FAR NORTHERN RESOURCES

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX: FNR

farnorthernresources.com

10 November 2026

HIGH-GRADE GOLD 1m @ 425.25 g/t FNRBCDD004 & 60m @ 2.00g/t Au FNRBCDD006 INTERSECTED AT BRIDGE CREEK

Results to feed into update of the 93,000oz Bridge Creek resource – part of a 117,000oz Northern Territory resource base including Ios.

Far Northern Resources Limited (ASX: FNR) (FNR or the Company) is pleased to report the first round of assay results from the diamond drilling program recently completed on the mining lease at Bridge Creek in the Northern Territory. Diamond hole FNRBCDD004 intersected bonanza-grade gold at shallow depth, returning **4m @ 110.06 g/t Au from 16m, including 1m @ 425.2 g/t Au**, on the north-western margin of the Bridge Creek Central deposit, where drilling to the west has been limited. Diamond hole FNRBCDD006, drilled through the core of the deposit, returning **60m @ 2.00 g/t Au from 53m.**

Highlights

- **FNRBCDD004 – 4m @ 110.06 g/t Au from 16m, including 1m @ 425.2 g/t Au.**
  - 2m @ 14.14 g/t Au from 11m
  - 2m @ 1.14 g/t Au from 30m
  - 3m @ 3.05 g/t Au from 36m
- **At 440 gram-metres, this is the best intersection, on a gram-metre basis, drilled at Bridge Creek to date.**
- The high-grade zone was intersected only 16m downhole, on the north-western margin of the current Mineral Resource, where there has been very little drilling to date. Mineralisation remains open to the northwest.
- Follow-up drilling is planned to test the extent of the high-grade zone along strike and down-dip.
- **FNRBCDD006 – 60m @ 2.00 g/t Au from 53m**
- FNRBCDD006 is the longest continuous mineralised interval (downhole) drilled at Bridge Creek to date and was drilled through the core of the Bridge Creek Central deposit. It confirms the continuity of mineralisation between surrounding holes.
- **FNRBCDD001** – 4m @ 0.83g/t Au from 20m
- **FNRBCDD005** – 2m @ 0.95g/t Au from 103m
  - 2m @ 1.21 g/t Au from 110m
- **FNRBCDD003** – 1.8m @ 0.62g/t Au from 100m
- **FNRBCDD002** – No significant intersections (geotechnical hole).

Results from all six holes will feed into the updated Mineral Resource Estimate for Bridge Creek, expected in Q1 2027. Bridge Creek currently hosts 93,000oz (Bridge Creek Central 76,000oz and Bridge Creek South 17,000oz). Including the Ios Gold Project (24,000oz), the Company's Northern Territory Mineral Resources total 117,000oz.

Far Northern Resources Managing Director Cameron Woodrow commented: "We are thrilled by the exceptional gold grade intersected in FNRBCDD004. Returning 425.2 g/t gold over one metre from just 16 metres downhole, in a hole drilled primarily for metallurgical and geotechnical purposes, is an outstanding result for Bridge Creek. Equally important is FNRBCDD006, which returned 60 metres at 2.00 g/t gold through the centre of the deposit. It confirms the continuity of mineralisation in the core of Bridge Creek Central, and these results will feed directly into the update of our 93,000-ounce Bridge Creek resource in early 2027. Our immediate priority is follow-up drilling to determine whether the FNRBCDD004 high-grade zone continues along strike, down-dip, and to the northwest."

FNRBCDD004 – Shallow High-Grade Gold Intersection

FNRBCDD004 was drilled at -60° towards the east (090°) on section 8,513,740mN (Figures 1 and 2) as part of the metallurgical and geotechnical program. The hole intersected 4m @ 110.06 g/t Au from 16m, including 1m @ 425.2 g/t Au from 16–17m. The high-grade metre is followed by 1m @ 10.33 g/t Au, 1m @ 3.18 g/t Au and 1m @ 1.52 g/t Au (Table 2), and a further 2m @ 14.14 g/t Au was intersected from 11m, immediately above. All results are reported as downhole widths, not true widths. The hole was abandoned at 68.9m due to ground conditions, ending in mineralisation (0.9m @ 0.83 g/t Au from 68m). The result indicates that gold mineralisation remains open in the north-west and highlights the potential to extend the Bridge Creek Central deposit in this direction with further drilling. The extent of the high-grade zone along strike and down-dip is not yet known, and follow-up drilling is being planned to test it.

FNRBCDD006 – 60m @ 2.00 g/t Au through the Core of the Deposit

FNRBCDD006 was drilled at -60° towards the west (270°) on section 8,513,500mN (Figures 1 and 3) as part of the metallurgical and geotechnical program. The hole intersected a continuous 60m interval of gold mineralisation grading 2.00 g/t Au from 53m, including 7m @ 4.13 g/t Au from 53m and 28m @ 2.10 g/t Au from 69m, with individual metres of up to 16.41 g/t Au (57–58m) and 10.88 g/t Au (91–92m) (Table 2). All results are reported as downhole widths. As the hole was drilled at an oblique angle to the steeply dipping mineralised zone, the downhole interval is greater than the true width.

FNRBCDD006 is the longest continuous mineralised interval (downhole) drilled at Bridge Creek to date. It was drilled through the centre of the Bridge Creek Central deposit, between historical holes BCP164 (54m @ 1.68 g/t Au from 36m) and BCD08 (16m @ 1.90 g/t Au from 140m) (Figure 3), and confirms the continuity of mineralisation in the core of the deposit.

Next Steps

1) Follow-up drilling to the north-west of and around FNRBCDD004 to test the strike and down-plunge continuity of the high-grade zone.
2) Repeat and screen fire assaying of the high-grade interval in FNRBCDD004, including potential photon assay.
3) Updated Mineral Resource Estimate, incorporating the 2026 diamond drilling results, expected in 2027.
4) Engagement of metallurgical consultancy to advance metallurgical test work at Bridge Creek.
5) Scoping Study Q2–Q3 2027.

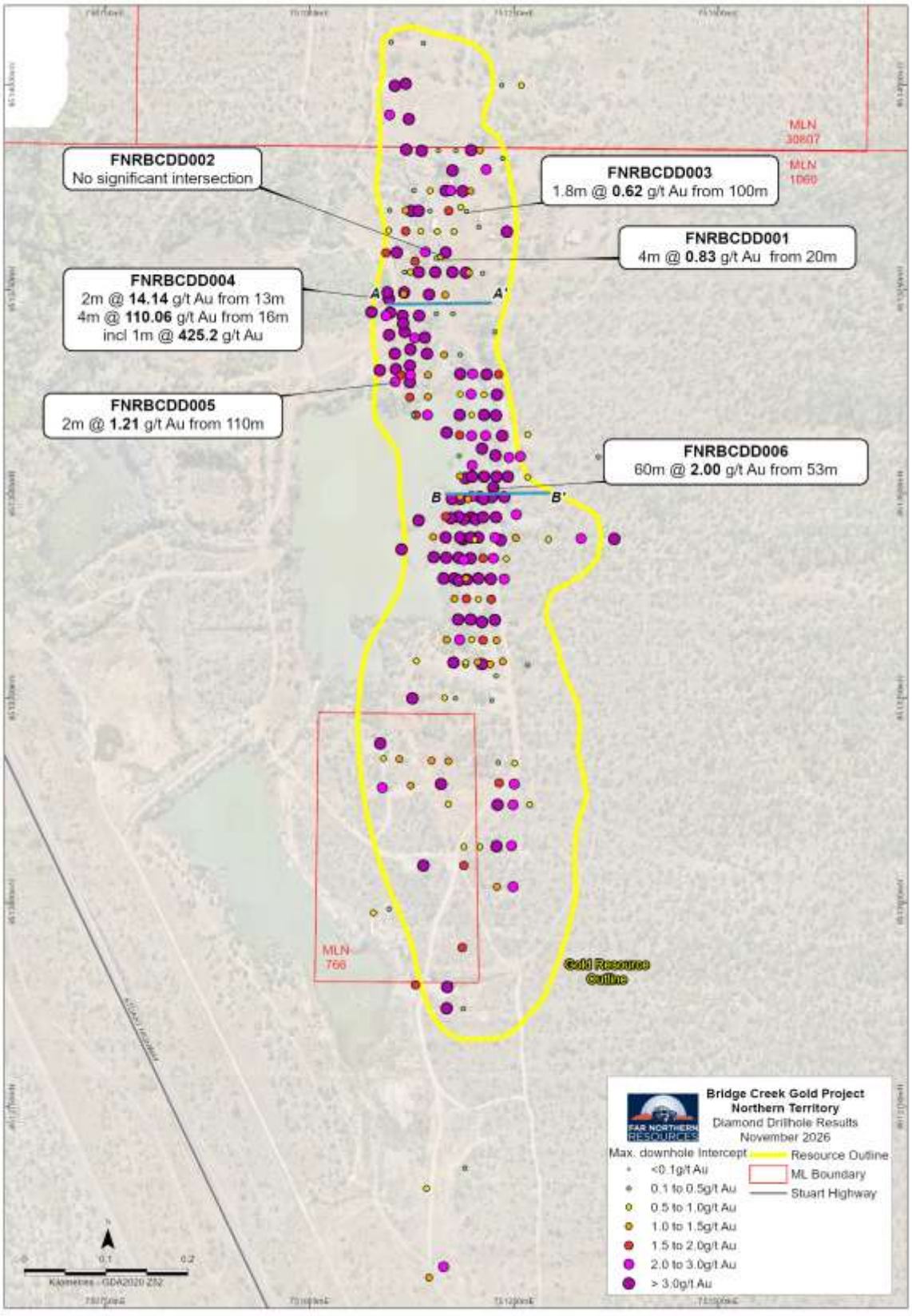


Figure 1: Plan of Completed 2026 Diamond Drilling

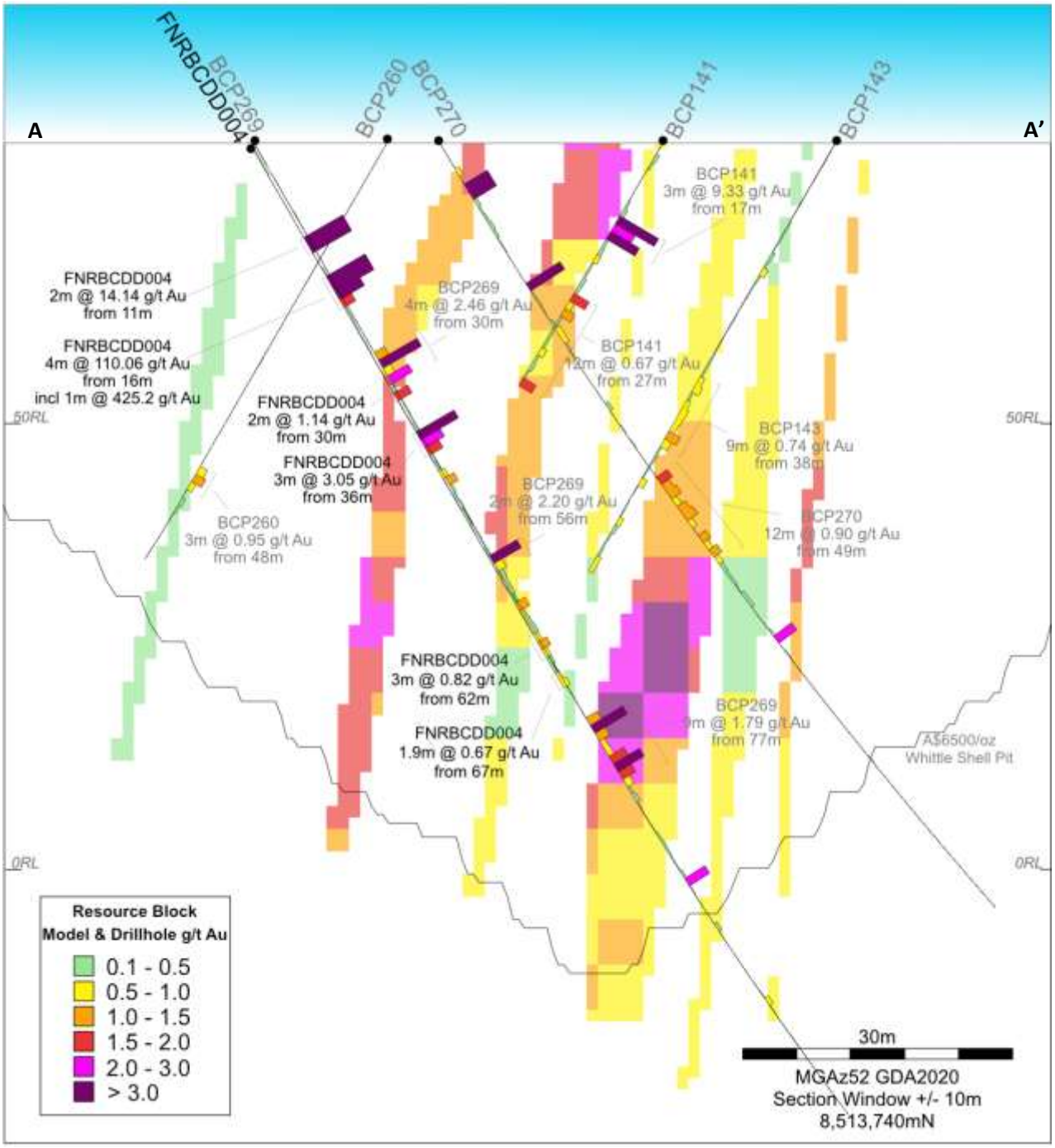


Figure 2: Cross section (A-A'): 8,513,740mN section - looking North ±5m section view, showing significant intersections (Au >0.50g/t). Drilling results are downhole widths, not true widths.

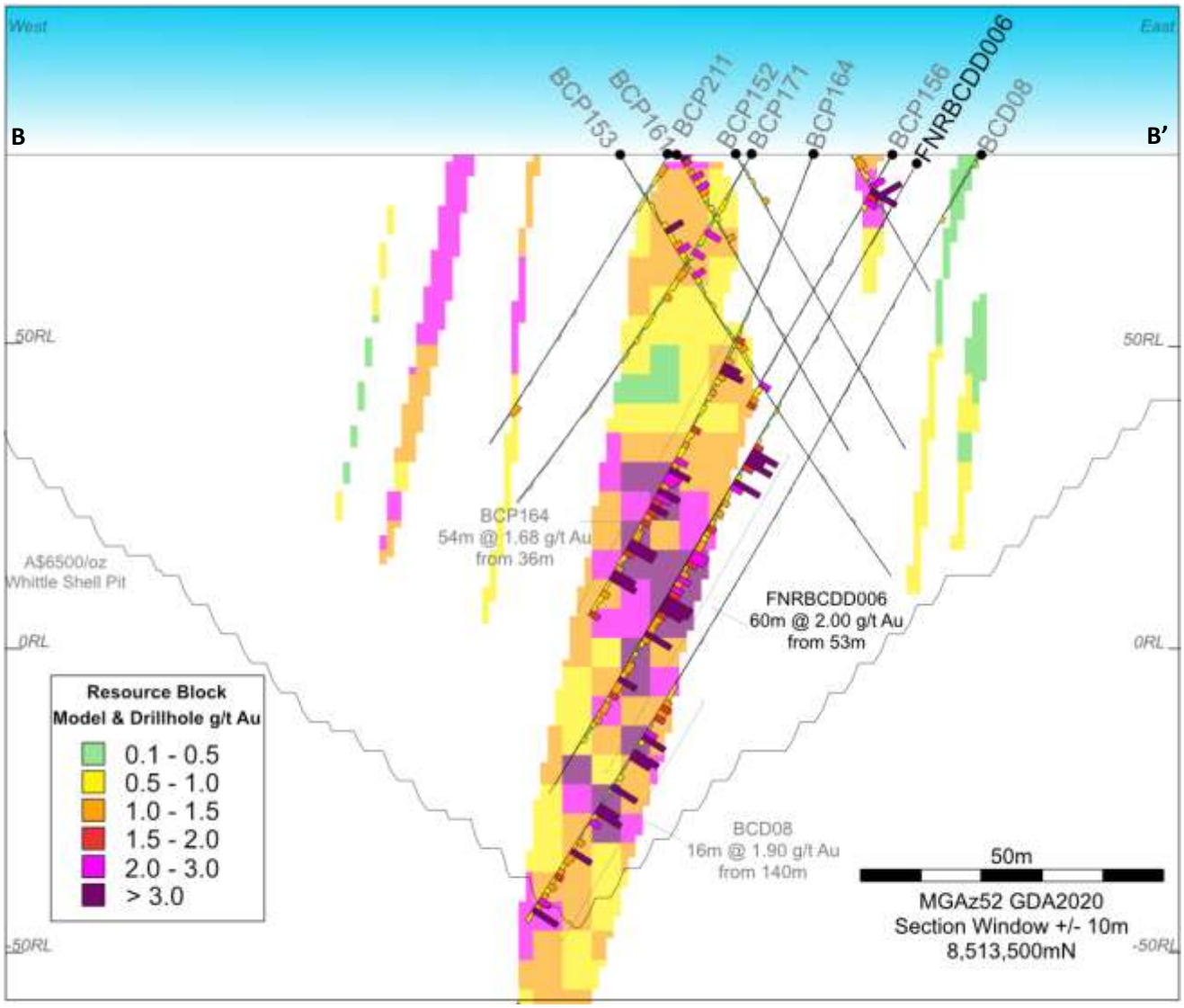


Figure 3: Cross section (B-B'): 8,513,500mN section - looking north ±5 m section view, showing significant intersections (Au >0.50g/t). Drilling results are downhole widths, not true widths.

Table 1: Completed 2026 – Diamond Drilling at Bridge Creek, Northern Territory

Holename	Easting (m) GDA2020 Z52	Northing (m) GDA2020 Z52	Elevation (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Hole Type	Comment
FNRBCDD001	751,160.00	8,513,789.00	84	55.6	270	-60	DD	Metallurgical / Geotechnical
FNRBCDD002	751,155.00	8,513,788.00	84	75	90	-60	DD	Geotechnical
FNRBCDD003	751,185.00	8,513,850.00	86	108.7	270	-60	DD	Geotechnical
FNRBCDD004	751,097.00	8,513,738.00	80	68.9	90	-60	DD	Metallurgical / Geotechnical – Abandoned due to ground conditions
FNRBCDD005	751,112.00	8,513,645.00	78	152.7	90	-60	DD	Metallurgical / Geotechnical
FNRBCDD006	751,225.00	8,513,507.00	80	123.4	270	-60	DD	Metallurgical / Geotechnical

Table 2: Significant intersections (greater than 0.5 g/t Au). The table shows downhole width, not true width.

Holename	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Holename	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Holename	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)
FNRBCDD001	12	14	0.68	FNRBCDD005	111	112	1.54	FNRBCDD006	82	83	2.01
FNRBCDD001	20	22	0.89	FNRBCDD006	47	48	0.56	FNRBCDD006	83	84	1.89
FNRBCDD001	22	23	0.78	FNRBCDD006	53	54	0.57	FNRBCDD006	84	85	5.84
FNRBCDD001	23	24	0.76	FNRBCDD006	54	55	1.54	FNRBCDD006	85	86	4.99
FNRBCDD001	24	25	0.61	FNRBCDD006	55	56	5.05	FNRBCDD006	86	87	4.19
FNRBCDD001	37	38	0.61	FNRBCDD006	56	57	3.01	FNRBCDD006	87	88	1.74
FNRBCDD002	NSI			FNRBCDD006	57	58	16.41	FNRBCDD006	88	89	1.39
FNRBCDD003	100	101.8	0.62	FNRBCDD006	58	59	1.96	FNRBCDD006	89	90	1.04
FNRBCDD004	11	13	14.14	FNRBCDD006	59	60	0.37	FNRBCDD006	90	91	1.30
FNRBCDD004	16	17	425.20	FNRBCDD006	60	61	0.69	FNRBCDD006	91	92	10.88
FNRBCDD004	17	18	10.33	FNRBCDD006	61	62	7.20	FNRBCDD006	92	93	1.37
FNRBCDD004	18	19	3.18	FNRBCDD006	62	63	2.14	FNRBCDD006	93	94	0.81
FNRBCDD004	19	20	1.52	FNRBCDD006	63	64	0.54	FNRBCDD006	94	95	0.33
FNRBCDD004	31	32	1.81	FNRBCDD006	64	65	0.67	FNRBCDD006	95	96	0.67
FNRBCDD004	36	37	4.88	FNRBCDD006	65	66	1.23	FNRBCDD006	96	97	0.42
FNRBCDD004	37	38	2.52	FNRBCDD006	66	67	0.11	FNRBCDD006	97	98	1.26
FNRBCDD004	38	39	1.74	FNRBCDD006	67	68	1.30	FNRBCDD006	98	99	1.24
FNRBCDD004	41	42	0.73	FNRBCDD006	68	69	0.49	FNRBCDD006	99	100	0.84
FNRBCDD004	58	59	1.30	FNRBCDD006	69	70	0.75	FNRBCDD006	100	101	3.45
FNRBCDD004	62	63	0.66	FNRBCDD006	70	71	1.57	FNRBCDD006	101	102	1.32
FNRBCDD004	63	64	1.17	FNRBCDD006	71	72	1.12	FNRBCDD006	102	103	1.27
FNRBCDD004	64	65	0.64	FNRBCDD006	72	73	0.99	FNRBCDD006	103	104	1.61
FNRBCDD004	67	68	0.52	FNRBCDD006	73	74	1.26	FNRBCDD006	104	105	0.59
FNRBCDD004	68	68.9	0.83	FNRBCDD006	74	75	1.22	FNRBCDD006	105	106	1.18
FNRBCDD005	31	32	0.86	FNRBCDD006	75	76	2.99	FNRBCDD006	106	107	1.22
FNRBCDD005	47	48	0.52	FNRBCDD006	76	77	2.77	FNRBCDD006	107	108	0.57
FNRBCDD005	84	85	0.53	FNRBCDD006	77	78	1.86	FNRBCDD006	108	109	1.23
FNRBCDD005	98	99	0.75	FNRBCDD006	78	79	0.56	FNRBCDD006	109	110	0.69
FNRBCDD005	103	104	1.24	FNRBCDD006	79	80	1.41	FNRBCDD006	110	111	0.44
FNRBCDD005	104	105	0.66	FNRBCDD006	80	81	2.30	FNRBCDD006	111	112	0.41
FNRBCDD005	110	111	0.87	FNRBCDD006	81	82	1.22	FNRBCDD006	112	113	0.76

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For further information regarding Far Northern Resources Limited, please visit our website at www.farnorthernresources.com or contact:

Authorisation

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

Table 3: Far Northern Resources Mineral Resources as of June 2026

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
Queensland Total		**0.5**	**0.97**	**17**	**0.3**	**0.63**	**6**	**0.8**	**0.85**	**23**
Bridge Creek Central	0.5				2.0	1.18	76	2.0	1.18	76
Bridge Creek South	0.5				0.7	0.80	17	0.7	0.80	17
Ios	0.5				0.5	1.49	24	0.5	1.49	24
Northern Territory Total					**3.2**	**1.15**	**117**	**3.2**	**1.15**	**117**
Total		**0.5**	**0.97**	**17**	**3.5**	**1.10**	**123**	**4.0**	**1.09**	**140**

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

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement relating to the Bridge Creek Gold Project Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Christopher Speedy, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Christopher Speedy is employed full-time by Angora Resources. 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.

JORC and Previous Disclosure

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

- 10 April 2024 – Prospectus (Empire Stockworks Mineral Resource Estimate)
- 06 August 2025 – Ios Gold Project Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate.
- 12 June 2026 – 31% MRE Upgrade at Bridge Creek's Central Gold Deposit

The information in this release that relates to exploration results is based on information previously disclosed in the following Company ASX Announcements that are available from the ASX website www.asx.com.au

- 08 April 2026 – Bridge Creek Phase 2 Drilling Results
- 24 June 2025 – Bridge Creek Phase 1 Assays
- 22 May 2025 – Bridge Creek Phase 1 Assay Composites Received
- 08 April 2025 – Drilling to commence on Bridge Creek Mining lease with exceptional gold intercepts from historical drilling.

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.

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.*	• Six diamond holes were drilled at Bridge Creek. May Drilling completed drilling. • A qualified geologist completed sampling for the 2026 diamond holes at a nominal 1- 2 m. • Samples were crushed, pulverised to ensure a minimum of 85% pulp material passing through 75 microns, then analysed for gold by fire assay Intertek method FA50/OE using a 50-gram sample.
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).*	• Six diamond holes were drilled for 584.3m. FNRBCDD001 started at PQ (39.7m) before finishing with HQ (52.9m). FNRBCDD002 started at PQ (43.7m) and finished in HQ (31.3m). FNRBCDD003 was entirely in HQ (108.7m). FNRBCDD004 was entirely in HQ (68.9m). FNRBCDD005 started with PQ (47.7m) before finishing with HQ (105m). FNRBCDD006 started with HQ (71m) before finishing with NQ (52.4m).
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.*	• Sample recovery was recorded in the database. • Significant core loss was recorded at the top of the holes (highly fractured ground); drilling muds, as well as penetration rates and bit size, were used to maximise core recovery. • 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.*	• The drill core was logged with the following. Recovery measured (quantitative), RQD measured (quantitative), geological logging (qualitative and semi-quantitative), SG measurements (quantitative). • Both quantitative and qualitative methods were employed • All holes were logged in full. • 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.* • *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.*	• Diamond drillholes were subject to geological logging by a suitably qualified geologist. A qualified geologist completed sampling for the 2026 diamond drillholes at nominal 1-2 m intervals. Samples comprised half-core. 2026 diamond drill hole samples were measured to the nearest 1cm before sampling. • Sampling sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for Au. • Samples were crushed and pulverised to ensure a minimum of 85% pulp material passing through 75 microns.
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.*	• Samples were crushed, pulverised to ensure a minimum of 85% pulp material passing through 75 microns, then analysed for gold by fire assay Intertek method FA50/OE using a 50-gram sample. • No field duplicates were completed. • Intertek quality control includes blanks, standards, pulverisation repeat assays, weights and sizing. • All standards returned values within 3 standard deviations (3SD) for Au.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• No field duplicates were available due to the nature of the hole core sample; therefore, lab duplicates were reviewed instead. The majority of lab duplicates showed good repeatability, with some variation in Au at high levels (nugget effect).
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. • All assay data were received in electronic format from Intertek 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 stored 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 collars in due course. • Single-shot surveys were completed at 0m and then every 30m downhole thereafter during drilling. The supervising geologist monitored hole deviation during drilling.
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.*	• Drillholes completed during 2026 were of mixed purpose (metallurgical/geotechnical/resource) and, as such, are at variable hole spacing. • Data spacing is sufficient for the reporting of exploration results. • 1- 2 m 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 oriented 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 Intertek Laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No reviews 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. Chinese indentured labour continued alluvial mining until about 1896, when the lease arrangements with the Mandarins expired and were not renewed. The alluvial deposits were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. The company carried out comprehensive soil sampling over the lease, along with RC drilling and mapping. • 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. • In 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- 1.87 Ga. 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 of 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 Koolpin Formation, 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 form 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*	• Drillhole collar information is presented in Table 1

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	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.*	
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 (>0.5 Au g/t) are reported in this announcement (refer to Table 2), with a maximum of 2 m 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 greater than the true mineralised width. Some drillholes are drilled to the east because the water storage lakes comprise ideal drilling locations.
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
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.*	• Updated Mineral Resource Estimate expected Q1 2027 • Engagement of Metallurgical consultancy to advance metallurgical test work at Bridge Creek • Scoping Study Q2-3 2027