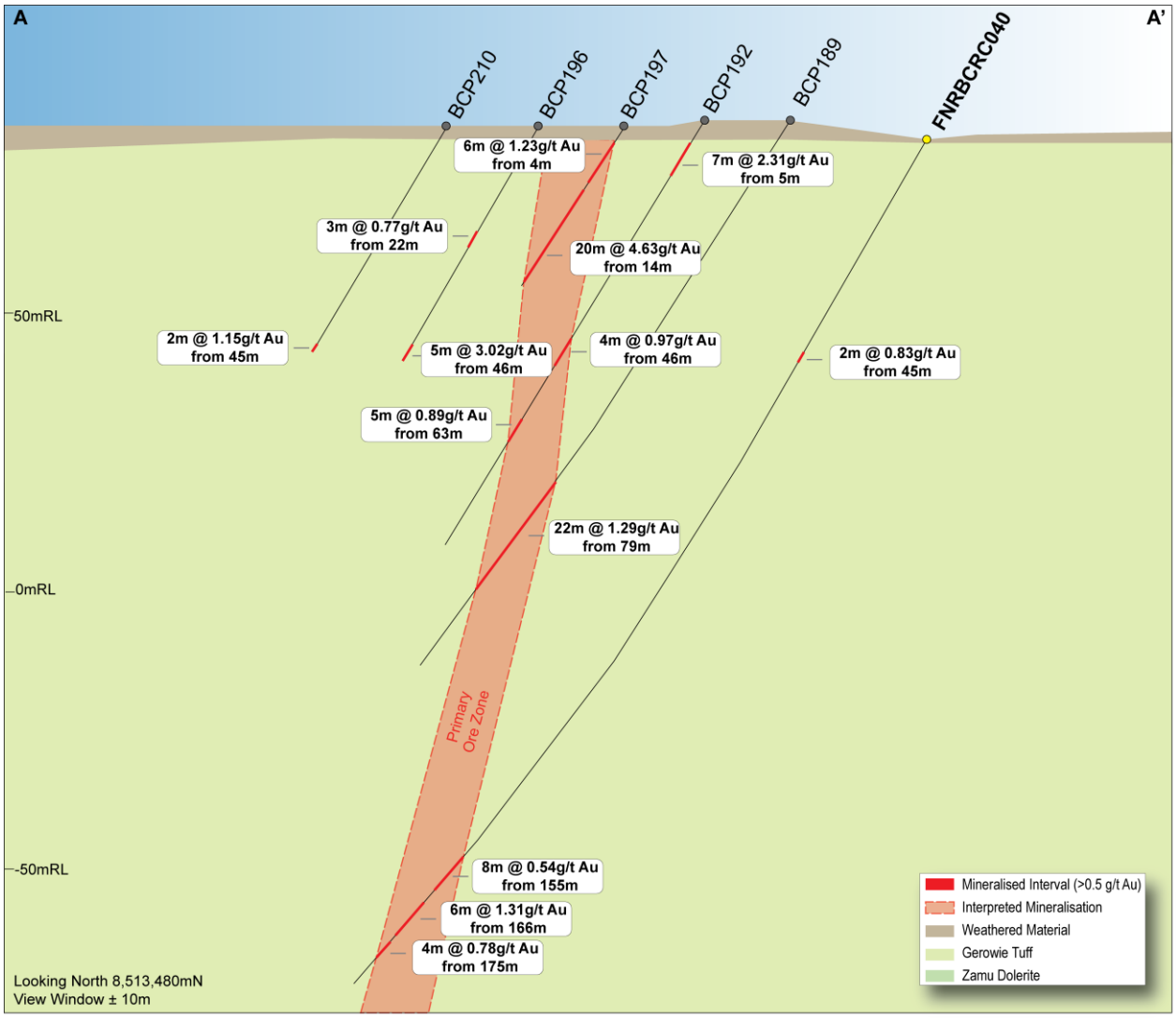

FIGURE 2: CROSS SECTION (A-A'): PRIMARY ORE ZONE - LOOKING NORTH ±10M SECTION VIEW, SHOWING INTERPRETED GEOLOGY AND SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS (AU >0.50G/T). DRILLING RESULTS ARE DOWNHOLE WIDTH AND NOT TRUE WIDTH

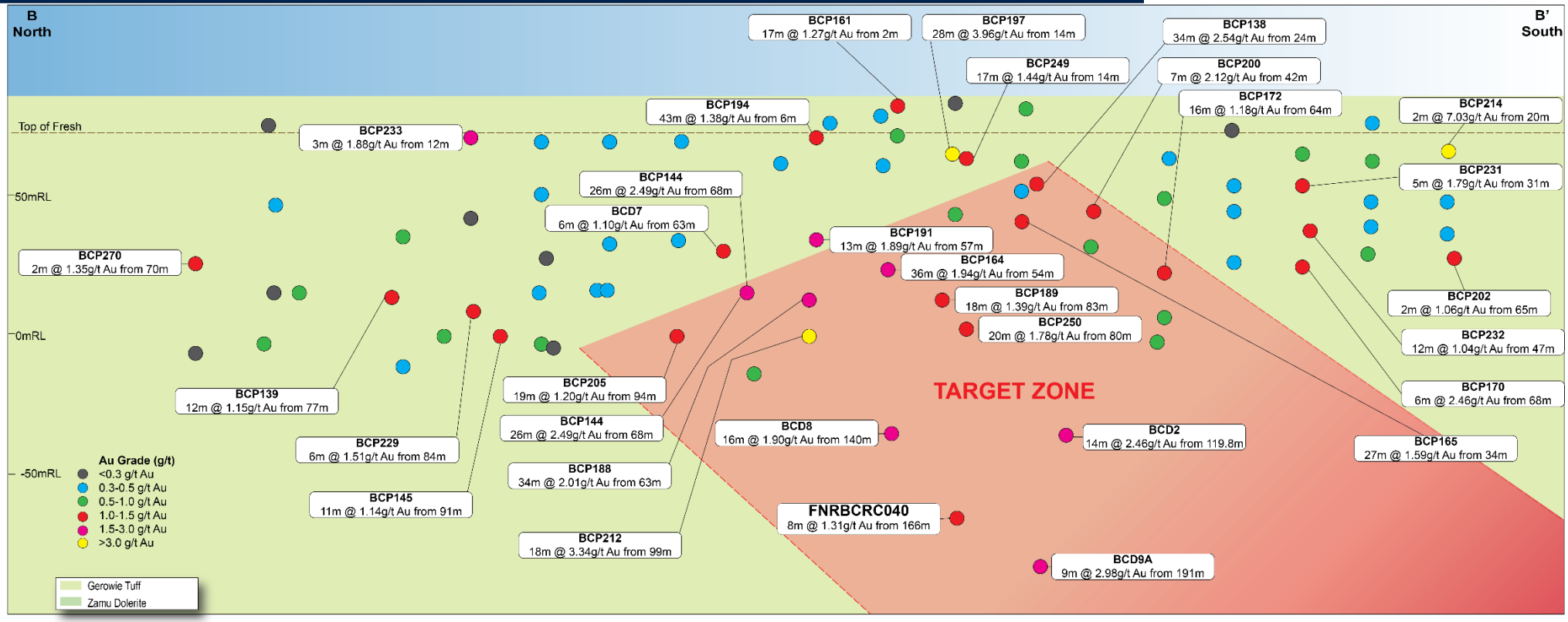

FIGURE 3: CROSS SECTION (B-B'): PRIMARY ORE ZONE LONG SECTION VIEW, SHOWING INTERPRETED GEOLOGY AND SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS (AU >0.50G/T). DRILLING RESULTS ARE DOWNHOLE WIDTH AND NOT TRUE WIDTH

Table 1: Completed 2025 - Phase 2 drilling at Bridge Creek, Northern Territory

Holename	Easting (m) GDA2020 Z52	Northing (m) GDA2020 Z52	Elevation (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Declination (°)	Hole Type
FNRBCRC023	751,100	8,514,052	78	75	99	-60	RC
FNRBCRC024	751,104	8,513,999	81	75	91	-60	RC
FNRBCRC025	751,098	8,513,963	82	75	98	-60	RC
FNRBCRC026	751,121	8,513,958	82	75	99	-60	RC
FNRBCRC027	751,236	8,513,910	86	75	93	-60	RC
FNRBCRC028	751,207	8,513,826	87	75	274	-60	RC
FNRBCRC029	751,241	8,513,820	88	75	270	-60	RC
FNRBCRC030	751,129	8,513,784	82	34	92	-60	RC
FNRBCRC031	751,128	8,513,690	81	100	91	-60	RC
FNRBCRC032	751,097	8,513,694	80	100	93	-60	RC
FNRBCRC033	751,227	8,513,698	81	150	270	-60	RC
FNRBCRC034	751,086	8,513,651	78	66	98	-60	RC
FNRBCRC035	751,123	8,513,645	79	100	95	-60	RC
FNRBCRC036	751,145	8,513,645	78	100	94	-60	RC
FNRBCRC037	751,141	8,513,691	81	100	91	-60	RC
FNRBCRC038	751,267	8,513,572	80	200	282	-60	RC
FNRBCRC039	751,267	8,513,520	81	200	276	-60	RC
FNRBCRC040	751,253	8,513,474	82	200	275	-60	RC
FNRBCRC041	751,131	8,513,295	79	75	274	-60	RC
FNRBCRC042	751,165	8,513,250	81	75	277	-60	RC
FNRBCRC043	751,267	8,513,290	80	48	278	-60	RC
FNRBCRC044	751,223	8,513,247	81	75	272	-60	RC
FNRBCRC045	751,143	8,512,650	79	75	90	-60	RC
FNRBCRC046	751,190	8,512,675	83	75	92	-60	RC
FNRBCRC047	751,164	8,512,554	82	75	92	-60	RC
FNRBCRC048	751,146	8,512,541	81	75	85	-60	RC

Table 2: Significant Intersections (greater than 0.3 g/t Au). The table shows downhole width, not true width.

Holename	From	To	Au (g/t)	Holename	From	To	Au (g/t)
FNRBCRC023	61	62	0.3	FNRBCRC031	51	52	2.05
FNRBCRC024	9	10	6.51	FNRBCRC031	53	54	1.17
FNRBCRC024	54	55	0.73	FNRBCRC031	55	56	0.39
FNRBCRC024	59	60	0.75	FNRBCRC031	56	57	0.45
FNRBCRC024	61	62	0.82	FNRBCRC031	58	59	0.61
FNRBCRC024	62	63	0.5	FNRBCRC031	60	61	1.5
FNRBCRC025	12	13	0.78	FNRBCRC031	62	63	1.38
FNRBCRC025	13	14	0.42	FNRBCRC031	63	64	1.21
FNRBCRC025	44	45	0.62	FNRBCRC031	78	79	0.3
FNRBCRC025	53	54	1.97	FNRBCRC032	3	4	2.65
FNRBCRC025	57	58	1.28	FNRBCRC032	4	5	2.7
FNRBCRC025	58	59	0.62	FNRBCRC032	5	6	0.3
FNRBCRC025	62	63	2.64	FNRBCRC032	6	7	1.95
FNRBCRC026	11	12	1.3	FNRBCRC032	17	18	0.61
FNRBCRC026	18	19	1.29	FNRBCRC032	19	20	0.89
FNRBCRC026	30	31	0.72	FNRBCRC032	40	41	1.54
FNRBCRC026	33	34	3.81	FNRBCRC032	48	49	0.76
FNRBCRC026	34	35	2.38	FNRBCRC032	50	51	0.48
FNRBCRC027	No significant intersection			FNRBCRC032	52	53	0.69
FNRBCRC028	No significant intersection			FNRBCRC032	55	56	0.34
FNRBCRC029	15	16	5.17	FNRBCRC032	88	89	0.8
FNRBCRC029	16	17	0.44	FNRBCRC032	89	90	0.96
FNRBCRC029	17	18	0.49	FNRBCRC032	91	92	5.42
FNRBCRC029	18	19	1.3	FNRBCRC032	92	93	0.32
FNRBCRC029	19	20	1.56	FNRBCRC032	93	94	0.93
FNRBCRC029	22	23	0.46	FNRBCRC032	94	95	0.53
FNRBCRC030	12	13	1.37	FNRBCRC032	95	96	0.35
FNRBCRC030	21	22	0.34	FNRBCRC032	96	97	1.06
FNRBCRC030	23	24	0.82	FNRBCRC032	97	98	0.39
FNRBCRC030	31	32	1.83	FNRNCRC033	No significant intersection		
FNRBCRC030	32	33	0.38	FNRBCRC034	28	29	0.56
FNRBCRC030	34	35	0.34	FNRBCRC034	29	30	8.03
FNRBCRC031	13	14	0.44	FNRBCRC035	85	86	0.75
FNRBCRC031	20	21	0.66	FNRBCRC035	87	88	2.11
FNRBCRC031	22	23	0.58	FNRBCRC035	89	90	1.73
FNRBCRC031	23	24	0.56	FNRBCRC035	90	91	0.6
FNRBCRC031	27	28	0.55	FNRBCRC035	91	92	0.35
FNRBCRC031	28	29	1.36	FNRBCRC035	93	94	0.36
FNRBCRC031	29	30	1.55	FNRBCRC035	94	95	0.87
FNRBCRC031	30	31	0.82	FNRBCRC035	95	96	0.34
FNRBCRC031	43	44	0.4	FNRBCRC035	97	98	1.95
FNRBCRC031	45	46	0.91	FNRBCRC036	44	45	0.46
FNRBCRC031	46	47	0.33	FNRBCRC036	47	48	0.35
FNRBCRC031	48	49	0.42	FNRBCRC036	49	50	0.47
FNRBCRC031	50	51	0.72	FNRBCRC036	50	51	0.46

Holename	From	To	Au (g/t)
FNRBCRC036	51	52	0.77
FNRBCRC036	52	53	0.33
FNRBCRC036	53	54	1.41
FNRBCRC036	57	58	0.41
FNRBCRC036	63	64	0.3
FNRBCRC036	86	87	0.31
FNRBCRC037	4	5	0.45
FNRBCRC037	32	33	4.3
FNRBCRC037	33	34	1.61
FNRBCRC037	38	39	1.15
FNRBCRC037	42	43	0.77
FNRBCRC038	10	11	0.5
FNRBCRC038	56	57	0.38
FNRBCRC038	130	131	0.58
FNRBCRC039	51	52	0.3
FNRBCRC039	64	65	0.35
FNRBCRC039	65	66	0.4
FNRBCRC040	31	32	0.37
FNRBCRC040	32	33	0.75
FNRBCRC040	34	35	0.39
FNRBCRC040	35	36	0.42
FNRBCRC040	36	37	0.32
FNRBCRC040	39	40	0.33
FNRBCRC040	40	41	0.51
FNRBCRC040	41	42	0.52
FNRBCRC040	42	43	0.41
FNRBCRC040	45	46	1.34
FNRBCRC040	46	47	0.31
FNRBCRC040	155	156	0.64
FNRBCRC040	157	158	0.65
FNRBCRC040	159	160	0.57
FNRBCRC040	160	161	0.63
FNRBCRC040	161	162	0.39
FNRBCRC040	162	163	1.1
FNRBCRC040	166	167	1.66
FNRBCRC040	167	168	0.33
FNRBCRC040	168	169	2.11
FNRBCRC040	169	170	1.55
FNRBCRC040	170	171	1.07
FNRBCRC040	171	172	1.11
FNRBCRC040	172	173	0.38
FNRBCRC040	173	174	0.37
FNRBCRC040	175	176	0.83
FNRBCRC040	177	178	0.65
FNRBCRC040	178	179	1.52
FNRBCRC041	24	25	0.34
FNRBCRC041	27	28	0.55
FNRBCRC041	28	29	0.37
FNRBCRC042	31	32	0.31
FNRBCRC042	32	33	0.57
FNRBCRC042	66	67	0.51
FNRBCRC042	67	68	0.62
FNRBCRC042	70	71	0.54
FNRBCRC043	18	19	0.43
FNRBCRC043	19	20	0.3
FNRBCRC043	25	26	0.31
FNRBCRC043	38	39	0.49
FNRBCRC044	No significant intersection		
FNRBCRC045	69	70	0.31
FNRBCRC045	70	71	0.51
FNRBCRC046	No significant intersection		
FNRBCRC047	7	8	0.44
FNRBCRC047	8	9	0.35
FNRBCRC047	10	11	0.61
FNRBCRC047	11	12	0.83
FNRBCRC047	12	13	0.5
FNRBCRC047	13	14	0.73
FNRBCRC047	14	15	1.32
FNRBCRC047	15	16	1.15
FNRBCRC047	16	17	2.16
FNRBCRC047	17	18	0.47
FNRBCRC047	40	41	0.43
FNRBCRC048	30	31	0.47
FNRBCRC048	31	32	1.1
FNRBCRC048	32	33	0.66
FNRBCRC048	33	34	0.43
FNRBCRC048	34	35	0.4

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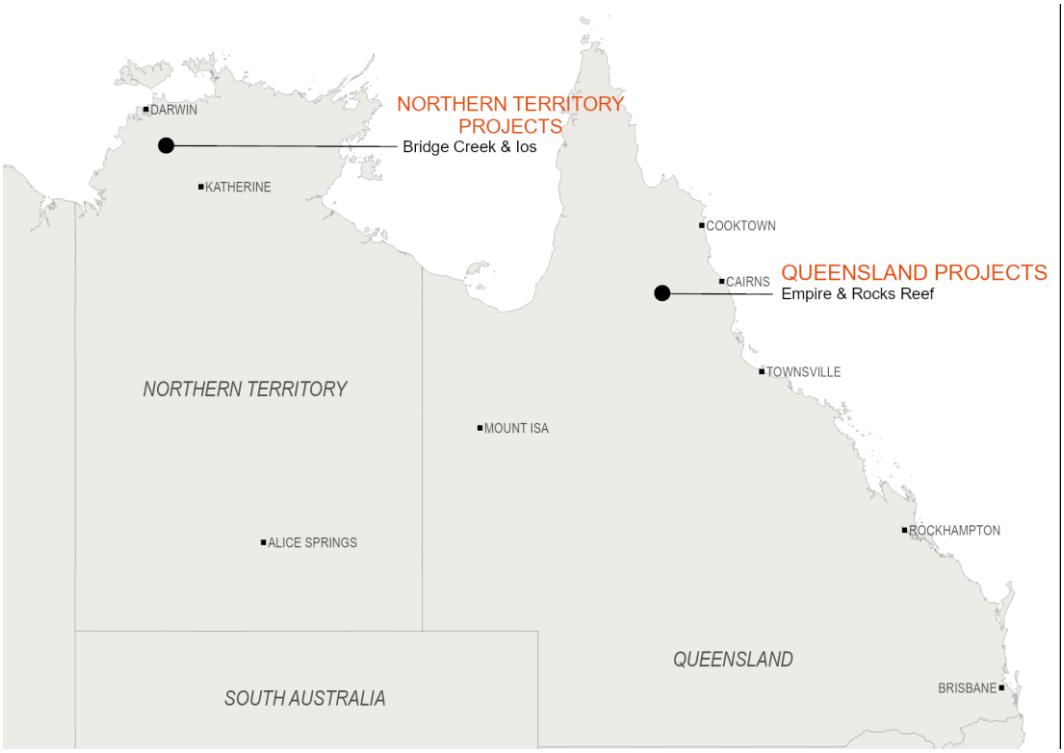
Authorisation

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors.

TABLE 3: FAR NORTHERN RESOURCES MINERAL RESOURCES AS AT AUGUST 2025

Project	Cut-off (g/t)	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)
Empire Stockworks – Queensland	0.2	0.5	0.97	17	0.3	0.63	6	0.8	0.85	23
Bridge Creek - Northern Territory	0.5				2.0	1.12	71	2.0	1.12	71
Ios – Northern Territory	0.5				0.5	1.49	24	0.5	1.49	24
Total		**0.5**	**0.97**	**17**	**2.8**	**1.14**	**100**	**3.3**	**1.11**	**117**

Numerical differences arise from rounding to two significant figures to reflect the relative uncertainty of the Mineral Resource Estimate.



JORC and Previous Disclosure

The information in this release related to Mineral Resource for Empire Stockworks and Bridge Creek is based on information previously disclosed in the following company ASX announcement available from the ASX website www.asx.com.au

- Far Northern Resources Limited (FNR) ASX Announcement 10 April 2024 - Prospectus.
- Far Northern Resources Limited (FNR) ASX Announcement 06 August 2025 – Ios Gold Project Inferred Mineral Resource.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information as at the date of the announcement that materially affects the information included in the Release and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates and results continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

These ASX announcements are available on the Company's website (www.farnorthernresources.com) and the ASX website (www.asx.com.au) under the Company's ticker code 'FNR'.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the Bridge Creek Gold Project is based on information compiled by Mr Christopher Speedy, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Christopher Speedy is employed by Angora Resources on a full-time basis. Mr Speedy has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Speedy consents to the inclusion of the matters in this announcement based on information in the form and context in which they appear.

Forward Looking Statement

Forward-looking statements regarding FNR's plans with respect to its mineral properties and programs are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that FNR's plans for the development of its mineral properties will proceed as currently expected. There can also be no assurance that FNR will be able to confirm the presence of additional mineral resources, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will successfully be developed on any of FNR's mineral properties. The performance of FNR may be influenced by a number of factors that are outside the control of the Company and its Directors, staff, and contractors. These statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results.

All of such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and

(vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the company's prospects, properties, and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward- looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

JORC Code 2012 EDITION, TABLE 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	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 downhole 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.*	• All drilling was completed by RC drilling. Bullion Drilling was the drilling contractor. • Industry standard practices were applied to the drilling programme and sampling. All samples were one-metre single splits taken off the rig using a cone splitter. The sample sizes (2.5-3kg) are typical for the RC drilling method and are considered appropriate. • Regular air and manual cleaning of the rig cyclone was undertaken to remove potential contaminants. • Samples were submitted for Au analysis using a 50g fire assay with AAS finish. • Sample representativity – All chip samples were logged in full. Sample intervals are 1m.
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).*	• RC drilling was performed with a face sampling hammer (bit diameter 5.25 inches), and samples were collected using a cone splitter for 1m samples.
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.*	• For the FNR drilling, the RC recovery and meterage were assessed by comparing drill chip volumes for individual meters. Estimates of poor sample recoveries were recorded. Routine checks for correct sample depths are undertaken for every RC rod. RC sample recoveries were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. The cyclone was routinely cleared to ensure no material buildup. Due to the good standard of drilling conditions around sample intervals (dry), the geologist believes the samples are representative. • No relationship has been established 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.*	• RC chip logging was carried out adjacent to the drill rig, at the same time, the samples are being extracted from the hole. Recorded logging data includes lithology, weathering, texture, grain size, colour, mineralisation, sulphide content, veining and other features. Drillhole collar coordinates, azimuth, dip, depth and sampling intervals are also recorded. The entire length of every hole is logged. • Qualitative logging includes classification and description of lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, texture and grain size. Semi-quantitative logging includes estimated percentages of identified minerals, sulphides and veining. • All information collected is entered directly into laptop computers, validated in the field, and then transferred into the Oracle database. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support future mineral resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores 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.*	• All samples were one metre single split taken off the rig with a cone splitter. The sample sizes (2.5-3kg) are typical for the RC drilling method and are considered appropriate. • Individual samples are placed in individual sample bags and clearly identified before submission to the laboratory for assay.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Duplicate field samples were taken every 20th sample by using a hand-splitter identical to the cone splitter to check the representivity of samples
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.*	• All Samples were submitted to Jinning Testing and Inspection, Perth, for assay. • After crushing and pulverising to -75 microns with 85% passing using disc mills, each sample is homogenised within the bowl, and a 150g sub-sample of the pulverised sample is submitted for conventional fire assay for gold (FA50) with AAS finish. • FNR submitted duplicates every 20th sample, at a rate of every 20th sample • Jinning has internal QAQC procedures, including certified reference materials, duplicates and blanks, the results of which are reviewed by Jinning before reporting to FNR • Assessment of the standards, blanks show that a high degree of confidence can be placed in the accuracy and precision of the assay data. • Assessment of the lab Duplicates show high variability, which is associated with nuggety gold
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intercepts were collated and verified by FNR personnel. Downhole intercepts are generated via a stored procedure in the Oracle database, using an elected minimum cutoff grade and a maximum internal waste, with no manual data manipulation. • Several drillholes were twinned as part of an ongoing QAQC program to determine the validity of the currently excluded Crossover (XO) drilling. No comparison of the twinned holes has been completed yet • All assay data were received in electronic format from Jinning via email to the Managing Director, saved onto the company server, imported and merged into the Oracle database by an external consultant. The database is sorted on a secure Oracle server with limited permissions. • There were no adjustments to assay data.
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.*	• The grid used is GDA 2020 Zone 52. • The collars were surveyed using a Garmin GPSMap 66i by the supervising geologist. Licensed surveyors will pick up the collar in due course. • All drillholes were downhole surveyed by the drilling supervisor/senior driller at regular intervals downhole using a north-seeking gyroscopic survey instrument.
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.*	• Data spacing for the Phase Two exploration program is widely spaced. • The overall data spacing and distribution are sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised domains to support the definition of Inferred & Indicated Mineral Resources under the 2012 JORC code. • 1m composites have been analysed, tested, and reported in this release.
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.*	• The drilling is predominantly orientated west (270°) with a 60-degree dip, which is roughly perpendicular to both the strike and dip of the mineralisation, therefore ensuring intercepts are close to true-width. • No orientation-biased sampling has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• FNR samples were delivered by FNR personnel to Jinning Laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No review or audits have been conducted

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership, including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting, along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Bridge Creek gold deposit is located within granted Mining Leases MLN 766, 1060, & 30807, wholly owned by Bridge Creek Mining Pty Ltd. The tenements are located approximately 125km SSE of Darwin and 35km SE of Adelaide River. The Bridge Creek Deposit is located approximately 29km from Fountain Head via the sealed Stuart Highway and Fountain Head Road. There are two alternate routes between Bridge Creek and Fountain: one a combination of sealed and unsealed roads, the other unsealed. • Kirkland Lake Gold retains a 1% NSR on any mineral production from the leases • The northern portion of MLN 30807 is encumbered by the railway RO 24350 (Reserved Land).
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Small deposits of alluvial gold were first worked near the Metropolitan Howley mine in 1883, following the discovery of primary gold there in 1873. Further primary deposits were located at Metropolitan and Chinese Howley. Alluvial mining quickly spread to Chinese Howley, Bridge Creek and Mount Paqualin. Alluvial mining by Chinese indentured labour continued until about 1896, when the lease arrangements with the Mandarins expired and were not renewed. The alluvial deposits were then only intermittently mined, on a small scale, until Metana Minerals N. L's Bridge Creek operation in 1986 and later by Mr R.J. Edwards in 1996-1997 • In 1985-1986, General Gold entered into a farm agreement with Northern Gold NL and conducted a diamond drilling and percussion drilling program (Stokes et al, 1994). GGRNL drilled five diamond holes in 1985 to test a Rapid Reconnaissance Magnetic Induced Polarisation ("RRMIP") anomaly • In 1986, Metana Minerals NL agreed with Northern Gold NL to explore and treat alluvial gold on the Howley leases. Metana carried out mapping, reconnaissance, costeaning, and sampling of the alluvial areas on the lease • In 1987, Northern Gold NL commenced hard-rock exploration on the Bridge Creek prospect, with the majority of the work being conducted in 1988. A comprehensive soil sampling was carried out over the lease, and RC drilling and mapping were conducted. • In 1991, reverse circulation and diamond drilling were undertaken to determine the extent and style of bedrock mineralisation as indicated by previous drilling. Early holes (BCP010 to 134) were drilled by Civil Mining Services using an Ingersoll-Rand T4 rig with a crossover sub behind a conventional percussion hammer. • During 1996, reverse circulation drilling was conducted over MLNs 766 and 1060 to test the bedrock gold resources in the central and northern sector of the prospect. This comprised 50 holes for a total of 3,641m. Five diamond core holes were also drilled.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• MLN 766, MLN 1060 and MLN30807 are situated within the Pine Creek Geosyncline, a tightly folded sequence of Lower Proterozoic rocks, 10km to 14km in thickness, laid down on a rifted granitic Archaean basement during the interval ~2.2-1.87Ga. The sequence is dominated by pelitic and psammitic (shallow-marine continental shelf) sediments with minor interlayered tuff units. Pre-orogenic mafic sills of the Zamu Dolerite event (~1.87Ga) intruded the lower formations of the South Alligator Group. • MLN 766 and MLN 1060 cover a sector of the axis of the Howley Anticline, approximately 12km along strike north from the Cosmopolitan Howley Gold Mine. Exploratory drilling at Bridge Creek intersected lower to middle units of the South Alligator Group. These are represented by foliated, sulphidic and carbonaceous black mudstones and wackes of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Koolpin Formation, which is overlain by foliated epiclastic and volcanoclastic tuffaceous rocks of the Gerowie Tuff Formation. These lithologies lie between subvertical limbs of semi-concordant Zamu Dolerite that bracket the axis of the Howley Anticline. • The contact zone between the Zamu Dolerite and the Gerowie Tuff is strongly deformed with some apparent tectonic interleaving of lithologies. Sulphide-rich, quartz porphyries, probably of Cullen vintage, cut the sequence. Generally, these are massive to weakly deformed and appear to occur as near-vertical, dyke like bodies that locally are bedding parallel • At Bridge Creek, primary gold occurs as three different styles, which post-date the F1-F3 regional folding events • (1) In quartz-sulphide (pyrite-arsenopyrite) stockwork zones and associated alteration haloes within the pyritic and carbonaceous black shales of the Upper Koolpin Formation (the dominant style). (2) In quartz-sulphide impregnated shear zones at the contact between the Gerowie Tuff and the Zamu Dolerite. (3) In quartz-sulphide veins within the Zamu Dolerite. The veins appear to be arranged as a fracture cleavage set around the hinge zone of the Howley Anticline. Veins on the east side of the anticline appear to dip west; those on the west side appear to dip east.
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* ○ *downhole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *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.*	• Drillhole collar information is presented in Table 1
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.*	• All significant intersections (>0.3 Au g/t) are reported in this announcement (refer to Table 2), with no allowance for internal dilution. • No metal equivalents have been reported
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').*	• The majority of the Bridge Creek drill holes were drilled at -60º to the west, and the mineralised zone dips at 80-90° to the west, so the intercepts reported are slightly greater than the true mineralised width.
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.*	• All relevant figures are included in this release
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All exploration results have been reported in Tables 1 & 2 • ASX Announcement – Drilling to Commence on Bridge Creek Mining Lease with exceptional gold intercepts from Historical Drilling – Released to Market 08/04/2025

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• ASX Announcement – Phase One of Bridge Creek Drilling Program Completed – Released to Market 01/05/2025 • ASX Announcement – Bridge Creek Phase 1 Assay Composites Received – Released to Market 22/05/2025
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.*	• All interpretations for Bridge Creek mineralisation are consistent with observations made and information gained during previous exploration and modelling.
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.*	• Further drill programs targeting the redrilling of the cross-over holes, increasing QAQC support and targeting the oxide lodes. • Further drill programs targeting along strike and down dip extensions • Further diamond drilling for geotechnical, metallurgical and density testing