ASX / MEDIA RELEASE

23 April 2026

DRILLING BELOW CROWN PRINCE DELIVERS HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERCEPTS DEMONSTRATING UNDERGROUND POTENTIAL

HIGHLIGHTS

NMG is pleased to report high-grade gold intercepts received from extensional drilling below the ultimate planned base of the operating Crown Prince open pit.

Hole NGGRCDD1184 returned the deepest ore grade (+1.5g/t Au COG) interval seen at Crown Prince thus far with ***3.2m*** *at* ***48.9g/t Au*** *from 330m including* ***0.35m*** *at* ***345.5g/t Au*** *from 331.2m*. This drill program targeted underground potential below the Crown Prince open pit operation.

The strongly gold mineralised interval is 190m vertical depth (330m down hole) below the designed base of the main pit, is outside of the current resource envelope and further builds the Company's confidence in gold mineralisation extending at depth.

3.2m at 48.9g/t Au from 330m including 0.35m at 345.5g/t Au from 331.2m

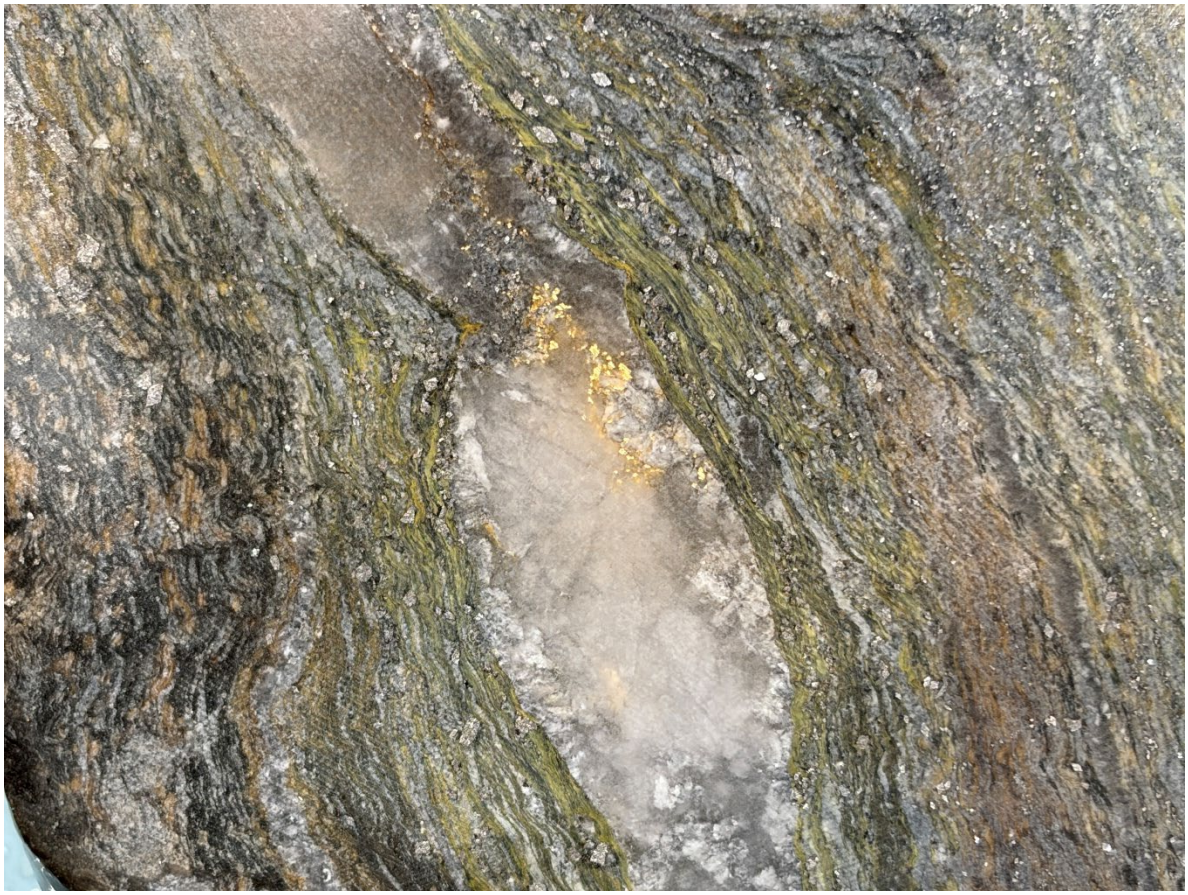

Photo 1: *Visible gold within a boudin of quartz-carbonate vein at 331.4m in NGGRCDD1184*

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Garden Gully Gold Project

Corporate

Shares on Issue	**10,864m**
Share Price	**$0.045**
Market Cap	**$489m**
ASX Code	**NMG**

Three mineralised zones were intersected within NGGRCDD1184 hole around 270m, 320m and 330m. The high-grade zone with visible gold with a quartz-carbonate boudin is surrounded by a wide alteration consisting of silica-sericite-fuchsite-carbonate and arsenopyrite. All assay results are included in **Table 1**.

This intersection is located west of the current pit within the main ore body (MOB) and is the deepest high-grade gold intercept to date within the Crown Prince mine site. It is well below the best previously announced intersection in TGGRCDD110 of **8m at 22.3g/t Au from 259.2m** (*ASX Announcement,17 December 2017)*. A plan view showing the trace of this hole with its gold assays is displayed in **Figure 3**.

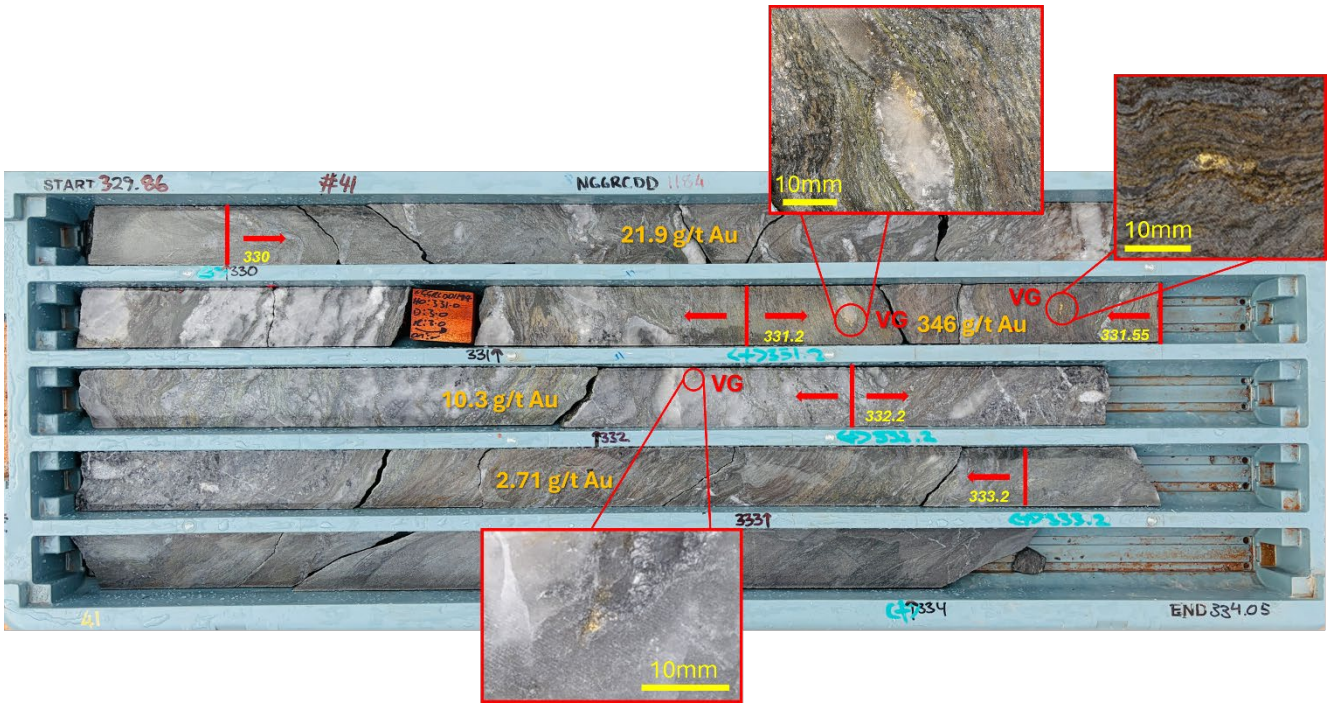

***Photo 2**: High-grade intersection from NGGRCDD1184 with visible gold*

Other highlights from the drill program include:

- **13m** at **13.3g/t Au** from 164m incl. **2m** at **72.0g/t Au** from 165m in NRD008
- **8m** at **12.3g/t Au** from 216m incl. **3m** at **27.4g/t Au** from 217m in NRD003
- **5m** at **12.3g/t Au** from 198m incl. **1m** at **50.9g/t Au** from 100m in NRD012
- **14m** at **3.8 g/t Au** from 197m incl. **1m** at **29.4g/t Au** from 199m in NRD011
- **20m** at **1.9g/t Au** from 205m in NRD013

Alex Passmore NMG CEO Commented: *"We are pleased to report further high-grade gold intercepts at our flagship Crown Prince gold mine where operations in the open pit continue to progress well. The particularly high-grade diamond drill intercept was from an extension to the 'main ore body or MOB zone' at depth which is to form part of the Company's future underground mining plans. These plans are being developed presently and will be released to the market as part of an ore reserves update shortly."*

*Table 1: All assay results from the mineralised zone intercepted in **NGGRCDD1184** hole*

Hole ID	From	To	Int (m)	Au	Au Rpt	Avg	Intersection
NGGRCDD1184	260	261	1	0.53			
	264	265	1	0.21			
	265	265.4	0.4	0.22			
	269	269.35	0.35	0.35			
	269.35	**270**	**0.65**	**0.89**	**1.72**	**1.31**	
	270	**270.6**	**0.6**	**1.8**			**2.65m at 1.54g/t Au**
	270.6	**271**	**0.4**	**2.33**			**(269.35-272m)**
	271	**272**	**1**	**1.39**			
	272	273	1	0.69			
	273	273.4	0.4	0.99			**and**
	316	317	1	0.12			
	317	318	1	0.2			
	319	**319.95**		**1.17**			
	319.95	**321**	**1.05**	**0.96**			**4m at 2.99/t Au**
	321	**322**	**1**	**5.37**			**(319-323m)**
	322	**323**	**1**	**4.48**			
	323	323.3	0.3	0.27			**and**
	323.3	324	0.7	0.1			
	328.2	329.2	1	0.18			
	330	**331.2**	**1.2**	**21.9**			**3.2m at 48.94g/t Au**
	331.2	**331.55**	**0.35**	**358**	**333**	**346**	**(330-333.2m) incl.**
	331.55	**332.2**	**0.65**	**10.3**			**0.35m at 346g/t Au**
	332.2	**333.2**	**1**	**2.71**			**(331.2-331.55m)**
	336	337	1	0.51			
	337	338	1	0.18			
	375	376	1	0.15			
	383	**384.25**	**1.25**	0.16			
	387	388	1	0.26			

Deep RC resource drilling was undertaken within the current pit aiming to define the extension of mineralised lodes below the designed pit and their best intersections are displayed in **Table 2**.

Table 2: *Significant gold intercepts from recent deep RC resource drilling under the main pit*

Hole No	From	To	Int (m)	Au	Au Rpt	Avg	Intersection
NRD003	216	217	1	5.52			8m at 12.30g/t Au
	217	218	1	21.6			(216-224m)
	218	219	1	36.6			
	219	220	1	24.00			incl.
	220	221	1	0.96			
	221	222	1	5.04			3m at 27.40g/t Au
	222	223	1	1.01			(217-220m)
	223	224	1	3.63			
NRD008	164	165	1	4.17			13m at 13.30g/t Au
	165	166	1	126.00			(164-177m)
	166	167	1	17.90			
	167	168	1	3.21			incl.
	168	169	1	8.10			
	169	170	1	0.58			2m at 71.95g/t Au
	170	171	1	0.39			(165-167m)
	171	172	1	4.90			
	172	173	1	0.81			
	173	174	1	1.21			
	174	175	1	3.94			
	175	176	1	0.78			
	176	177	1	1.00			
NRD011	197	198	1	1.11			
	198	199	1	0.38			14m at 3.81g/t Au
	199	200	1	29.40			(197-211m)
	200	201	1	4.78			
	201	202	1	1.04			incl.
	202	203	1	1.35			
	203	204	1	2.27			1m at 29.40g/t Au
	204	205	1	2.66			(199-200m)
	205	206	1	1.76			
	206	207	1	2.17	2.02	2.10	
	207	208	1	1.39			
	208	209	1	1.43			
	209	210	1	1.55			
	210	211	1	2.16			
NRD012	198	199	1	1.37			5m at 12.33g/t Au
	199	200	1	2.63			(198-203m)

Hole No	From	To	Int (m)	Au	Au Rpt	Avg	Intersection
NRD012	200	201	1	50.9			incl.
	201	202	1	6.01			1m at 50.90g/t Au
	202	203	1	0.73			(200-201m)
NRD013	205	206	1	2.34			
	206	207	1	2.13			20m at 1.91g/t Au
	207	208	1	1.81			(205-225m)
	208	209	1	1.37			
	209	210	1	1.41			
	210	211	1	0.48			
	211	212	1	0.51			
	212	213	1	2.09			
	213	214	1	1.44			
	214	215	1	0.73			
	215	216	1	1.43			
	216	217	1	2.79			
	217	218	1	5.04			
	218	219	1	1.04			
	219	220	1	5.42			
	220	221	1	2.42			
	221	222	1	2.20			
	222	223	1	1.54			
	223	224	1	0.58			
	224	225	1	1.50			
NRD018	164	165	1	4.37			7m at 2.03g/t Au
	165	166	1	2.83			(164-171m)
	166	167	1	0.22			
	167	168	1	0.1			
	168	169	1	0.48			
	169	170	1	4.42			
	170	171	1	1.77			

The Crown Prince gold mine is the Company's flagship asset located 22 kilometres north-west of Meekatharra in Western Australia via the Great Northern Highway and the Mt Clere Road (Figure 1).

During the current drilling program, eighteen RC holes were drilled north-westerly under the main pit (SEB area) and three diamond tails targeting the underground potential of the MOB (main ore body), on the western side of the current pit outline (Figures 2 and 3).

Please refer to Figure 3 for a north-south cross section over the western edge of the main pit showing diamond holes drilled into MOB mineralisation testing underground potential. Figure 3 shows the location of the visible gold intercept of **3.2m** at **48.94g/t Au** from 330m including **0.35m** at **345.5g/t Au** from 331.2m in hole NGGRCDD1184. The intersection is deeper than the previously announced deepest ore grade (TGGRCDD110 in 2017).

Mineralisation intersected by the recent drilling is interpreted to be a shoot within the footwall of the main ore body (MOB). Both NGGRCDD1169 and 1181 will be re-entered and drilled deeper to test this model and to allow for updating of wireframes and inclusion of material into resource inventory.

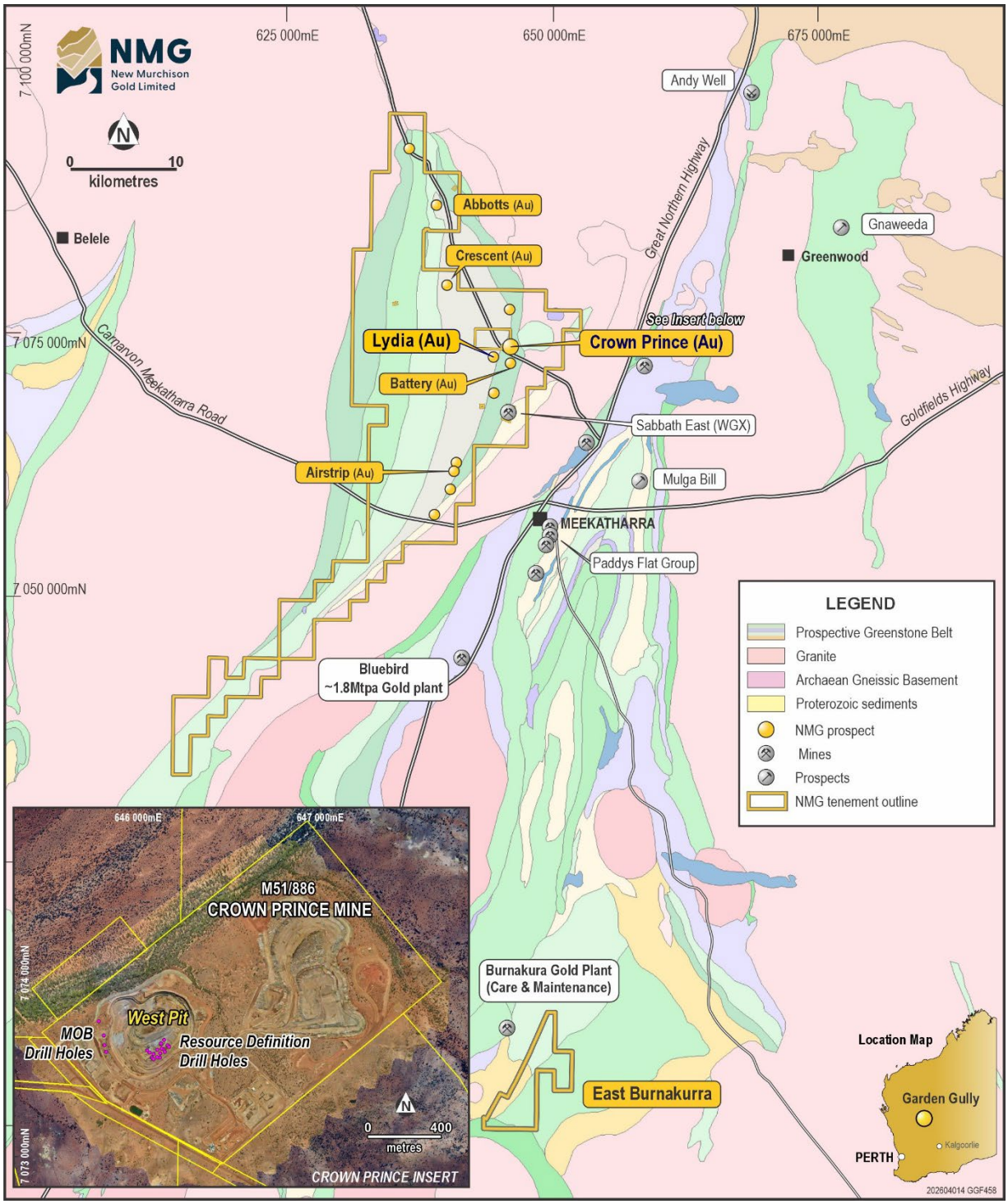

Figure 1: *Location of the CPO West Pit within the Crown Prince mine site area*

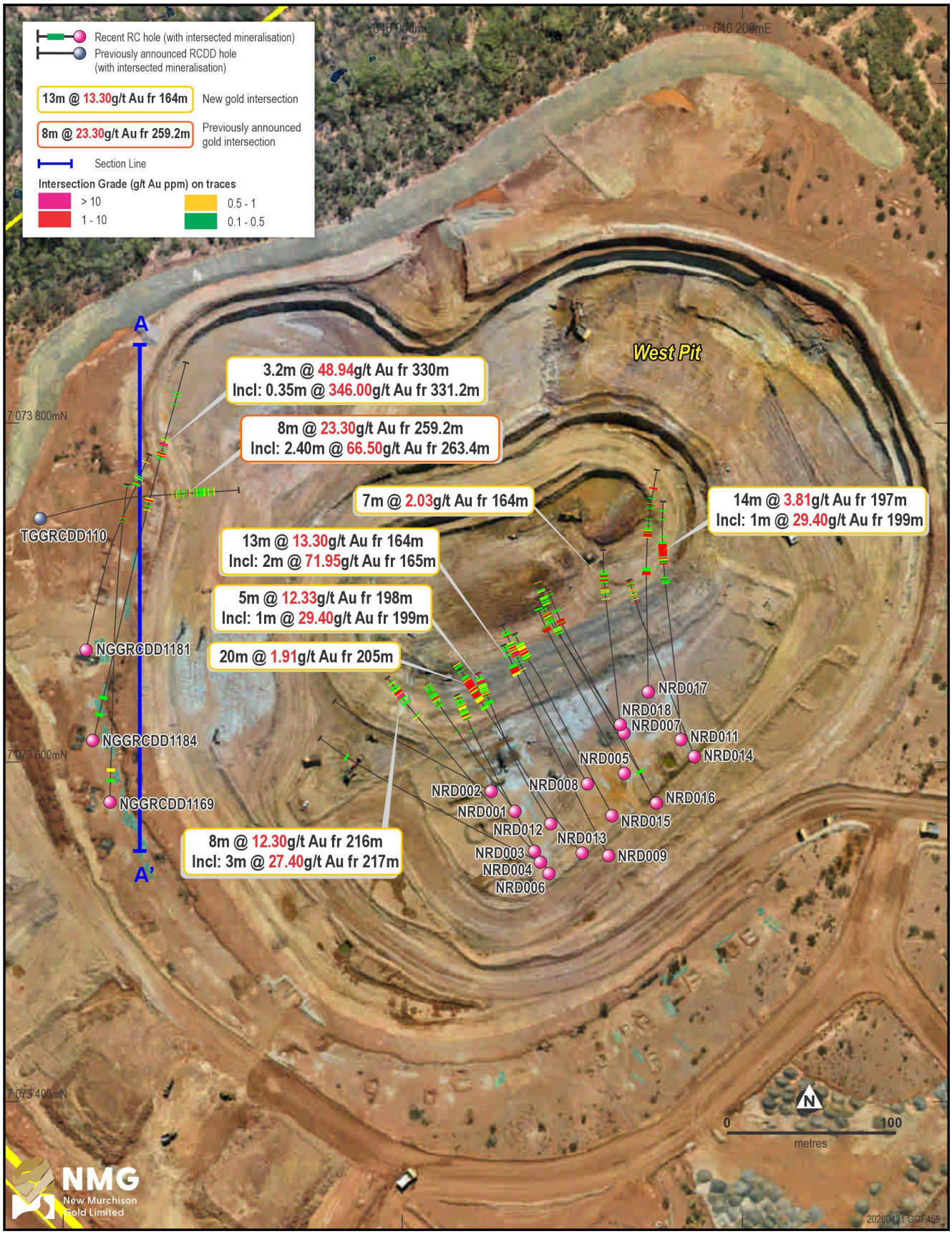

Figure 2: *Distribution of the recent significant intercepts over the CPO West Pit*

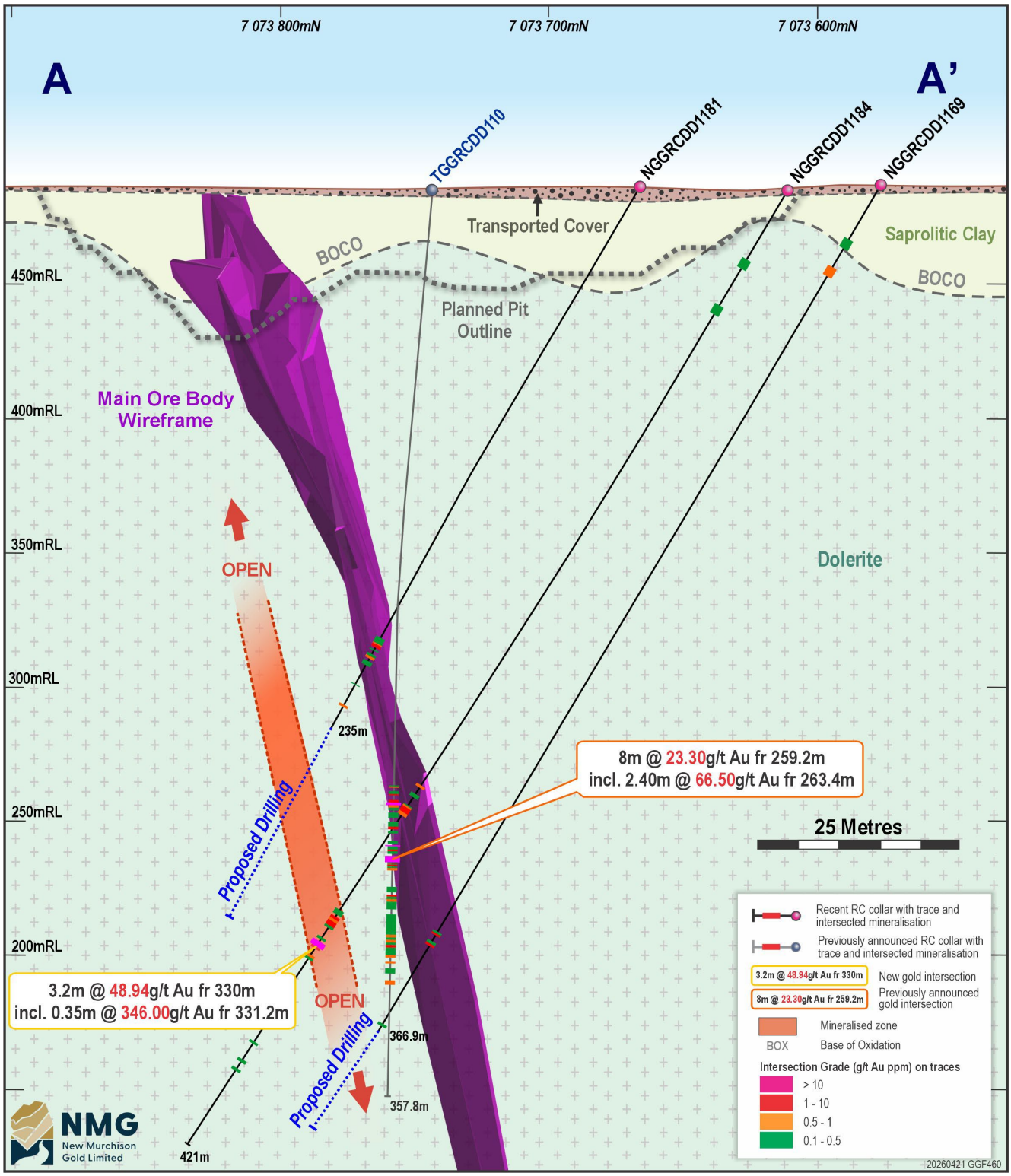

Figure 3: *Cross Section of the western side of the CPO West Pit, showing underground potential. Note, the northern side of the pit is constrained by the Garden Gully creek.*

Table 3: *Recent diamond (DD) and resource definition reverse circulation (RC) drill hole details summary*

Hole ID	Hole Type	Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Tenement	Azi	Dip	Prospect
NGGRCDD1169	RCDD	366.9	645828	7073576	487	M51/886	2	-60	Crown Prince
NGGRCDD1181	RCDD	235	645814	7073666	486	M51/886	11	-59	Crown Prince
NGGRCDD1184	RCDD	421	645818	7073613	482	M51/886	12	-60	Crown Prince
TGGRCDD110*	RCDD	357.8	645787	7073743	485	M51/886	75	-70	Crown Prince
NRD001	RC	199	646065	7073572	465	M51/886	323	-60	Crown Prince
NRD002	RC	220	646052	7073583	465	M51/886	297	-60	Crown Prince
NRD003	RC	241	646078	7073547	465	M51/886	317	-60	Crown Prince
NRD004	RC	289	646081	7073541	465	M51/886	297	-62	Crown Prince
NRD005	RC	221	646130	7073594	465	M51/886	331	-61	Crown Prince
NRD006	RC	259	646086	7073535	465	M51/886	330	-63	Crown Prince
NRD007	RC	200	646130	7073617	465	M51/886	328	-61	Crown Prince
NRD008	RC	200	646108	7073587	465	M51/886	329	-60	Crown Prince
NRD009	RC	289	646129	7073538	465	M51/886	329	-62	Crown Prince
NRD010	RC	250	646142	7073590	465	M51/886	332	-62	Crown Prince
NRD011	RC	250	646128	7073622	465	M51/886	356	-61	Crown Prince
NRD012	RC	211	646087	7073563	465	M51/886	329	-63	Crown Prince
NRD013	RC	241	646102	7073550	465	M51/886	322	-61	Crown Prince
NRD014	RC	275	646172	7073604	465	M51/886	339	-64	Crown Prince
NRD015	RC	253	646121	7073564	465	M51/886	331	-60	Crown Prince
NRD016	RC	295	646157	7073567	465	M51/886	329	-61	Crown Prince
NRD017	RC	250	646145	7073641	465	M51/886	0	-59	Crown Prince
NRD018	RC	200	646128	7073622	465	M51/886	353	-60	Crown Prince

**Previously announced on the ASX, 17 December 2017.*

Authorised for release to ASX by the Board of New Murchison Gold Limited.

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ABOUT NEW MUCHISON GOLD

New Murchison Gold Limited (ASX:NMG) is a mineral exploration and gold mining company which holds a substantial package of tenements in the prolific Murchison goldfield near Meekatharra, Western Australia.

The Company is focused on the Garden Gully Gold Project which comprises a 677km2 tenure package covering the Abbotts Greenstone Belt and other key regional structures. The Company operates the Crown Prince Gold Mine and has multiple gold deposits along the belt.

Gold mineralisation in the belt is controlled by major north trending structures and contact zones between felsic and mafic metamorphosed rocks.

NMG updated its Mineral Resource Estimate and Ore Reserve Estimate in December 2025. As announced 25 June 2025, the Company made a decision to develop the Crown Prince Gold Mine and completed its first blast on 30 June 2025. NMG commenced production in September 2025.

Disclaimer

This release may include forward-looking and aspirational statements. These statements are based on NMG management's expectations and beliefs concerning future events as of the time of the release of this announcement. Forward-looking and aspirational statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are outside the control of NMG, which could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. NMG makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward looking or aspirational statements made in this release to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this release, except as required by applicable laws and the ASX Listing.

Refer to www.newmurchgold.com.au for past ASX announcements.

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this Announcement that relates to exploration results is based upon work undertaken by Mr. Costica Vieru, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Vieru has sufficient experience that 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' (JORC Code). Mr Vieru is an employee of NMG Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information contained in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources is based upon, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Craig Stokes MAusIMM. Mr Stokes is a Principal Geologist with Stokes Geoscience with over 18 years in the mining industry and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. The Competent Person has sufficient experience relevant to the style(s) of mineralisation and type(s) of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Stokes consents to the inclusion of information relating to the Mineral Resource Estimate as it appears in this report.

The Competent Person for the Ore Reserve estimate is Mr Hemal Patel, a mining engineer with more than 18 years' experience in the mining industry. Mr Hemal is a Member of the AusIMM, a full-time employee of Has Holdings Pty Ltd and has sufficient open pit mining activity experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. Mr Hemal consents to the inclusion of information relating to the Ore Reserve in the form and context in which it appears.

Past Exploration results and Mineral Resource Estimates reported in this announcement were previously prepared and disclosed by NMG in accordance with JORC Code. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in these market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and content in which the Competent Person's findings are presented here have not been materially modified from the original market announcement, and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning Mineral Resource Estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Refer to www.newmurch.com.au for details on past exploration results and Mineral Resource Estimates.

Appendix 1: *Assay results from Resource Definition Drilling under the main Crown Prince Pit (>0.1 ppm)*

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au ppm	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
NRD001	120	121	1	0.20			
	163	164	1	0.11	0.005	0.05	
	164	165	1	0.20			
	165	166	1	0.22			
	166	**167**	**1**	**1.57**			
	167	168	1	0.24			
	171	172	1	0.27			
	172	**173**	**1**	**0.64**	0.64		**7m at 1.36g/t Au (172-179m)**
	173	**174**	**1**	**0.25**			
	174	**175**	**1**	**0.51**			
	175	**176**	**1**	**2.80**			
	176	**177**	**1**	**0.07**			
	177	**178**	**1**	**4.27**			
	178	**179**	**1**	**0.98**			
	179	180	1	0.33	0.30	0.32	
	180	181	1	0.21			
	181	182	1	0.32			
	182	183	1	0.30			
	183	184	1	0.14			
	184	185	1	0.28			
	185	**186**	**1**	**1.02**			
	186	187	1	0.25			
	187	188	1	0.08			
	188	189	1	0.26			
	190	191	1	0.13			
	191	192	1	0.22			
	192	193	1	0.16			
	194	195	1	0.03	0.40	0.22	
	195	196	1	0.15			
	196	197	1	0.30			
	198	199	1	0.50			
NRD003	191	192	1	0.64			
	193	194	1	0.16			
	208	209	1	0.21			
	209	210	1	0.11			
	210	211	1	0.44			
	214	215	1	0.25			
	215	216	1	0.17			
	216	**217**	**1**	**5.52**			**8m at 12.30g/t Au (216-224m) incl. 3m at 27.40g/t Au (217-220m)**
	217	**218**	**1**	**21.6**			
	218	**219**	**1**	**36.6**			
	219	**220**	**1**	**24.00**			
	220	**221**	**1**	**0.96**			
	221	**222**	**1**	**5.04**			

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au ppm	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
NRD003	222	223	1	1.01			
	223	224	1	3.63			
	224	225	1	0.42			
	225	226	1	0.60	0.53		
	225	226	1	0.51			
	226	227	1	0.43			
	227	228	1	0.08	0.12		
	228	229	1	0.18			
	229	230	1	0.12			
	233	234	1	0.54			
	234	235	1	0.13			
NRD004	256	257	1	0.10			
	257	258	1	0.10			
NRD005	177	178	1	0.52			
	192	193	1	2.93			6m at 1.86g/t Au (192-198m)
	193	194	1	3.25			
	194	195	1	2.16			
	195	196	1	1.35			
	196	197	1	0.33	0.27	0.30	
	197	198	1	1.20			
	198	199	1	0.18			
	218	219	1	0.34			
	219	220	1	0.32			
NRD006	211	212	1	0.15			
	226	227	1	0.34			
	227	228	1	2.15			6m at 1.43g/t Au (227-233m)
	228	229	1	0.46			
	229	230	1	0.54			
	230	231	1	0.73			
	231	232	1	3.40			
	232	233	1	1.28			
	233	234	1	0.33			
	234	235	1	0.13	0.23		and
	235	236	1	0.63			
	236	237	1	0.42			
	237	238	1	0.27			
	238	239	1	0.18			
	239	240	1	0.07			
	240	241	1	0.72			6m at 2.06g/t Au (240-246m)
	241	242	1	0.52			
	242	243	1	0.50			
	243	244	1	0.58			
	244	245	1	9.31			
	245	246	1	0.73			
	246	247	1	0.42			

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au ppm	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
NRD006	247	248	1	0.36			
	248	249	1	0.11			
	250	251	1	0.18			
	251	252	1	0.26			
	252	253	1	0.13			
	253	254	1	0.05	0.10	0.08	
	254	**255**	**1**	**2.45**			
	256	257	1	0.14			
	257	258	1	0.94			
NRD007	166	167	1	0.14			
	167	168	1	0.37			
	168	169	1	0.13			
	169	170	1	0.02			
	170	171	1	0.37			
	171	172	1	0.12			
	172	**173**	**1**	**1.02**			**8m at 1.57g/t Au (172-180m)**
	173	**174**	**1**	**0.15**	0.18	0.17	
	174	**175**	**1**	**0.51**			
	175	**176**	**1**	**0.32**			
	176	**177**	**1**	**2.01**			
	177	**178**	**1**	**6.48**			
	178	**179**	**1**	**0.88**			
	179	**180**	**1**	**1.17**			
	180	181	1	0.31			
	184	185	1	0.15			
NRD008	147	148	1	0.71			
	155	156	1	0.11			
	159	160	1	0.12			
	163	164	1	0.31			
	164	**165**	**1**	**4.17**			**13m at 13.30g/t Au (164-177m) incl. 2m at 71.95g/t Au (165-167m)**
	165	**166**	**1**	**126.00**			
	166	**167**	**1**	**17.9**			
	167	**168**	**1**	**3.21**			
	168	**169**	**1**	**8.10**			
	169	**170**	**1**	**0.58**			
	170	**171**	**1**	**0.39**			
	171	**172**	**1**	**4.90**			
	172	**173**	**1**	**0.81**			
	173	**174**	**1**	**1.21**			
	174	**175**	**1**	**3.94**			
	175	**176**	**1**	**0.78**			
	176	**177**	**1**	**1.00**			
	177	178	1	0.17			
	178	179	1	0.43			
	179	180	1	0.56			

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au ppm	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
NRD008	**187**	**188**	**1**	**1.61**			
	188	189	1	0.31			
	189	190	1	0.17			
	190	191	1	0.26			
	193	194	1	0.24			
NRD009	**253**	**254**	**1**	**0.69**	0.21	0.45	**9m at 1.18/t Au (253-262m)**
	254	**255**	**1**	**0.57**			
	255	**256**	**1**	**0.95**			
	256	**257**	**1**	**1.42**			
	257	**258**	**1**	**1.44**			
	258	**259**	**1**	**1.07**			
	259	**260**	**1**	**1.35**			
	260	**261**	**1**	**2.29**			
	261	**262**	**1**	**1.11**			
	262	263	1	0.38			
	263	264	1	0.15			
	264	265	1	0.10			
	265	266	1	0.22			
	276	277	1	0.10			
	277	278	1	0.11			
	283	284	1	0.19			
	284	285	1	0.11			
	287	288	1	0.33			
NRD010	**211**	**212**	**1**	**2.04**			**6m at 1.40g/t Au (211-217m)**
	212	**213**	**1**	**1.39**			
	213	**214**	**1**	**0.11**			
	214	**215**	**1**	**2.00**			
	215	**216**	**1**	**1.12**			
	216	**217**	**1**	**1.78**			
	226	227	1	0.39			
	227	228	1	0.26			
	244	245	1	0.34			
NRD011	173	174	1	0.19			
	174	175	1	0.12			
	176	177	1	0.31			
	177	**178**	**1**	**1.93**			
	178	179	1	0.20			
	179	180	1	0.42			
	192	**193**	**1**	**1.06**			
	193	194	1	0.19			
	194	**195**	**1**	**1.14**			
	195	196	1	0.35			
	196	197	1	0.60	0.73	0.67	
	197	**198**	**1**	**1.11**			
	198	**199**	**1**	**0.38**			

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au ppm	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
NRD011	199	200	1	29.4			14m at 3.81g/t Au (197-211m) incl. 1m at 29.40g/t Au (199-200m)
	200	201	1	4.78			
	201	202	1	1.04			
	202	203	1	1.35			
	203	204	1	2.27			
	204	205	1	2.66			
	205	206	1	1.76			
	206	207	1	2.17	2.02	2.10	
	207	208	1	1.39			
	208	209	1	1.43			
	209	210	1	1.55			
	210	211	1	2.16			
	211	212	1	0.42			
	212	213	1	0.31			
	217	218	1	0.34	0.32	0.33	
	233	234	1	0.11			
	241	242	1	0.18			
NRD012	170	171	1	0.17			
	171	172	1	0.38			
	172	173	1	0.22			
	173	174	1	0.10			
	174	175	1	0.35			
	180	181	1	0.17			
	182	183	1	8.54			5m at 2.57g/t Au (182-187m)
	183	184	1	0.48			
	184	185	1	0.77			
	185	186	1	2.17			
	186	187	1	0.88			
	187	188	1	0.23	0.13	0.18	
	188	189	1	0.17			
	189	190	1	0.55			
	190	191	1	0.36			
	191	192	1	0.48			
	192	193	1	0.60			
	193	194	1	0.23			
	194	195	1	0.81			
	195	196	1	0.53			
	196	197	1	0.20			
	197	198	1	0.47			
	198	199	1	1.37			5m at 12.33g/t Au (198-203m) incl. 1m at 50.90g/t Au (200-201m)
	199	200	1	2.63			
	200	201	1	50.90			
	201	202	1	6.01			
	202	203	1	0.73			
	203	204	1	0.28			

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au ppm	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
NRD012	204	205	1	0.19			
	206	207	1	0.33			
	210	**211**	**1**	**1.81**			
NRD013	191	192	1	0.13			
	192	193	1	0.55			
	193	194	1	0.27			
	194	195	1	0.16			
	199	**200**	**1**	**2.06**			
	200	201	1	0.73			
	201	202	1	0.58			
	202	203	1	0.81			
	203	204	1	0.59			
	204	205	1	0.48			
	205	**206**	**1**	**2.34**			**20m at 1.91g/t Au (205-225m)**
	206	**207**	**1**	**2.13**			
	207	**208**	**1**	**1.81**			
	208	**209**	**1**	**1.37**			
	209	**210**	**1**	**1.41**			
	210	**211**	**1**	**0.48**			
	211	**212**	**1**	**0.51**			
	212	**213**	**1**	**2.09**			
	213	**214**	**1**	**1.44**			
	214	**215**	**1**	**0.73**			
	215	**216**	**1**	**1.43**			
	216	**217**	**1**	**2.79**			
	217	**218**	**1**	**5.04**			
	218	**219**	**1**	**1.04**			
	219	**220**	**1**	**5.42**			
	220	**221**	**1**	**2.42**			
	221	**222**	**1**	**2.20**			
	222	**223**	**1**	**1.54**			
	223	**224**	**1**	**0.58**			
	224	**225**	**1**	**1.50**			
	225	226	1	0.11			
	226	227	1	0.12			
	227	228	1	0.39			
	233	234	1	0.34			
	237	238	1	0.27			
	238	239	1	0.26			
	240	241	1	0.52			
NRD014	**240**	**241**	**1**	**1.38**			
	245	246	1	0.74			
	249	250	1	0.51			
	250	**251**	**1**	**1.01**			
	251	252	1	0.33			

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au ppm	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
NRD014	252	253	1	0.70			
	256	257	1	0.28			
	258	259	1	0.64			
	259	**260**	**1**	**2.18**			
	260	261	1	0.57			
	265	266	1	0.46			
	266	**267**	**1**	**1.56**			
	269	270	1	0.10			
	270	271	1	0.15			
	272	**273**	**1**	**1.09**			
NRD015	219	220	1	0.27			
	220	**221**	**1**	**1.05**			
	221	222	1	0.21			
	222	223	1	0.68			
	223	224	1	0.35			
	224	225	1	0.40			
	225	226	1	0.31			
	226	227	1	0.59	0.54	0.57	
	227	**228**	**1**	**1.16**			**6m at 1.20g/t Au (227-233m)**
	228	**229**	**1**	**1.22**			
	229	**230**	**1**	**1.29**			
	230	**231**	**1**	**0.81**			
	231	**232**	**1**	**1.02**			
	232	**233**	**1**	**1.69**			
	233	234	1	0.77			
	234	235	1	0.82			
	235	236	1	0.68			
	236	237	1	0.71			
	237	238	1	0.39			
	238	239	1	0.79			
	239	240	1	0.61			
	240	241	1	0.20			
	241	242	1	0.15	0.18	0.17	
	250	251	1	0.16			
NRD016	231	232	1	0.16			
	232	233	1	0.36			
	233	**234**	**1**	**1.31**			
	234	235	1	0.26			
	235	236	1	0.61			
	236	237	1	0.30			
	237	238	1	0.51			
	238	239	1	0.14			
	265	266	1	0.12			
	266	267	1	0.77			
	268	269	1	0.14			

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au ppm	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
NRD016	269	270	1	0.33			
	271	272	1	0.32			
	272	273	1	0.18			
	273	274	1	0.52			
	274	275	1	0.31			
	280	281	1	0.55			
	281	282	1	0.40			
	282	283	1	0.26			
NRD017	**128**	**132**	**4**	**3.51**			
	132	136	4	0.13			
	169	170	1	0.53	0.52	0.53	
	170	**171**	**1**	**1.22**			**8m at 1.35g/t Au (170-178m)**
	171	**172**	**1**	**1.22**			
	172	**173**	**1**	**2.04**			
	173	**174**	**1**	**1.96**			
	174	**175**	**1**	**0.49**			
	175	**176**	**1**	**1.18**			
	176	**177**	**1**	**1.81**			
	177	**178**	**1**	**0.91**			
	178	179	1	0.21			
	179	180	1	0.15			
	180	181	1	0.35			
	185	186	1	0.11			
	191	192	1	0.17			**and**
	203	204	1	0.27			
	205	206	1	0.16			
	207	**208**	**1**	**2.03**			
	209	210	1	0.12			
	215	216	1	0.16			
	227	**228**	**1**	**1.40**			**2m at 1.53g/t Au (227-229m)**
	228	**229**	**1**	**1.66**			
NRD018	143	144	1	0.98			
	149	150	1	0.22			
	151	152	1	0.91			
	153	154	1	0.66			
	154	155	1	0.12			
	156	**157**	**1**	**3.66**			
	162	163	1	0.12			
	163	164	1	0.16			
	164	**165**	**1**	**4.37**			**7m at 2.03g/t Au (164-171m)**
	165	**166**	**1**	**2.83**			
	166	**167**	**1**	**0.22**			
	167	**168**	**1**	**0.10**			
	168	**169**	**1**	**0.48**			
	169	**170**	**1**	**4.42**			

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au ppm	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
NRD018	**170**	**171**	**1**	**1.77**			
	171	172	1	0.42			
	172	173	1	0.27			
	173	174	1	0.49			
	176	177	1	0.22			
NRDRCDD1169	24	28	4	0.18			
	36	40	4	0.79			
	324	324.7	0.7	0.13			
	324.7	**325.4**	**0.7**	**1.91**			
	328	329.1	1.1	0.18			
	329.1	**330**	**0.9**	**1.51**			
	364	365	1	0.15			
NRDRCDD1181	196	197	1	0.12			
	197	198	1	0.11			
	198	198.5	0.5	0.36			
	198.5	199	0.5	0.67			
	199	**200.25**	**1.25**	**1.3**			
	201	201.6	0.6	0.1			
	203	204	1	0.46			
	204	205	1	0.77	0.51		
	206	207	1	0.12			
	207	207.85	0.85	0.23			
	216	216.35	0.35	0.23			
	225	226	1	0.94			
NGGRCDD1184	260	261	1	0.53			
	264	265	1	0.21			
	265	265.4	0.4	0.22			
	269	269.35	0.35	0.35			
	269.35	**270**	**0.65**	**0.89**	**1.72**	**1.31**	
	270	**270.6**	**0.6**	**1.80**			**2.65m at 1.54g/t Au (269.35-272m)**
	270.6	**271**	**0.4**	**2.33**			
	271	**272**	**1**	**1.39**			
	272	273	1	0.69			
	273	273.4	0.4	0.99			**and**
	316	317	1	0.12			
	317	318	1	0.20			
	319	**319.95**		**1.17**			
	319.95	**321**	**1.05**	**0.96**			**4m at 2.99/t Au (319-323m)**
	321	**322**	**1**	**5.37**			
	322	**323**	**1**	**4.48**			
	323	323.3	0.3	0.27			**and**
	323.3	324	0.7	0.10			
	328.2	329.2	1	0.18			
	330	**331.2**	**1.2**	**21.9**			**3.2m at 48.94g/t Au (330-333.2m) incl.**
	331.2	**331.55**	**0.35**	**358.00**	**333**	**346**	

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au ppm	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
NGGRCDD1184	**331.55**	**332.2**	**0.65**	**10.30**			**0.35m at 346g/t Au (331.2-331.55m)**
	332.2	**333.2**	**1**	**2.71**			
	336	337	1	0.51			
	337	338	1	0.18			
	375	376	1	0.15			
	383	**384.25**	**1.25**	0.16			
	387	388	1	0.26			

Appendix 2: JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

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 (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down-hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity 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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• This was a combination reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DD) programme. RC samples were collected through a rig-mounted cyclone with a cone splitter attachment and split in even metre intervals. Wet samples were speared or on occasion sampled by scooping. RC drill chips from each metre were examined visually and logged by the geologist. Cores were also examined visually and logged by the geologist. Where selected, core was sampled at intervals dictated by the geology observed, with core marked up and cut into half and quarter core for duplicates using a large diamond blade saw. Any visual observation of alteration or of mineralisation was noted on the drill logs. Intervals selected by the site geologist were tested by hand-held XRF and all those with elevated arsenic contents have been bagged and numbered for laboratory analysis. • Duplicate samples are submitted at a rate of approximately 10% of total samples taken (ie one duplicate submitted for every 20 samples). The Vanta XRF Analyser is calibrated before each session and is serviced according to the manufacturer's (Olympus) recommended schedule. • The presence or absence of mineralisation is initially determined visually by the site geologist, based on experience and expertise in evaluating the styles of mineralisation being sought.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) holes were drilled with a hammer diameter of 5.5" (130mm) using a truck mounted 660 Schramm drill rig with a 1350cfm/500psi onboard Sullair compressor. • Diamond Drilling (DD) holes were drilled at NQ2 size (50.6mm diameter) by a track mounted Sandvik DE710 with mechanised break outs using triple tube coring to maximise core recovery. All support equipment is all-wheel drive. Core was oriented using NQ Axis Mining Technology Ori tools. Hole attitude where surveyed used Champ gyro.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Volume of material collected from each metre interval of drilling completed is monitored visually by the site geologist and field assistants. Dry sample recoveries were estimated at ~95%. Wet sample recovery was lower, estimated to an average of 40%. • Samples were collected and dry sample split using a riffle splitter. • Based on the relatively small number of assays received to date, there is no evidence of either a recovery/grade relationship or of sample bias. • Triple tube coring on NQ2 used to maximise core recovery. One duplicate sample was submitted for every 25 samples. Diamond drilling samples were half- or quarter-cored using a large diamond blade core saw.
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 chips and core are logged visually by qualified geologists. Lithology, and where possible structures, textures, colours, alteration types and minerals estimates are recorded. • Each interval of core was photographed and recorded prior to sampling and assay. • Representative chips are retained in chip trays for each meter interval drilled. • The entire length of each drill hole is logged and evaluated.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity 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.*	• Core was sawn with an Almonte automatic core saw. Half core was taken for samples. • RC samples were collected and dry sample split using a riffle splitter. Material too moist for effective riffle splitting was sampled using a 4cm diameter spear. Sample submitted to the laboratory comprised three spear samples in different directions into the material for each meter interval. • The samples were sent to Intertek labs in Perth for Au analysis by FA50 (Fire Assay on 50g charge). Sample preparation techniques are well-established standard industry best practice techniques. Samples are dried and crushed and pulverised (whole sample) to 95% of the sample passing -75µm grind size. • Field QC procedures include using certified reference materials as assay standards at every 20m. One duplicate sample is submitted for every 20 samples and a blank at 50 samples, approximately. • Evaluation of the standards, blanks and duplicate samples assays shows them to be within acceptable limits of variability. • Sample representativity and possible relationship between grain size and grade was confirmed following re-sampling and re-assaying of high-grade interval. • Sample size follows industry standard best practice and is considered appropriate for these style(s) of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and*	• The assay techniques used for these assays are international standard and can be considered total. Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	95% passing -75µm using 50g Fire Assay and analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry. • The handheld XRF equipment used is an Olympus Vanta XRF Analyser and New Murchison Gold Ltd. follows the manufacturer's recommended calibration protocols and usage practices but does not consider XRF readings sufficiently robust for public reporting. NMG Ltd. uses the handheld XRF data as an indicator to support the selection of intervals for submission to laboratories for formal assay. • The laboratory that carried out the assays is an AQIS registered site and is ISO certified. It conducts its own internal QA/QC processes in addition to the QA/QC implemented by NMG Ltd, as its sample submission procedures. Evaluation of the relevant data indicates satisfactory performance of the field sampling protocols in place and of the assay laboratory. The laboratory uses check samples and assay standards to complement the duplicate sampling procedures practiced by NMG Ltd.
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.*	• All significant intersections are calculated and verified on screen and are reviewed prior to reporting. • The programme included no twin holes. • Data is collected and recorded initially on hand-written logs with summary data subsequently transcribed in the field to electronic files that are then copied to head office. • No adjustment to assay data has been needed.
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.*	• Drill hole locations have been established using a differential GPS with an accuracy of ±0.3m. Regular surveys were undertaken every 18m using a Gyro survey tool. • The map project MGA2020, Zone 50.
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.*	• Drill hole collars were located and oriented to deliver maximum relevant geological information to allow the geological model being tested to be assessed effectively. • This is still early-stage exploration and is not sufficiently advanced for this to be applicable. • For RC drilling various composite sampling was applied depending on the geology of the hole. Four metre composites are assayed outside of mineralised zones. All anomalous sample intervals are reported in Appendix 1. Zones where geological logging and/or XRF analyses indicated the presence of mineralised intervals were sampled on one-meter intervals. • No compositing for diamond drilling.
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*	• This exploration drilling program was designed to extend mineralisation below the planned base of the CPO West Pit. Drilling was planned to intersect mineralisation at a high angle or as close to perpendicular as possible. • Sufficient data has been collected and compiled to be able to establish true widths, orientation of

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	lithologies, relationships between lithologies and the nature of any structural controls as three diamond holes have been drilled. The main aim of this programme is to generate geological data to develop an understanding of these parameters. • Data collected so far presents no suggestion that any sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• When all relevant intervals have been sampled, the samples are collected and transported by company personnel to secure locked storage in Perth before delivery by company personnel to the laboratory for assay.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal reviews are carried out regularly as a matter of policy. All assay results are considered representative as both the duplicates, standards and blanks from this programme have returned satisfactory replicated results.

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 Garden Gully project comprises of twenty-two granted exploration licenses E51/1737, E51/1661, E51/1708, E51/1609, E51/1790, E51/1791, E51/2150, E51/1709, E51/1888, E51/1924, E51/1936, E51/1963, E51/1989, E51/2002, E51/2012, E51/2013, E51/2014, E51/2015, E51/1932, E51/1972, E51/2259, E51/1973 and five mining leases M51/390, M51/567, M51/886 M51/889 and M51/926, totaling approximately 677km2. NMG Limited holds a 100% interest in each lease. The project is partially located in the Yoothapina pastoral lease, 15km north of Meekatharra, in the Murchison of WA. • The licences are in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• First workings in the Garden Gully area: 1895 - 1901 with the Crown Gold Mine. 264 tonnes gold at 1.99 oz/t average (~ 56 g/t Au). Maximum depth~24m. Kyarra Gold Mine (1909 – 1917): 18,790 oz gold from quartz veins in “strongly sheared, decomposed, sericite rich country rock”. • Seltrust explored for copper and zinc from 1977, reporting stratigraphically controlled “gossanous” rock from chip sampling and drilling. • In 1988, Dominion gold exploration at Crown defined a >100ppb gold soil anomaly. RAB to 32m: “no significant mineralisation”: drilling was “sub-parallel to the dip of mineralisation”; best intersection: 15m at 2.38g/t from 5m. • 1989 at Lydia: Julia Mines RAB drill holes 30 m intervals 100m apart across the shear zone targeting the arsenic anomaly. 12m at 5.16 g/t Au from 18m; 6m at 3.04 g/t Au from 18m. No samples deeper than 24m due to poor recovery,

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		so open at depth in the prospective shear zone. Julia also drilled shallow air core at Crown mine, returned best intersection of 2m at 0.4g/t Au from 34m in quartz veins in felsic volcanics. • In 1989, Matlock Mining explored North Granite Well and Nineteenth Hole; best result 8m at 2.1 g/t Au. Supergene zone: grades to 3.17 g/t Au and still open. • 1993 – 2003: St Barbara Mines: RAB, RC on E51/1661. Gold associated with black shale (best: 1m at 0.64 g/t). • In 1996, Australian Gold Resources RAB and RC drilling found Cu, Zn and Ag anomalies (up to 1800ppm Cu, 1650ppm Zn and 3.8 g/t Ag) associated with saprolitic clay and black shales at 60-80m deep on current E51/1661. • 2001-2002, Gamen (Bellissimo & Red Bluff Noms) trenched, sampled, mapped and RC drilled at Crown. Results (up to 0.19 g/t Au) suggest the presence of gold mineralisation further to the east of Crown Gold Mine. • 2008 – 2009: Accent defined targets N and S of Nineteenth Hole from satellite imagery and airborne magnetics.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Garden Gully project comprises now most of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt; comprised of Archaean rocks of the Greensleeves Formation (Formerly Gabanintha); a bimodal succession of komatiitic volcanic mafics and ultramafics overlain by felsic volcanics and volcaniclastic sediments, black shales and siltstones and interlayered with mafic to ultramafic sills. Regional synclinal succession trending N-NE with a northern fold closure postdating E-W synform, further transected by NE trending shear zones, linearity with the NE trend of the Abernathy Shear, which is a proven regional influence on structurally controlled gold emplacement in Abbotts and Meekatharra Greenstone Belts and in the Meekatharra Granite and associated dykes. • Au in the Southernmost tenements (E51/1989, E51/2002 E51/1936) have a similar orogenic depositional style to the rest of the Garden Gully Prospects but is hosted within the Meekatharra-Wydgee greenstone belt. The area is characterized by the Norrie group and the Meekatharra Formation (part of the Poelle Group). The Noorie Group comprises of thick successions of pillowed and massive tholeiitic basalts and conformably overlying felsic volcanics with interbedded Banded Iron Formations and felsic rocks of the Yaloginda Formation. The Meekatharra formation is composed of weakly metamorphosed basalt, komatiic basalt and other ultramafic rocks. The Au is associated with the Burnakura Shear Zone which is again typical of a brittle to semi-ductile shear zone which would form semi-continuous dilatational veins. The local Burnakura Mine (under care and maintenance by Monument) is

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		located approximately 3km away from NMG's tenements and features mineralization dominated by steeply dipping quartz (±minor sulphides) veins orientated parallel to the foliation of the fault zone. • Mineralisation in the West Caledonian tenements (E51/1709 and E51/2013) can be shown in the Kohinoor open pit mine. This is an isolated gold mine and features Au mineralisation located on the contact between banded iron formations and meta basalts and associated with steep SW plunging ore shoots which are structurally controlled by shear zone orientated NW-SE. within this mine there is a high association with sulphides (pyrite and pyrrhotite) and quartz veining which runs parallel to the shear zones. Much of the tenement is largely untested greenstone belt. • The project is blanketed by broad alluvial flats, occasional lateritic duricrust and drainage channels braiding into the Garden Gully drainage system. Bedrock exposures are limited to areas of dolerite, typically massive and unaltered. Small basalt and metasediment outcrops exist, with some exposures of gossanous outcrops and quartz vein scree. Gold bearing quartz reefs, veins and lodes occur almost exclusively as siliceous impregnations into zones within the Kyarra Schist Series, schistose derivatives of dolerites, gabbros and tuffs, typically occurring close to axial planes of folds and within anastomosing ductile shear zones.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *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.*
		• All relevant drill hole details are presented in Table 3.
		• The principal geologic conclusion of the work reported from this programme at the Crown Prince Gold Prospect confirms the presence of high-grade gold mineralization in what are interpreted to be steep plunging shoots. Extensive primary gold mineralization was also intercepted below the base of oxidation; primary mineralization associated with sulphides, mainly pyrite and arsenopyrite, which offers a very positive outlook for deep potential for the prospect which is to be further tested in follow-up drilling.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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*	• All significant drill intercepts are displayed in Figures 2-3. Full assay data over 0.1g/t Au are included in Appendix 1. No assay grades have been cut. • Arithmetic weighted averages are used. For example, 227m to 229m in NRD017 is reported as 2m at 1.53g/t Au. This comprised 2 samples,

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	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.*	each of 1m, calculated as follows: [(1*1.40) +(1*1.66)] = [3.06/2] = 1.53g/t Au. • No metal equivalent values are used.
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 (eg. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Sufficient geological data has been collected to allow the geometry of mineralization to be interpreted.
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.*	• Relevant location maps and figures are included in the body of this announcement (Figures 1-3). Sufficient data has been collected to allow a meaningful cross-section to be drawn with confidence (Figure 3).
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• This announcement includes the results of eighteen RC drill holes and three diamond holes. The reporting is comprehensive and thus by definition balanced.
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.*	• This announcement includes qualitative data relating to interpretations and potential significance of geological observations made during the programme. As additional relevant information becomes available it will be reported and announced to provide context to current and planned programs.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Additional deeper drilling will be undertaken to add more ounces for future underground mining. More diamond drilling will be required to better define the structural setting of the mineralized systems.